Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

VOLUME 86. NUMBER 4. MONDAY, JULY 27, 1914. 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

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WANTED

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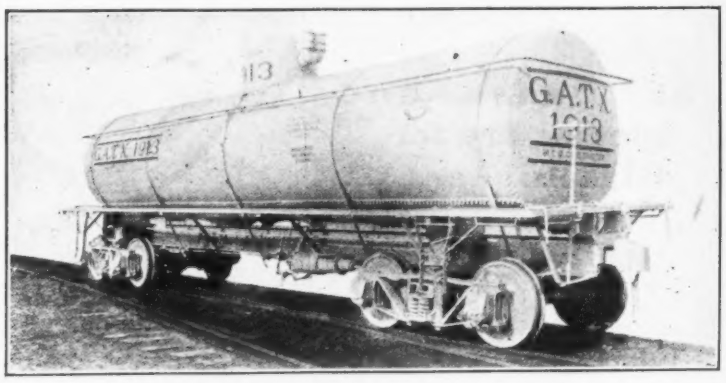

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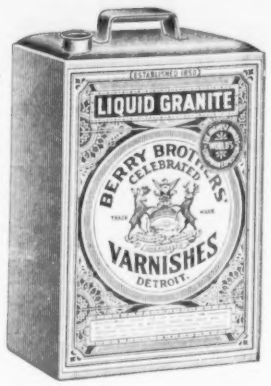

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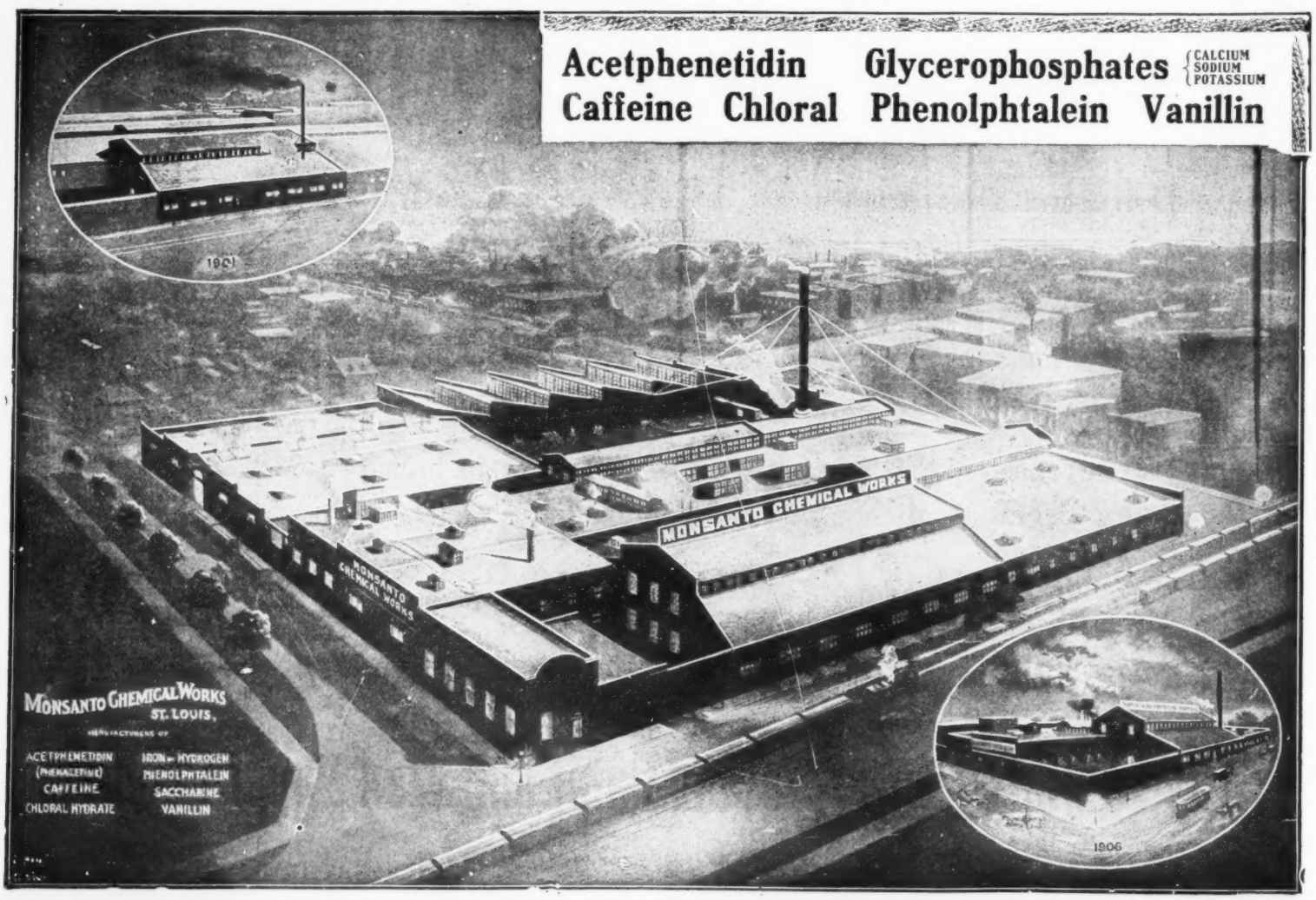

Works and Main Office, Saint Louis — New York Branch, Platt and Pearl Streets

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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COMPARISONS OF ELEVEN MONTHS' IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Continued declines in exports have constituted the significant feature of the record covering the eleven months of the fiscal year ending May, the unfavorable comparison applying to both the general returns and the Reporter's trades. Of mitigating effect are the statistics of imports, gains being shown in both the country's aggregate and that comprising the items of particular interest. Summaries are given in the following table:—

REPORTER'S TRADES.

May.	Imports.	Exports.*
1913	$18,755,132	$32,707,919
1914	18,815,507	28,698,950
Eleven months ending May.		
1913	179,548,830	344,801,321
1914	194,253,275	327,703,715

GENERAL RETURNS.

	Imports			
May.	Free.	Dutiable.	Exports.*
1913	$69,006,928	$64,716,785	$191,055,809
1914	105,076,377	61,133,138	157,492,718
Eleven months, ending May.			
1913	929,737,605	761,024,752	2,268,333,478
1914	1,034,114,637	702,339,570	2,175,578,565

*The figures apply to exports of domestic merchandise only.

Of probably more direct bearing upon the comparison of imports is the record of the eight months ending May, during which the new tariff has been in effect, and of the same period last year. The figures follow:—

REPORTER'S TRADES.

Eight months ending May.		
1913	$133,628,777	$243,230,195
1914	155,141,883	241,616,862

GENERAL RETURNS.

	Imports		
8 mos. end. May.	Free.	Dutiable.	Exports.
1913	$683,015,455	$550,503,901	$1,763,706,809
1914	809,550,638	488,392,933	1,621,072,628

Details of the distinctive returns of free and dutiable imports within our field are not available at this time, but it is fair to attribute a good part of the gain for the current fiscal year period to the goods entitled to free entry, in which so substantial an increase is noted in the general statistics, while a heavy loss is indicated in dutiable imports.

The comparison of imports covering our trades for eleven months of the current and previous fiscal years is of fairly creditable effect, gains being second in twelve classifications, as against nine losses. On the more favorable side are fertilizers, unmanufactured gelatine, glass and glassware, glue, animal, mineral and vegetable oils, paints and varnishes, perfumeries and toilet preparations, castor beans, flaxseed and soap; failing to maintain their former records were bristles, the items of the chemical grouping, clays and earths, crude dyewoods, grease and heavy oils, oleo stearin, spices, sulphur ore, as pyrites and crude tanning materials.

Our foreign chemical requirements for the eleven months ending May were smaller by $86,351,601, as against $89,765,940. The heaviest losses were in alizarin dyes, arsenic, fusel oil, chicle, gambier, crude iodine, bleaching powder, opium and crude saltpeter. Among the more creditable gains were argols, cinchona bark, far surpassing the increase in quinine imports, tanning extracts, crude glycerine and copal, kauri and damar gums. The valuation decline in opium imports was offset by an increase in the volume record. An interesting comparison is found in unspecified acid imports; as against a decline from $437,830 to $244,900 in the free list, the dutiable items showed a gain from $246,585 to $749,884. The camphor imports on the eleven months' comparison are slightly suggestive of the changes under the new tariff, taking crude from the free list and assessing it at one cent per pound and reducing the duty on refined from six to five cents, thus imposing a double handicap to domestic refiners. For the first three of the current eleven months receipts of free crude camphor amounted to 1,346,675 pounds, while for eight months under the dutiable list the imports were but 1,851,771 pounds, a total of 3,198,426 pounds, valued at $762,308, while for the former eleven months free arrivals were 3,281,934 pounds ($891,070). Under the more favorable duty terms imports of refined camphor increased from 452,899 pounds ($149,937) to 564,692 pounds ($182,345).

Of next importance among our import trades is the classification of fertilizers, including nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, and the current eleven months' period is featured by a sharp advance over that of the previous period, $42,581,116, as against $37,691,863. The expansion has been well distributed among the animal and unspecified products, as well as the potash varieties, counteracting by almost three to one the decline in the principal fertilizer, nitrate of soda, in which the comparison is 506,638 tons ($16,310,319), against 522,960 tons ($18,477,490). Domestic production of sulphate of ammonia is still far from checking dependence upon foreign sources, the imports showing an increment from 118,940,667 pounds ($3,590,759) to 161,754,822 pounds ($4,742,212).

Foreign vegetable oils are attaining a stronger prestige in the country's markets, the current record comprising a total of $29,829,936, comparing with $25,563,286 previously. Of the technical oils cocoanut holds an impressive lead in the aggregate for the eleven months ending May, 69,197,432 pounds ($6,267,722), while for the same period last year is recorded 44,804,130 pounds ($3,715,920). Palm oil appears to next advantage, with a gain from 44,248,551 pounds ($2,958,934) to 50,518,111 pounds ($3,382,711). A significant comparison is shown in the imports of unenumerated essential oils, many of which have been taken from the free list and assessed at 20 per cent. under the present tariff. Returns for the current fiscal year period are $1,512,423 for the dutiable items and $938,282 comprising the free list, as against $962,109 and $2,734,615, respectively, for the corresponding interval a year ago.

Other noteworthy incidents among imports of the late period are the gains in glue and glue size to 21,164,494 pounds ($1,675,496), from 5,962,390 pounds ($667,173), and in mineral oil to 704,390,392 gallons ($12,373,140), from 455,134,884 gallons ($7,880,886). Receipts of crude oil from Mexico have been the overwhelming factor for the exceptional showing in the latter record, the unsettled state of the country of origin during recent months having apparently exercised little check upon the movement.

Treating the subject of exports in the Reporter's field, we find the late eleven months' record marked by sixteen losses, while gains are noted in but seven groupings. The former include glass and glassware, glucose and grape sugar, glue, oleo oil, oleomargarine, tallow, lard, neutral lard, lard compounds, naval stores, oil cake and meal, animal and vegetable oils, paints, paraffin wax and cottonseed; surpassing their previous records were the chemical items, fertilizers, lubricating and soap greases, mineral oils, perfumes and toilet preparations, flaxseed and soap.

Mineral oils retain an unapproachable lead among our export commodities, and are credited with an increase from 1,804,129,127 gallons ($124,663,398) to 2,063,766,738 gallons ($138,786,532), during eleven months of the present and previous fiscal years. The naphthas and heavy residuum products bear the principal honors for the increment. There was a fair gain in illuminating oil, while crude and the lubricating products were unable to maintain their earlier records.

The expansion of foreign markets for our chemical commodities has not attained noteworthy proportions during the recent period, the valuation aggregate being $24,655,889, as compared with $24,418,029 previously. Among the specified items, patent and proprietary medicines are well in the lead with $6,200,669 for 1913-1914, and $6,507,636 for 1912-1913. Ginseng root holds second valuation place, with a slight increase noted, from $1,582,420 to $1,588,541, although the volume comparison shows a loss, 192,925, as against 211,002 pounds. Acetate of lime is first in the volume record, but failed to approach its former aggregate by 61,251,864, as against 71,611,568 pounds, the value depreciation being from $1,944,071 to $1,448,190.

Of next importance are the returns of oil cake and meal exports, the later fiscal year figures indicating a shrinkage, 1,452,473,134 pounds ($20,561,013), as against 1,900,600,519 pounds ($27,320,479) previously. The heavy losses were in the cottonseed and linseed products, the former declining from 1,068,077,064 pounds ($14,380,977) to 763,862,438 pounds ($10,519,287), and the latter, from 759,045,230 pounds ($11,845,749) to 625,901,422 pounds ($9,110,762).

The record of naval stores exports also bears discreditable comparison, $17,507,974 for the current period and $24,076,257 for the former interval. The setback is chiefly accounted for by the marked depreciation in rosin, $10,088,181, as against $15,992,812, but the volume shinkage was proportionately smaller, from 2,534,493 to 2,167,772 barrels. Spirits of turpentine were in more consistent volume and value decline, 16,261,413 gallons ($6,869,625), as against 18,407,236 gallons ($7,796,966).

Vegetable oil exports were on a much reduced scale during the eleven months ending May, 1914, the aggregate being $15,518,015, comparing with $22,880,148 for the same period last year. This loss may be charged almost entirely against cottonseed oil, $13,312,904, as against $19,735,718, with the volume setback, 186,116,565, as against 301,775,693 pounds.

Full details of the imports and exports covering the Reporter's trades are published in the news columns.

THE SOLUTION OF GASOLINE SUPPLY AND THE RESULTING PRICE WAR.

It is a little more than a year ago that the question of gasoline supply was recognized as one of the most serious menaces in the economic adjustment of the petroleum industry, as the constantly growing requirements of motor fuel were at that time believed to be incapable of being satisfied without forcing in the natural processes of distillation the production of other derivatives with which the markets were already adequately supplied. Relief from the stringency of natural gasoline became a problem of national as well as international scope, enlisting the earnest consideration of producing and consuming interests, and it is suggestive to recall an offer of a substantial financial reward by an international automobile organization for the first practical substitute for gasoline. In the comparatively brief period since what was regarded as a threatening crisis in the gasoline situation the petroleum industry has undoubtedly encountered the most radical change in late years, and a good measure of the forces which have worked to the relief of the gasoline stringency has been incidental to the general developments within the last few months. There may be reasonably said to be still a problem in the gasoline market at this time, going to the other extreme, that of demand, and while the economic balance of the market would seem to be more readily adjustable under present conditions than formerly, the prevailing status has resulted in the most caustic competition, undermining prices to an extent of carrying the market back for more than two years and leading to complications of more than the usual market significance.

While the most radical cuts in gasoline prices have been during the period when the crude situation has been subjected to such unsettling developments, the most fundamental bearing on the gasoline market antedates by a long period the recent upheaval in the crude position. This earlier factor is one to which we have frequently referred during the last year, namely, a new system of the distillation of crude oil whereby the process of disintegration was carried to such a fine degree that the heaviest constituents were made to yield the keenly-sought volatile products in proportions that were unknown and probably impossible by any previous method. The early claims for the new process were content to rest at a doubling of the gasoline production, but within the last few weeks the actual working powers of the system were disclosed during a legal hearing, when the manager of a refinery in Illinois testified that by the methods employed there the entire percentage of mid-continent oil, which was used exclusively in the plant, was capable of being refined into gasoline, except what coke was left in the still and a small amount of wax or petroleum tailings. The product, while not of the same high quality as that derived by the usual processes, was generally available for motor consumption and may reasonably be credited as the solution of the gasoline problem. Although it may not be a complete substitute for the older product, it has relieved the heavy pressure on the latter, and between the two varities consuming requirements for many years would now seem to be assured. Casing head gasoline has been gaining steady headway during the last couple of years, but its consumption has generally been limited within the local-producing fields.

There have been persistent outcroppings during the last few months of the keenness with which the gasoline

trade war was being prosecuted, and particular force of the unsettling conditions has been reflected in our recent correspondence from the mid-continent field, the enormous quantity of gasoline obtainable from crude oil by the new methods and the congestion of supplies of the product being coupled with the overproduction of crude as the dominant factors for the discredited state of the market. In a recent analysis of Cushing oil, the high grade and overwhelmingly excessive product of the mid-continent field, the gasoline content was placed at 65.7 gravity, comparing with 66.2 gravity in Pennsylvania oil, which has always been recognized as in a class by itself for its high gravity characteristics. California advices have been of an almost equally pessimistic tenor on recent gasoline market developments, under the influence of an excess of high grade production. In the local and nearby markets competition has been stirred to unprecedented sharpness, the advance of the active consuming season having no appreciable reckoning as a steadying factor. Local prices have been cut one cent during the week to 13 cents for garages in steel barrels and to 17 cents to regular buyers in wooden barrels. These prices have not been equalled in two years, or since the period of strengthening values, touching their extreme in a basis of 17 and 21 cents early in 1913 on the buoyant trend of the crude market. The gasoline war has been carried to drastic limits in Jersey City within the last month, with a price fixed at 9½c., or two cents below the figure which was declared to be maintained by the same refiner in Newark, in the same State, thereby resulting in legal action by the Hudson county officials on the charge of violation of the statute prohibiting price discriminations of commodities in general use in different sections, except for the difference covering the cost of transportation.

CALENDAR OF TRADE EVENTS.

In the following table are given plans for the annual meetings and conventions of associations and organizations pertaining to the Reporter's industries:—

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Philadelphia has been chosen as the scene for the 1914 convention, beginning the week of August 17. President, James Finneran, Boston; secretary, Thomas H. Potts, of Chicago.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Convention, Detroit, August 24-29, 1914. President, George M. Beringer, Camden, N. J.; general secretary, J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio; secretary of council, Joseph W. England, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The 1914 convention will be held at Indianapolis during the week beginning September 21. President, George W. Lattimer, of the Kaufman-Lattimer Company, Columbus, Ohio; secretary, Joseph E. Toms, 81 Fulton street, New York.

NATIONAL PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH ASSOCIATION.

The 1914 convention will be held at Louisville, Ky., during the week of October 5. President, Patrick H. Callahan, of the Louisville Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky.; secretary, Frank P. Cheesman, Cheesman & Elliott, 100 William street, New York.

INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM MARKETERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, will be the scene of the 1914 convention on October 12-14. President, W. H. Baxter, Minneapolis, Minn.; secretary, W. C. Platt, Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM SOCIETY.

First annual meeting has been scheduled for October 15-16, 1914, at New Orleans. President, C. D. Chamberlain, of the National Petroleum Association, Cleveland, Ohio; secretary, Dr. Irving C. Allen, United States Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The 1914 convention will be held at New York, October 19-21. President, William H. Phillips, F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company, New York; secretary, George B. Heckel, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.

No arrangements have been made for the 1914 meeting. President, William Muir, Pennsylvania Paraffine Works, Titusville, Pa.; secretary, C. D. Chamberlin, Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL VARNISH MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

No arrangements have been made for the 1914 convention. President, R. O. Walker, Thibaut & Walker Co., Long Island City, N. Y.; secretary, G. B. Heckel, 636 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

WESTERN PETROLEUM REFINERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, D. W. Moffet, Kansas Oil Refining Company; secretary, C. F. Martin, Chelsea Refining Company, Tulsa, Okla.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF IMPORTERS.

President, Townsend Rushmore, Carlowitz & Co., New York city; secretary, Morris D. Ferris. Office of the association, 165 Broadway, New York city.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS.

The 1915 convention will probably be held during the first week of February, the place to be decided later. President, Henry C. Lovis, of Seabury & Johnson, New York; secretary, Charles M. Woodruff, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

President, A. M. Spiehler, of Adolph Spiehler, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Frank N. Carpenter, of Lazell, Perfumer, New York.

PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

President, Frank J. Cheney, Cheney Medicine Company, Toledo, Ohio; secretary-treasurer, Charles P. Tyrrell, G. C. Hanford Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

INTERSTATE COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Charles L. Ives, New Bern, N. C., Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Mills; secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

WESTERN WHOLESALE OIL JOBBERS' ASSOCIATION.

The 1915 annual meeting will be held in Muskogee, Okla., March 20-21. President, A. H. Caward, Waterloo, Iowa; secretary, W. H. Stark, Webster Building, Chicago.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

The 1915 convention will be held at Rochester, N. Y., in May. President, George C. Hall, New York; secretary, E. L. Maltbie, Newark, N. J.

FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

No plans for the 1915 convention have been made. President, Dr. Samuel H. Baer, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, F. P. Beers, Earlville, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PAINT JOBBERS.

First annual convention will be held at Louisville, Ky., October 5-8, 1914. President, R. F. Rainey; secretary, Edward R. Drake, 72 West Adams street, Chicago.

Mississippi Cotton Oil Suits May Be Settled by Payment of Fines.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Jackson, Miss, July 16, 1914.

Negotiations for settlements of the many anti-trust suits against the cottonseed oil mills in Mississippi are now being made between Attorney General Ross A. Collins and representatives of many of the mills, it became known to-day, and one report has it that of the ninety-eight mills made defendants forty have agreed to pay fines ranging from $100 to $1,000 and promise to sever all trust relations in the future.

So far compromise talk has been confined to the smaller mills involved in the suits, the larger concerns having made no offers for settlements. It is known that the Attorney General has agreed to settle with some of the mills, but the list is not available for publication, as the Attorney General is in New Orleans on matters connected with other anti-trust suits involving railroads.

The original bill of complaint filed against the mills alleged that the mills were divided into two factions—independent mills and trust mills. The mills designated as trust controlled are those said to be operated by Procter & Gamble, the American Cotton Oil Company and the Southern Cotton Oil Company. It is said the forty mills with whom settlements have about been made are in the class designated as independent, that the larger concerns drew them into the alleged combine against their will.

The mere bringing of the suits has in a measure accomplished the purposes sought, a breaking up of the alleged combination. It is hinted that the Attorney General's object was not to squeeze big fines out of the smaller mills, but to allow them to pay small fines and agree not to maintain trust relations any more.

As to the progress of the suits against the larger concerns, neither the Attorney General's assistants or special attorneys who are helping him in the matters will talk.

Attorney General Collins, being out of the city, could not be seen to-day for a clear statement of the facts in the whole affair up to this time, but those close to him say there is no question but that at least forty mills have agreed to compromise by paying small fines.

Senate Passes Phosphate Land Bill.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

The Senate has passed the bill which recently went through the House relating to the validating of locations of deposits of phosphate rock. This measure is intended to take care of locations of such deposits that have been made in good faith under the placer mining laws.

TRADE AND NEWS ITEMS

The Attalla Oil and Fertilizer Company, Attalla, Ala., will erect a building at a cost of about $10,000.

The Oriental Pine Tar and Oil Company, Oriental, N. C., will rebuild its factory. The plant was destroyed by fire recently.

It is reported that the Lone Star Gas Company, Fort Worth, Texas, will increase its capital stock from $3,500,000 to $4,500,000 for the purpose of making extensive improvements. The company will erect a gas compressor in the Henrietta field.

The marketed production of feldspar in the United States in 1913 was 120,955 short tons, valued at $776,511. This is an increase of 34,383 tons compared with 1912. The average price per ton was $3.31, compared with $3.36 in 1912, and $3.14 in 1911.

John S. Lamson & Bro., of New York city, have taken over the general sales agency of the Bituminous Products Company, of Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of "Besco" bituminous compounds, for the insulating, waterproofing and rubber trade.

The Cellunamel Manufacturing Company, 261 Broadway, New York city, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000 to manufacture paints, enamels, varnishes, celluloid, etc. The incorporators are J. Green, E. H. Breiterman and E. H. Hough.

According to a report received by E. L. Welch & Co., Minneapolis, many of the flax fields of North Dakota show a fine appearance from a distance, but on close examination they prove to be badly overrun with wild oats and farmers are revising their views as to yields.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Cailler & Co., Inc., dealers in essential oils and drugs, at 16 Cedar street, this city, show liabilities of $68,245, and assets of $34,478. Among the creditors are the Metropolitan Bank, $7,450, secured; A. Bolognesi & Co., $4,700, secured, and Carlo Muratoria, Genoa, $5,556.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Oil and Grease Company, of 128 Maiden lane, this city. Liabilities are said to be $6,000, and assets $1,000. The company was incorporated on March 12, 1913, with a capital stock of $60,000 which was reduced afterward to $10,000.

The Riker & Hegeman Company has taken a lease on the property at the Northeast corner of Chalten and Germantown avenues, Philadelphia, and will shortly open its fourth Philadelphia drug store there. Extensive alterations will be made to the interior and exterior of the property. This location is in the heart of the Germantown section of the city. The new store will be open for business about October 1, next.

The second annual outing of the Good Spirit Club, comprising the employes of Henry K. Wampole & Co., manufacturing pharmacists of Philadelphia, took place on July 18, at Alcyon Park, N. J. Frank G. Haring was master of ceremonies, and at the big dinner that was served at noon addresses were made by S. Ross Campbell, Albert J. Koch, Walter T. Fahy, George R. Wallace and other officers of the company and heads of departments.

The total production of Portland natural and puzzolan cement in 1913 broke all records, amounting to 92,949,102 barrels, valued at $93,001,169, comparing with 83,351,191 barrels ($67,461,513) in 1913. To these totals Portland cement contributed 92,007,131 barrels ($92,557,617) in 1913 and 83,438,096 barrels ($67,016,928) in 1912. The export aggregate was small last year, 2,964,358 barrels, most of which was Portland cement, valued at $4,270,666, as against 4,214,232 barrels ($6,160,341) in 1912.

Directors of the Riker & Hegeman Drug Company are expected to announce at a meeting to be held next week the distribution of a large stock dividend among the stockholders of the operating company within the near future and another similar distribution to be made at some subsequent time. Any dividend declared on the stock of the Riker & Hegeman Drug Company, it is said, will be followed immediately by a proportionate dividend to stockholders of the Corporation of Riker & Hegeman stock.

An oil refinery to handle 60,000 tons annually of Mexican crude petroleum is to be erected at Flushing by the new Netherlands Petroleum and Asphalt Co., capital $800,000. Asphalt will be the chief product, while gasoline, naphtha, gas oil, kerosene, coke, etc., will also be manufactured. The plant will be built on the model and operated in the manner of an asphalt refining factory at Baltimore, Md., from which some expert employes will be obtained. The favorable results at the Baltimore refinery give promise of success at the new Holland plant.

The capital stock of the Campbell Paint and Glass Company, Kansas City, Mo., has been increased from $250,000 to $350,000.

The capital stock of the Rojas Electro Chemical Company, a New York corporation, has been increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

Frederick Arnold Farrar, advertising manager of Adams & Elting Company, Chicago, visited his friends in the paint trade in this city last week.

Dr. S. A. Dickson, head of the wholesale drug firm of Morris, Dickson & Co., Shreveport, La., has announced his candidacy for mayor of that city.

Imports of palm oil into Liverpool for the first half of 1914 amounted to 36,059 tons, as against 32,617 tons in the same time a year ago, and 44,070 tons in 1912.

Argentina imported $3,841,291 worth of chemical and pharmaceutical products in the first three months of 1914, a decrease of $205,058 over the same time a year ago.

An oil is made in the Philippines from the nuts of the Aleurites Trisperma, generally called "lumbang banucalad," and the assertion is made that it is practically identical with the well-known Chinese tung oil.

The co-partnership that existed between Frank L. Young and Frank W. Kimball, under the name of Frank L. Young & Kimball, dealers in oils, at Boston and New York, has been dissolved. The business will be continued by a corporation formed under the style of Frank L. Young Company.

The new laboratory building of the Galena-Signal Oil Company at Franklin, Pa., has been completed and is now being equipped. It will be devoted exclusively to the research and testing work of the company. It is forty by fifty feet in size, two and a half stories high and is built of brick and stone.

According to the completed summary of the production of fullers' earth in the United States prepared for the United States Geological Survey by Jefferson Middleton, the marketed production was 38,594 short tons, valued at $369,750, or an average price of $9.58 a ton. During the same period there were imported 18,628 short tons, valued at $146,001, or an average price of $7.84 a ton. The average price of domestic fullers' earth of $9.58 is said in this review to be the highest price yet reached for this product and 17 cents higher than the highest price paid prior to 1913.

The twenty-third annual outing of the employes of the National Transit Company at Oil City, Pa., will take place at Exposition Park, Conneaut Lake, August 8. Two special trains will carry the participants to the park. The arrangements are in charge of the following committee: Chairman, W. E. Reid; secretary, J. E. Malloy; Charles Truby, Charles Fisher, Ora Morgan, Robert J. Leyland, Howard Poulson, Frank Thompson, Patrick Thomas Fox, Harry Sherick, George Plumer and George Phillips. The day's program will include field sports and dancing for excellence in which liberal prizes will be awarded.

The British steamer Caron Cawdor, which left Bombay, India, June 4, with a cargo of manganese ore and arrived in Baltimore July 21, had an exciting experience three days after sailing, when fire was discovered in the coal bunkers. For eight day the fire raged despite the efforts of the crew which poured water into the compartment. The Island of Perim was reached with the fire under control, but by that time 150 tons had been consumed, and it was necessary to replenish the bunkers. At Algiers another stop to coal was made. The vessel did not sustain any damage. The cargo of manganese was consigned to the Joseph R. Foard Company.

George W. Chapman, president of Chapman & Rodgers, Inc., manufacturing perfumers of Philadelphia, died in the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, on Wednesday last. Death was due to appendicitis with which he was stricken on the previous Saturday. He was about 50 years of age. The business of Chapman & Rodgers was founded originally by George W. Chapman, his brother, Elwood Chapman, and his brother-in-law, John Quenten Rodgers about twenty-five years ago. Elwood Chapman retired from the business and upon the death of John Q. Rodgers, ten years ago, the business was incorporated and George W. Chapman was the president and general manager. Mr. Chapman was a former treasurer and a member of the board of governors of the Philadelphia Drug Club. His widow survives. The funeral took place on Saturday last from his former home, 4819 Beaumont avenue, Philadelphia.

(For other Trade Items, see table of contents on page 24.)

Window Glass Makers' Annual Meeting

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Atlantic City, July 25, 1914.

A number of window glass makers, jobbers and supply house representatives attended the annual meeting of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers, held in the Hotel Shelburne, in Atlantic City, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. All the business sessions of the meeting were held in the Hotel Shelburne, but the entertainment features took the members and their guests to various places at this coast resort.

Representatives of forty plants, with a combined capacity of 1,700 to 1,800 pots, were present at the meeting and a feeling of good-fellowship prevailed on all sides.

Many members who had not hitherto assisted materially in the association's work, volunteered their services on various committees and, as many manufacturers not heretofore included in the association's membership also made application to become active members, it is expected that the organization will include next year the names of every window glass-making interest in the United States.

The business sessions began at 10 a. m., Wednesday, with the reading of several interesting papers. Addresses were also made on this occasion by numerous manufacturers and both papers and addresses were followed by a general discussion.

In the afternoon of the second day a joint conference was held by the manufacturers and the jobbers, who were in session at the Hotel Dennis.

The entertainments included roller chair rides for the ladies during the morning of the first day and an automobile trip in numerous motor cars for all from the Hotel Shelburne to the Atlantic City Country Club in the late afternoon of the first day of the meeting. This motor car trip also included a visit to Ocean City and a return to the Shelburne in time for dinner. A theatre party in the evening completed the Wednesday's entertainments. As a special feature of the entertainment program, arrangements were made with the flying machine operators at Atlantic City to make one flight each day of the meeting and an opportunity was given on each such occasion to become a passenger of one of the hydroplanes on trips up and down the beach from the Inlet. A golf tournament was also held on the links of the Atlantic City Country Club on the afternoon of July 24 and winners of this contest received prizes, consisting of silver cups, one of which was donated by J. R. Johnston and the other by the association.

All in attendance at the meeting received an interesting booklet, provided by the secretary of the association, which contained a report of the third annual meeting, held in Detroit August 7, 8 and 9, 1913. This booklet also embraced the names of the officers, directors and standing committeemen, together with a list of the members and guests present at that convention. It also had a large collection of photographs of those identified with the window glass manufacturing and distributing business as well as several group pictures of association members taken at Port Huron, Mich. In the concluding pages, there were numerous pictures illustrating the method of manufacturing window glass and showing the processes in their various stages.

Flint Glass Workers to Have Wages Raised.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Atlantic City, July 23, 1914.

The passing of recent depression in at least one branch of the glass industry was indicated this week when representatives of the American Association of Flint and Lime Glass Manufacturers, in conference at the Hotel Marlborough-Blenheim here, with representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, granted an increase of 10 per cent. in product and wages in the shade and globe department, an allhand labor branch of the industry.

A total of 150 plants, in which conditions are said to show a decided improvement over last year, and upward of 10,000 workmen will be affected by the outcome of negotiations between conferees of manufacturers and blowers now in session for more than a week.

Manufacturers declared that there is very little basis for serious disputes in the matters to be passed upon at the present conference, and that better feeling prevails between the 10,000 workmen and their employers than for several years past. Long-standing differences between rival branches of flint glass workers have also been adjusted, and the outlook for the trade is regarded as decidedly bright.

Independent Petroleum Interests' Meeting.

Secretary Platt of the Independent Petroleum Marketers' Association has addressed the following letter to the members urging their co-operation and support in the arrangements for the annual meeting at New Orleans in October:—

The Executive Committee is now planning the program for our annual meeting at New Orleans October 13 and 14. What is your pleasure in regard to it?

As you will notice, the Executive Committee has reduced the number of meeting days from three to two, with the idea of crowding into those two days all the work and then having an extra day for sightseeing. Sightseeing and work, according to our past experience, do not go well together.

This year we will handle business with dispatch, as it will be necessary to finish in two days' time. We can also better reduce the meeting this year because some more or less scientific matters will be taken up at the meeting of the American Petroleum Society, which has been fostered by this association, and which meeting will be held October 15 at New Orleans the day following ours. All of our members are strongly urged to attend that meeting.

The 16th will be devoted to sightseeing over New Orleans, and on the 17th those planning to go to Panama will take the steamer.

The Executive Committee wants a first-class program this year. They want it to be varied, yet they want it to meet the needs and the wishes of the members, and the committe can only know those needs and those wishes by the members responding to their inquiry for information.

Will you, therefore, please let me know promptly what ideas and what subjects, if any, you would like to have discussed at that meeting? Please let me know if you have any suggestions to make of who could well discuss those subjects, either members of the association or non-members. Are there any subjects that you would like to have a special committee investigate between now and then and report at that meeting? Will you please let me hear from you promptly?

I am inclosing statement for the first annual dues for the fiscal year of 1914 and 1915, which were due and payable June 1 of this year, but which, owing to the rush of work in this office, I was unable to get out. However, the Executive Committee would greatly appreciate your prompt attention to the statement, as there are many matters that are threatening to need early attention.

As you probably have noticed, the railroad rate situation is getting worse from our standpoint rather than better. There is not only the big general advance case now pending at Washington, but a similar case is being proposed for the Western lines; and as regards oil itself, the railroads in the State of Kansas are trying to advance the rate on oil away out of reason, and we have just received notice of a similar attempt on the part of the railroads of Nebraska.

This looks very much like a concerted effort on the part of the carriers to put up the cost of doing business to the oil men, and we must win these first fights in order to win any future ones. If we lose in Kansas it will make the Nebraska fight all the harder; and if we lose in Nebraska also it will mean practically that in every State the carriers will advance the oil trade, so that it is absolutely necessary to get the fight won to-day, and to-morrow's fight, then, will, in a measure, take care of itself.

Latest reports from Washington look as if this association's efforts to further the enactment of the anti-discrimination law in the so-called Clayton anti-trust bill will not only be successful as to the enactment of the statute itself, but also as to the particular amendments that the oil men desire. The bill is now pending before the Senate Committee on Judiciary. We have been able to secure some very excellent support for our interests.

Very truly yours,
W. C. Platt,
Secretary.

Brooks Net Weight Labeling Law to be Enforced.

A warning to the manufacturing wholesale and retail druggists of New York city, that prosecution for violation of the provisions of the Brooks net weight measure and numerical count law will be begun within the near future, unless this law's requirements are complied with strictly, has just been issued by the new superintendent of Weights and Measures, John F. Farrell, in a communication which he has addressed to the Merchants' Association of New York. The superintendent is making an investigation through his inspectors of all alleged failures to observe the provisions of this State law, effective in its entirety since February 1, which requires that, when commodities, except most vegetables, are sold or offered for sale in containers other than those of a few specified standard sizes, they shall be plainly and conspicuously marked, branded or otherwise on the outside or top thereof or on a label or tag attached thereto with the net quantity of the contents or a statement that the specified weight includes the container, the weight of which shall also be marked in terms of weight, measure or numerical count; provided, however, that reasonable variations are permitted, especially in favor of glass bottles for which specified tolerances are set forth in the regulations of the Department of Weights and Measures.

The warning issued by Superintendent Farrell in his letter to the Merchants' Association reads:—

F. B. DeBerard, Esq., The Merchants' Association of New York, 233 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

I am receiving numerous complaints from the different cities, towns and villages in the State in regard to the marking of the net weight on drugs, perfumes and such things sold in drug stores.

Will you please call the attention of your committee on the drug trade to the sections of the general business law covering the marketing of the net contents on containers? I dislike to bring any prosecutions against the druggists of the State if they show any desire to live up to the law. I know of no one better able to bring this matter to the attention of the wholesale druggists than yourself as a director in the Merchants' Association.

Thanking you for your previous favors, I am

Very truly yours,
(Signed) John F. Farrell,
Superintendent.

To this communication from Superintendent Farrell Mr. DeBerard has replied as follows:—

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

Hon. John F. Farrell,
Superintendent of Weights and Measures,
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Your esteemed favor, in relation to marking of the net weight on drugs, perfumes, etc., sold in drug stores, has been duly received and carefully noted.

We shall follow your suggestion that the matter be brought to the attention of the principal firms of the wholesale drug trade, including members of this association and others.

We shall cite the provisions of the law and point out the danger of prosecution to which those who fail to conform to the requirements of the law will be liable.

We trust in this matter to be able to aid you in your valuable work.

Very truly yours,
The Merchants' Association of New York,
(Signed) F. B. DeBerard.

The drug trade is unable to discover any reason why this letter, or at least a similar communication, was not addressed to the members of the drug trade section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation as the organization most directly interested in such a matter.

Penalties for failure to observe the Brooks law include fines of from $25 to $100 for the first and second violations, fines of from $100 to $500 for subsequent violations.

Perfume manufacturers and some other makers of toilet articles in liquid form are uncertain as to whether the provisions of the Brooks law and regulations of the Department of Weights and Measures will permit the labeling of their products with such expressions as "Average, eight ounces," or whether the labeling in such instances should be "Net weight, eight ounces," with the understanding that the reasonable tolerance permitted in the Department's regulation for eight-ounce bottles will protect them against prosecution in the event that the contents of such bottles prove to be slightly below or above eight ounces.

New Chain of Pharmacies for St. Louis

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

St. Louis, July 20, 1914.

Under the corporate title of the Johnson-Enderle-Pauley Drug Company six retail drug stores hitherto owned by Johnson Brothers and by the Enderle and Pauley interests have been combined under the management of a new company with a capital stock of $300,000, of which $175,000 has been paid in. A merger agreement has been effected for this purpose and the new combination of pharmacies has already applied for incorporation papers.

Until this consolidation and the resultant chain of drug stores of the Johnson-Enderle-Pauley Drug Company was arranged for, Johnson Brothers operated two; the Enderle firm, three, and the Pauley interests, two of these stores. Mr. Enderle is to be president; Mr. Johnson, vice-president and secretary, and Mr. Pauley, treasurer of the new company.

Naval Stores Market Regulations.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Savannah, Ga., July 22, 1914.

Thomas Purse, secretary of the Savannah Board of Trade, has sent to the Reporter the following copy of suggestions on the posting of naval stores for the guidance of the Committee on Naval Stores Quotations, which was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Savannah Board of Trade held July 17, 1914:—

1. Wide discretionary powers are hereby delegated by the Board of Directors to said committee, and they should at all times observe due caution and diligence in posting quotations and be impartial in the exercise of their functions.

2. Said committee are not to consider any unwritten rule or custom regarding the posting of quotations or recognizing sales, that has heretofore prevailed.

3. The quotations posted should at all times reflect the true and actual condition of the market, both as to prices and tone, and be conservative.

4. Actual transactions between factors and buyers should only be taken into consideration; sales from a buyer to a buyer, or from a factor to a factor, or a buyer to a factor, should not be reported nor considered.

5. The committee may ignore the sales posted if in their judgment said sales represent transactions made solely for the purpose of obtaining a higher or lower quotation than the true market, or if at abnormal figures.

The board also recommends the adoption, for the guidance of said Committee on Naval Stores Quotations, of the following adjectives suggestive of the tone of the market:—

Strong—Very active, with demand for all offerings at advancing prices.

Firm—When all receipts taken at a certain price, or a large part of receipts taken, and same price on balance refused.

Steady—When market does not show a higher tendency or lower tendency, trading freely at previous market price.

Quiet—Only part of receipts taken and some carried over, on which a lower one than the price paid is refused.

Dull—Practically no demand, majority of offerings unsold and a portion of offerings sold at decline.

Weak—Only part of receipts taken at declining figures and some carried over without bids.

Nominal—If no sales and no bids second call.

Nothing Doing—Absence of transactions for a period sufficient to demonstrate that there is no reasonable basis on which to post quotations.

Bid and Asked—To be used in discretion of Quotation Committee when deemed necessary to reflect true conditions.

Thomas Purse,
Secretary.

Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1914.

Proposed Pharmacopoeial Standards for Seeds Anticipated by Bureau of Chemistry.

For the purpose of fixing relatively high standards or tests for several groups of seeds, imported extensively by the American drug trade, Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has issued a notice to importers of these commodities setting forth specifications which, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, should be complied with in all importations of these seeds in order to make them admissible to this country.

Dr. Alsberg's tests for these seeds, including fennel, coriander, cardamom, anise and celery seeds, have been based, according to his report, upon "data available to the Department of Agriculture." As the present or Eighth Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, which furnishes the standards of purity and strength for all importations of drugs, in the provisions of the import law of 1842 and in the national food and drugs law, gives no tests or allowances for permissible percentages of ash for fennel, coriander, anise or celery seed and sets forth a much lower permissible percentage of ash for cardamoms than that recorded in Dr. Alsberg's notice to importers, it is evident that the specifications made by him in this notice are based upon some other authority than the present edition of the United States Pharmacopœia. Tests and standards similar to those given in Dr. Alsberg's notice, appear, however, in the "Abstract of Proposed Changes with New Standards and Descriptions for the Ninth Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia," which presumably has been available for the Department of Agriculture for some time, although the Ninth Revision of this standard work will not be published until next year.

It seems probable, therefore, that Dr. Alsberg has taken advantage of the advance publication of the proposed changes in the forthcoming revision of the Pharmacopœia in fixing new standards for these seeds and, in view of this seeming anticipation by one year of the issuance of the new standards in the Pharmacopœia, the question is presented in whether the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry may not avail himself in future of such advance information on Pharmacopœial standards and tests, which is easily obtainable for him at all times, by making anticipatory rulings for his department two to nine years ahead of the publication of this standard work and thereby deprive it of much of its present value as a criterion and guide for the purity and strength of drugs and as the recognized authority of pharmacy.

Dr. Alsberg's notice to importers on the subject of new standards for importations of fennel, coriander, cardamom, anise and celery seeds follows:—

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Bureau of Chemistry,
Washington, D. C.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS.

Referring to the importation of fennel, coriander, cardamom, anise and celery seed, you are advised that it is the opinion of this department from the data available that these goods should meet the following specifications:—

Fennel should contain not less than 96 per cent. of sound fennel seed, nor more than 9 per cent. of ash.

Coriander should contain not less than 95 per cent. of sound coriander seed and not more than 7 per cent. of ash.

Cardamom should contain not less than 64 per cent. of sound cardamom seed and not more than 36 per cent. of inert material, including the pods; ash of the whole fruit not to exceed 8 per cent.

Anise should contain not less than 97 per cent. of sound anise seed and not more than 9 per cent. of ash.

Celery should contain not less than 90 per cent. of sound celery seed and not more than 10 per cent. of ash.

The above products must not contain fecal matter or anything of a harmful nature.

The action at the ports of entry will be governed according to the above specifications.

Respectfully,
C. L. Alsberg, Chief.

An apparently arbitrary power to fix the standards and tests for importations of the above mentioned seeds has been exercised for several years by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture and, although lacking authority in either the import law of 1842 or in the national food and drugs law, the rulings made by the Bureau of Chemistry and enforced by the food and drug inspectors at all the leading ports of entry in this country have been generally observed by American drug importers who have notified their foreign shippers of such changes in the standards as have been made from time to time by the Bureau of Chemistry. It has required almost eight years to persuade the foreign shippers that, regardless of whether their shipments comply with the drug and pharmacopœial standards of the German, French, Italian or other foreign governments, they will not be admitted into the United States unless they meet the requirements of this country's food and drug laws.

Foreign shippers now recognize the situation in this country and are taking more pains than hitherto to clean their botanical drug commodities before attempting to ship them here. The consequent elimination of sand, dirt, twigs and other foreign substances from the botanical drugs sent to this country has resulted in a raising of the prices asked for some of these articles and has generally worked for a much higher standard of purity in the goods and, to that extent, the rulings of the Bureau of Chemistry on this score have been beneficial. It is, however, a grave question as to whether the chief of this bureau should be permitted to anticipate the publication of the decennial revisions of the United States Pharmacopœia in fixing such standards for importations of botanial drugs before these standards are published in that work and have thereby become the accepted standards of the import law of 1842 and the national food and drugs law.

Ever since foreign shippers have been induced to ship only relatively clean seeds to this country, the standards set forth in Dr. Alsberg's notice to importers have generally been met in the importations of such goods and, after employing the crucible test for ash on samples of the seeds received in recent importations, the food and drug inspection authorities at the port of New York and elsewhere have generally admitted the goods into this country. Thus, although importations of fennel, coriander, cardamom, anise and celery seed frequently contained in previous years much higher percentages of ash than those specified in Dr. Alsberg's recent ruling, they now contain in many instances even smaller quantities than those which he has described as permissible and seldom run far above his permissible ash percentages. Occasionally, however, importations of dried cardamoms run 9, 9½ and even 10 per cent. in ash and are still admitted to entry by the food and drugs inspectors, provided that they are labeled as containing such percentages of ash, but, if in dry or green form, they run as high as 12 or 15 per cent. of ash, they are rejected by these authorities and sent back to the shippers.

Although the present or Eighth Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia permits in its ash test for cardamoms an ash percentage of only 4 per cent., the new standard or test, which is to be included in the Ninth Revision of the Pharmacopœia, admits of "ash not exceeding 8 per cent." and, it will be noted, that this is the exact amount specified in Dr. Alsberg's and the Agricultural Department's new ash test for this seed.

Although the Eighth Revision of the Pharmacopœia gives no ash tests for fennel, coriander, anise or celery seeds, the contemplated additions to this work, which are to be embraced in its Ninth Revision, provide ash tests for these seeds of 10 per cent. for fennel seed, 7½ per cent. for coriander seed and 10 per cent. for anise seed, while Dr. Alsberg's notice to importers gives ash percentages for these seeds of 9 per cent., 7 per cent. and 9 per cent., respectively, or virtually the same standards as will be set forth in the forthcoming revision of the Pharmacopœia.

Western Seed and Oil Markets

THE MINNEAPOLIS MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Minneapolis, Minn., July 22, 1914.

There is much excitement in the flax market at present owing to the distinct reversal in the crop news. Paint and varnish manufacturers are showing decided interest in the situation and their demand for at least part of their season's requirements of oil is resulting in a strong demand for the old crop offerings of flax, which are very moderate. Cash flax prices are closer to the futures than was the case a week ago and the market still shows comparative strength owing to the competition. More crushing capacity is in use this week and a larger amount of seed is being used daily.

The average quality of the seed arriving is about the same. Minnesota and South Dakota shippers are sending in the bulk of the consignments. A straggling movement of Montana and North Dakota seed is reported, but most of it is applied on old to arrive contracts. Crushers are taking about everything that comes in. Shippers are looking for seed with transit and during the week were able to use only a few of the cars arriving. The strongest competition is between two of the crushing companies. Others are in and out of the market.

Offerings of seed to arrive are very light. With the market showing every evidence of strength daily there is no inducement for the shipper to sell out the seed on the to arrive basis. Buyers are very ready to take it to arrive. During the week a few small lots were picked up.

Practically all of the movement originates from country elevators and not all of it that arrives is for sale. For instance, one of the line elevator companies is putting all of the seed from country houses into their terminal elevator here. So far as known there were no transactions in elevator supplies during the week. The decided change in the crop news is making the old crop supply look more valuable to the owners and they are not very anxious to get rid of it, especially as cash prices are creeping closer to the deferred futures. Local prices are even stronger than those prevailing at Duluth, but the difference is not sufficient to bring any seed down from the head of the lakes and owing to the bullish Canadian crop news there is little expectation of Canadian seed coming here. However, more of the movement from the Northwest should be started in this direction. Last week Duluth received 76,289 bushels of flax and this week but 54,602 bushels. Minneapolis received 65,640 bushels last week and 66,770 bushels this week. The total movement to both markets last week was 141,929 bushels, compared with 121,372 bushels received this week. Minneapolis elevator stocks decreased 31,693 bushels during the week ending July 18. Line elevator companies report practically nothing moving from first hands. Here and there through the Northwest a small lot is picked up, but the total receipts daily are extremely moderate. With prices 10c. higher in a week, there should be an increased movement if the farmers have anything to sell.

Accurate crop news is very hard to get and the trade is at sea when it comes to making estimates of the decline in condition during the last ten days. According to most reports, the early sown seed will make a very poor yield, as the bolls contain only half as much seed as they usually do. Hot weather damaged the late sown seed considerably, estimates running from 10 to 20 per cent. Many of the flax fields are overrun with wild oats, and according to reports from grain men, the farmers are very much disappointed with the present outlook. The rapid decline in condition is due to the extremely hot weather that prevailed several days last week, which seemed to wilt all grains. At that time the only thing that was feared was a wet harvest, otherwise the farmers were jubilant regarding the promise of the flax crop. The biggest flax producing area of North Dakota was dry and very hot last week, but rains came yesterday, July 21, and helped the situation some. Regarding the value of the rain there is a wide difference of opinion. According to some reports, the damage done was irreparable and the moisture only prevented more serious damage. Others state that improvement will follow, where the late sown fields are concerned. All reports indicate a light yield from early sown fields. Western Montana was badly damaged by the hot and dry weather and the Northern counties of North Dakota also suffered severely. A wide strip in North Dakota was hailed out and much flax totally destroyed. Present estimates of the total yield in the United States and Canada range around 23,000,000 bushels, although a few in the trade estimate a total as low as 21,000,000 bushels. Some are of the opinion that the government estimate on acreage was too high in the first place, but practically all agree that prices must go higher. Some extravagant ideas as to the ultimate strength of the market are prevailing. A level of $2.50 is commonly predicted and a few expect that a return to normal conditions in the business world and a good demand for oil will mean $3 seed.

The old crop supply is rapidly disappearing. With more crushing mills in operation to-day and more expected to start in a day or so the consumption will be more rapid and crushers are beginning to wonder where supplies are coming from to fill out the season.

LINSEED OIL.

The oil market improved decidedly during the last few days and at present business is the best in many weeks. The improvement began late last week, late Friday, and since then the paint and varnish manufacturers have taken increasing amounts of oil for summer and later shipment. In fact, the biggest part of the improvement was due to the interest of the paint and varnish manufacturers. While they did not want much stuff for immediate shipment, at the same time they were deeply interested in the crop news and under the circumstances preferred to be long on the future market. Practically all of them engaged at least a part of their requirements for the next six months and some of them contracted for a large percentage of them. Sales were reported for shipment to be made as late as next May, running as high as 3,000 barrels in one lot. The heavier lots were taken for shipment in installments, as needs were anticipated.

The Northwestern jobbing trade improved some, but there was little indication of speculative interest among the jobbers. Most of them took the oil just as they needed it to fill the requirements of the retail trade. They were very prompt in taking care of maturing contracts.

Shipping directions on old and maturing contracts were satisfactory. Up until the last few days the amount of business open on the books was light and there was little to look forward to in the way of shipping directions. Some increase in the out movement is expected soon owing to the fresh business written. Owing to the fact that some of the companies have considered oil in store East the effect of the new business will not be felt at once here. According to most reports, stocks in the hands of consumers are very moderate and should result in the need of replenishment soon, as there is very little stuff in transit on contracts.

There was some decrease in the local supply during the week, but owing to the fact that more oil was made and shipments were light the decrease was smaller than during preceding weeks. Shipments during the week ending to-day totaled 2,101,118 pounds compared with a total of 2,031,750 pounds, shipped during the preceding week and 3,470,270 pounds shipped a year ago this week.

While the improvement in the demand for quick shipment was only moderate, at the same time it was sufficient to please some of the mills and will probably result in heavier shipments within the next few days.

Quotations range from 52 to 54c. Heavier lots trade at 52@52½c. and small lots as high as 54c. Owing to the activity and strength in the flax market, buyers have to make quick response to offers.

OIL MEAL.

The market is narrow and easier. This is the poor season of the year for meal feeding and only a limited amount of stuff is wanted and because one or two of the mills were more than anxious to place some of their output, lower quotations were put out. Round lots were hard to sell. Most of the business was in less than carload lots. A milling company bought a fair sized lot for their mixed car trade during the week. Stocks in the hands of consumers are very moderate, but there is no expectations of noticeable improvement in trade in the near future. The output at present is considerably heavier owing to the larger number of presses in use and companies that increased their operations are getting crowded for storage space. Quotations range from $28.50 to $30. Round lots are sold at the lower figure and small lots at the top quotation.

LINSEED OIL CAKE.

There is little feature to the market and foreign buyers are mainly indifferent because of the supply they have on hand. A few sales were made during the week past, but lower prices were accepted to move enough stuff to give the crushers much needed storage room. Shipments of cake were moderate. The activity in the flax market and the strong trend is given second consideration in the present situation, as the foreign trade has considerable of a supply to assimilate and until the reserves show signs of depletion there is little hope of important interest in fresh offerings from here. Bids last reported ranged around $27.50.

Daily closing prices of seed at Minneapolis, for the week ending July 22, 1914, and for the same week last year:—

	1914		1913	
	Cash.	Arrive.	Cash.	Arrive.
Thursday	$1.62½@1.65½	$1.62½@1.65½	$1.37⅞@—	$1.36¾@—
Friday	1.64½@1.66½	1.64½@1.65½	1.36½@1.37¼	1.36¼@—
Saturday	1.66 @1.68	1.66 @1.68	1.35⅝@1.36⅝	1.35⅝@—
Monday	1.67 @1.69	1.67 @1.69	1.36½@1.37¼	1.36¾@—
Tuesday	1.69¾@1.71¾	1.69¾@1.71¾	1.37¼@1.37⅝	1.37¼@—
Wednesday	1.72¾@1.74¼	1.72¾@1.74¼	1.37½@1.38	1.37½@—

Daily receipts of domestic seed for the week ending July 22, 1914, and for the same week last year, in bushels, were:—

	Duluth		Minneapolis	
	1914.	1913	1914.	1913.
Thursday	5,997	58,283	5,000	13,550
Friday	17,296	66,731	14,000	11,570
Saturday	10,797	66,456	8,000	8,900
Monday	8,450	58,136	24,000	34,710
Tuesday	6,233	40,199	10,790	10,530
Wednesday	5,829	40,199	4,980	12,150
Totals	54,602	330,004	66,770	91,210

Total receipts of seed for the crop year, September 1, 1913, to July 18, 1914, at Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis, and for the corresponding period a year ago, in bushels, were:—

	1914	1913.
Chicago	1,673,000	2,065,000
Duluth	8,019,721	16,488,545
Minneapolis	7,606,210	11,888,299
Totals	17,298,931	30,441,844

Shipments of linseed oil and linseed oil cake and meal for the week ending July 22, 1914, and for the corresponding period a year ago, from Minneapolis, in pounds were:—

	1914		1913	
	Oil.	Cake.	Oil.	Cake.
Thursday	490,265	124,000	644,538	1,266,218
Friday	387,558	122,000	717,628	683,857
Saturday	320,280	620,345	597,769	913,742
Monday	357,065	414,070	612,247	1,073,655
Tuesday	314,470	390,660	498,022	830,208
Wednesday	231,780	312,500	400,066	967,830
Totals	2,101,418	1,983,575	3,470,270	5,735,510

Daily shipments of domestic seed for the week ending July 22, 1914, and for the corresponding period a year ago, in bushels, were:—

	Duluth		Minneapolis	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Thursday	....	....	.....	3,480
Friday	....	....	1,300	2,610
Saturday	....	....	.....	.....
Monday	....	....	.....	870
Tuesday	....	163,711	1,330	7,350
Wednesday	....	.....	.....	1,050
Totals	....	163,711	2,630	15,360

Total shipments of seed for the crop season, September 1, 1913, to July 18, 1914, at Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis, and for the corresponding period a year ago, in bushels, were:—

	1914	1913.
Chicago	27,000	216,700
Duluth	8,137,746	10,114,667
Minneapolis	794,630	2,547,850
Totals	8,959,376	12,879,217

Stocks of seed in public store for the week ending July 18, 1914, and for the corresponding period a year ago. This table also gives the stocks for the week ending July 11, 1914, in bushels:—

	Sat., July 18, 1914.	Sat., July 11, 1914.	Sat., July 19, 1913.
Duluth	1,481,334	1,417,964	2,134,131
Minneapolis	157,410	189,103	148,048
Totals	1,638,744	1,607,067	2,282,179

Minneapolis Closing Telegram.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Minneapolis, Minn., July 24, 1914.

Cash flax in demand and firm with futures much higher. Offerings are light. Crushers are taking everything in sight. A better oil demand is reported and quite an improvement in the oil cake market is noted. Some sales of cake were made the last day or two. There is some improvement in oil meal demand. Bad crop news is coming from North Dakota and Montana. The yield is expected about five bushels to the acre. No. 1 seed closed at $1.79½@1.81½ spot and to arrive.

THE DULUTH MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Duluth, Minn., July 22, 1914.

The Canadian West situation in flax is the center of interest at present, and it may well need be, for the reports emanating from that section of the globe are anything but comforting to any persons as may be short on the seed. Before reports of disaster came in it was estimated that the crop of flax—estimates made on the basis of acreage employed in its production—would be 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels short. Now, it is claimed, storms and dry weather have created havoc in certain parts of the Canadian Northwest, and there will be a very severe curtailment of production in that section. No estimate of the loss that will give anything like an adequate idea of its extent has yet been made, most information being general in character, but it is agreed on all sides that the loss has been heavy, and that it has been rendered more serious than usual because of the original shortage this year.

Flax, in the six trading days ending to-day, has advanced from 10 to 10½ cents, and it is the general impression that the coming six days will see an equal advance. Many are predicting $2 flax before long, and there is a disposition to hold on among those fortunate enough to have the seed. A rather peculiar condition is revealed among Easterners who use flax. They have not been in the market for the seed to any great extent, even with the knowledge extant that there was a heavy shortage in the matter of acreage and that the supply of flax would be, of necessity, exceedingly short. But since the damage reports have begun to come in, these Easterners are in the market with a greed that is rather astounding. And holders of the seed are making them pay for their delay in buying. What trading there is is in small lots, and the trades are few, for, as has been said, holders of the seed are loath to part with it just yet when the market shows every indication of reaching a high mark, perhaps as high as two years ago. Two years ago to-day cash flax was $1.98, a year ago it was $1.39½ and to-day it is $1.74¼.

The closing prices for the past six trading days, compared with the same period a year ago, were:—

CLOSING PRICES.

	1914		1913	
	Cash.	Arrive.	Cash.	Arrive.
Thursday	$1.65½	$1.65½	$1.39⅞	$1.39⅞
Friday	1.66½	1.66½	1.38¾	1.38¾
Saturday	1.67½	1.67½	1.38¼	1.38¼
Monday	1.68½	1.68½	1.38¾	1.38¾
Tuesday	1.71¾	1.71¾	1.39⅛	1.39⅛
Wednesday	1.74¼	1.74¼	1.39½	1.39½

	1914			
	July.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Thursday	$1.65	$1.67½	$1.67¾	$1.67¾
Friday	1.66¼	1.68½	1.69	1.69⅛
Saturday	1.67	1.69½	1.69⅞	1.69¾
Monday	1.68	1.70½	1.71	1.71
Tuesday	1.71	1.73¼	1.74	1.74
Wednesday	1.73¼	1.75¾	1.76¼	1.76⅞

	1913			
	July.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Thursday	$1.38	$1.40⅜	$1.40⅜	$1.40⅞
Friday	1.36½	1.39¼	1.39½	1.40¼
Saturday	1.36¼	1.38⅝	1.38¾	1.39½
Monday	1.37½	1.39¼	1.39½	1.40
Tuesday	1.38	1.39⅝	1.40	1.41¼
Wednesday	1.38¾	1.40	1.40¼	1.40½

Receipts and shipments for the past six trading days, compared with the corresponding period last year, were:—

DOMESTIC.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Thursday	5,997	58,283	.....	.....
Friday	17,296	66,731	.....	.....
Saturday	10,797	66,456	.....	.....
Monday	8,450	58,136	.....	.....
Tuesday	6,233	40,199	.....	163,711
Wednesday	5,829	92,280	.....	93,217
Totals	54,602	382,085	.....	256,948
Week ago	75,289	484,412	.....	575,747

BONDED.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Thursday	4,205	.....	.....	.....
Friday	16,778	2,367	.....	.....
Saturday	5,447	.....	.....	68,454
Monday	18,860	.....	.....	64,926
Tuesday	4,646	474	.....	3,156
Wednesday	7,998	.....	.....	.....
Totals	57,932	2,841	.....	136,536
Week ago	72,382	4,911	.....	74,803

The number of bushels of flax in store in Duluth elevators at the end of the calendar week, closing Saturday night, was as follows:—

	In store.	Change.
Bonded	926,278	+75,742
Domestic	1,481,334	+63,370
Totals	2,407,612	+139,112

The number of bushels of flax in store up to the close of business last night was as follows:—

	In store.	Change.
Bonded	931,000	+5,000
Domestic	1,493,000	+12,000
Totals	2,424,000	+17,000

Duluth and Minneapolis stocks of flax at the close of the calendar week, compared with the corresponding week last year, were:—

	1914	1913.
Duluth	2,408,000	3,000,000
Minneapolis	15,000	148,000
Totals	2,423,000	3,148,000

Cars of flax received at Duluth, Minneapolis and Winnipeg during the past week, compared with the corresponding week last year, were:—

	1914.	1913.
Duluth	194	379
Minneapolis	77	105
Winnipeg	137	228
Totals	318	712

Closing prices for bonded flax each day of the week ending to-day, compared with the prices one year ago:—

	1914. N. W.	1913. N. W.
Thursday	$1.44	$1.23¾
Friday	1.44¾	1.22¾
Saturday	1.45¾	1.22
Monday	1.46½	1.22½
Tuesday	1.49⅝	1.22¾
Wednesday	1.52½	1.24

The following is a comparison of the closing prices of domestic flax to-day and a week ago to-day:—

	To-day.	Last Wednesday.
Cash	$1.74¼	$1.65¾
Arrive	1.74¼	1.65¾
July	1.73¼	1.63⅛
September	1.75¾	1.65¾
October	1.76¼	1.66⅛
November	1.76⅝	1.66

Flax in store and daily changes:—

	Domestic.	Change.	Bonded.	Change.
Thursday	1,444,000	+6,000	884,000	+4,000
Friday	1,461,000	+17,000	901,000	+17,000
Saturday	1,472,000	+11,000	906,000	+5,000
Monday	1,481,000	+9,000	926,000	+20,000
Tuesday	1,487,000	+6,000	931,000	+5,000
Wednesday	1,493,000	+6,000	931,000	.....

Duluth Closing Telegram.

Duluth, Minn., July 24, 1914.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Duluth close today: Cash, $1.80½; arrive, $1.80½; July, $1.80; September, $1.81½; October, $1.82½; November, $1.82¾. Receipts:—Domestic, 23,065 bushels; bonded, none. No shipments. Stocks in store:—Domestic, 1,527,000 bushels, an increase in two days of 34,000 bushels; bonded, 931,000 bushels; no change.

Flax advanced four cents at the opening on the strength of an interview published in Winnipeg with the Minister of Agriculture of the province of Saskatchewan, in which he said that a large part of the flax crop in that province is a total loss, owing to dry weather. Most news of late from the Canadian West heralded disaster to flax.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Chicago, Ill., July 23, 1914.

Conditions surrounding the flaxseed markets of the Northwest had the effect of developing bullish ideas in the minds of many who, heretofore, have been inclined to discredit the unfavorable reports regarding the outlook for the crop in Canada, as well as our own Northwest. The sharp advances at Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg, while furnishing considerable food for discussion among interested people at Chicago, failed to stimulate the loca lmarket to activity. The period under review proved another one which passed without a trade in the local market. There were no offers of seed at this point, nor were there inquiries from either local or outside interests. In the Northwest the markets were broad and more activity was displayed during the period than was seen for some time past. The Canadian situation caused considerable apprehension among shorts, prompting good purchases in the way of covering contracts. In addition to buying of this character, speculators and outsiders were in the markets on the buying side in a liberal manner and, while some profits were taken when available, purchases were generally made of amounts to replace the lines on which profits were secured. The bulk of the trading was done in the more deferred options, the July future in all the markets Northwest showing practically no life. Chicago interests were reported in the speculative market on a liberal scale. Offerings of cash seed were snapped up quickly, which buying also further strengthened the position of futures. Advices from abroad favored the higher prices, although the gains reported in foreign markets were reflections of conditions in the United States and Canada. Shipments from Argentina were smaller, but values in that country showed gains.

There was an increase in receipts of flaxseed at Chicago during the week, but still the amount coming here was small, totaling only 4,000 bushels, as compared with receipts of 2,000 bushels for the previous week and a corresponding period last year. There were no shipments from this point during the week, and the same may be said of comparative periods. While the receipts at Chicago suggest that local crushers are purchasing in the Northwest in only a small way, other reports were received which discredited this idea. The better inquiry noted in this market for linseed oil is likely to drive crushers into the cash seed markets on a larger scale than hertofore, the supply these people have now within reach being reported as light and in need of replenishing in the face of the looked for betterment in the oil trade.

Comparative movement of flaxseed at

(Continued on page 27.)

PAINT MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 38.

Saturday Noon, July 25, 1914.

The tone of the market for paint materials was one of general confidence. Inquiries for fall requirements were noted and dealers look for a healthy state of trade to set in before long. Reports from the building trade were generally favorable, especially from Western points, and with factories opening up in the industrial world, consumption of paint materials promises to be about normal over the remainder of the year. Interest was centered in the upward trend of linseed oil prices, which in turn strengthened the views of sellers of China wood oil and soya bean oil. Dry colors were unsettled as the imported grades were commanding more attention. White lead ruled steady in sympathy with the basic material. Zincs were well maintained, and slightly higher prices prevailed for spelter, both here and abroad. There was a seasonable inquiry for glues. Chalk ruled firm under a good movement into consuming channels. The feature in the varnish gum trade was the strength in damar. Reviews of the linseed oil and naval stores markets will be found on pages 21 and 23. The Western flaxseed reports are on page 12. Comment on the denatured alcohol trade will be found under the drug market. A review of the most important articles in the paint trade follows:—

Lead, Zinc and Pigments.

PIG LEAD.—The demand for pig lead was quiet throughout the week and prices were maintained on the basis of 3.90c. per pound. St. Louis quotes the market dull, but steady at 3.75c. per pound. London closed with soft Spanish lead quoted on the basis of £18 12s. 6d. per ton, a decline of 10s. for the week. The undertone in the New York market was steady at the close. Shipments of pig lead from St. Louis since the first of the year are estimated at 1,232,180 pigs, as against 1,155,530 pigs in the same time a year ago.

WHITE LEAD (BASIC CARBONATE).—There was a fair call for spot shipments, and more interest was shown by consumers for forward deliveries. With pig lead holding steady and prospects for the fall trade good sentiment among corroders was favorable. Bids were opened by the Navy Department on July 14 for white lead in oil to be delivered at Eastern and Western yards. Full details will be found under the heading "Bids For Navy Supplies Opened," published on another page. The quantity involved for shipment to Eastern yards was 504,000 pounds, for which the low bid was $28,919.50. The amount for shipment to Western yards was 115,000 pounds, for which the low bid was $6,917.50. New York quotations were repeated on the basis of 5¼c. per pound for round lots of dry white lead, with 6¾c. asked for white lead in oil. English white lead in oil was unchanged at 9@10c. per pound.

WHITE LEAD (BASIC SULPHATE).—Aside from a moderate spot demand trading was quiet. There was a better inquiry for futures, but so far as could be learned little business of consequences went through. The tone remained steady in sympathy with pig lead. Quotations ranged from 5c. to 5¼c. per pound, as to quantity.

RED LEAD.—The local market for red lead was quiet, with prices unchanged. The undertone was reported as steady at the close. Sellers quote from 6c. to 6½c. per pound, as to quantity. Details for bids opened by the Navy Department on July 14 have come to hand and will be found elsewhere. The department called for 319,500 pounds of dry red lead to be delivered at Eastern yards and 165,000 pounds for Western yards. The low bid on the quantity for Eastern yards was $17,705, and for Western yards $10,013.

LITHARGE.—There were no new developments in the market for litharage during the interval. The trade was routine and in sympathy with basic material prices were steady. Consumers were not inclined to enter the market for future requirements. Quotations were repeated on the basis of 5½c. per pound for round lots.

ORANGE MINERAL.—The demand was routine and the market underwent no change in the past week. Consumers took hold so as to cover against actual requirements only. Prices were repeated on the basis of 7½@8½c. per pound, as to quantity and seller.

SPELTER.—A firmer undertone featured the market for spelter. It was reported that some sellers in the West have advanced prices to a 4.90c. basis East St. Louis. However, buyers had no difficulty in placing orders at 5 points under this figure. Quotations in New York were steady at 5@5.10c. per pound. In London the market advanced to £21 12s. 6d. per ton, a net gain of 2s. 6d. for the week. The strength was due to the generally improved sentiment and the placing of some sizable orders in the West. The New York trade was quiet.

ZINCS.—The demand for zincs was up to normal, and in sympathy with spelter, the undertone was steady at the close. Details on the government bids opened on July 14 will be found elsewhere in this issue. Quotations were repeated as follows:—5⅜@6½c. for American process; 7½c. for French process, white seal; German brands, 7¾c. for green seal, 8c. for white seal (French process), 6¾c. for red seal.

DRY COLORS.

BLACKS.

The market has presented the usual midsummer quiet during the week and there have been no features of particular interest. Deliveries on contracts suffice for the general wants of the consuming trades. Exports of lampblack for May are officially recorded as valued at $34,578, as against $37,443 for the same month last year. The total for eleven months of the current fiscal year is $382,577, comparing with $466,481 for the corresponding period formerly. Quotations are repeated on a basis of:—Bone, granulated, 2¼@5c.; drop powdered, 5@8c.; ivory, 8@12c.; lampblack, 3¾@7c.; carbon gas, 3½@6c.; mineral black, $18@25 per ton.

BLUES.

Light trading has characterized the market over the interval and the operations have been wholly to meet urgent requirements. There has been no occasion for a further revision in quotations, which are repeated as follows:—Celestial, 4¾@6c.; Chinese, 28@30c.; Italian, 16@22c.; milori, 28@30c.; soluble, 27@29c.; Prussian, 26@28c.; ultramarine, 3½@13c.

BROWNS.

The same slackness of buying interest has marked the week, but dealers are reconciled to this condition as typical of the season and there have been no indications of any relaxation of market views. The following range of prices is maintained:—4¾@7c. for Italian sienna, burnt and powdered; 2¾@2½c. for Vandyke brown, 2@3½c. for soluble.

GREENS.

For Paris green the market has developed a steadier tone, as the result of a cessation of operations on the part of leading manufacturers, lessening the pressure on available stocks. Demand generally has involved small proportions, and there has been little incentive on the part of principal buyers to negotiate for forward supplies. Quotations have been subjected to no changes from the following:—Chrome green, 17@25c. per pound; grinders' is held at 6@10c., and jobbing at 4½c. per pound.

REDS.

While competition has continued keen for the different varieties the market has undergone no quotable change and nothing of featuring interest has developed. Trading has followed the usual routine lines and well within the limits of actual needs. Present quotations are:—$2.50@2.75 per pound for No. 40 carmine; $1.50@1.60 per 100 pounds for standard American red; 55@56c. for English vermilion.

YELLOW.

Moderate imports of ocher from Hull, Marseilles and Rotterdam have been noted during the week, but the lots are reported to have been well absorbd for local account. Market conditions have been, on the whole, uneventful, with only slight evidences of buying interest. There are no new developments affecting prices to be noted, dealers maintaining the following:—Chrome, chemically pure, 10¾@12c. per pound; French ocher at 1½@2½c. per pound; foreign golden at 2¾@3¾c. per pound; domestic at $12@16 per ton.

OTHER PAINT MATERIALS.

BARYTES.—A fairly good movement for the season has been reported, with foreign grades holding the inter-

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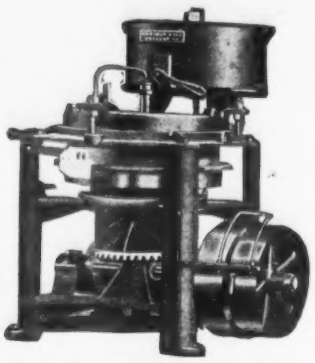

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est of buyers more keenly than domestic offers, chiefly on the advantage of water rates as compared with freight rates from Western points. Imports for the week have not been so free as those of the former period. There is a nominally firm tone to the market, with the usual variance in quotations, according to grade, quantity and package as follows:—$19@24 per ton, for foreign, as to grade; $19@20 for Western domestic; $17@20 for Southern, and $13@15 for off grades.

CHALK.—The interesting feature of the week's market has been the more liberal extent of arrivals, the sailing vessel Nantes, which was expected during the spring, bringing 3,320 tons of Dunkirk chalk, the steamer Kentra with 4,500 tons of English goods for Bayonne, N. J., and the Star of Scotland with 350 tons of English chalk. These lots will be taken chiefly on old contracts. There has been little inquiry covering new requirements. English stock is reported to be the subject of keen competition, and while $3@3.25 has continued the general range for the usual quantities, round lots from dock are believed to encourage closer terms. For French $2.75@3 is generally named.

CHINA CLAY.—In some quarters a fairly active demand has been reported, while other dealers noted a disposition on the part of some consuming trades to ask for extensions on

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Second Avenue and Twenty-ninth St
BUFFALO, N.Y.—372-74-76-78 Pearl Street
BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Third Avenue and Dean Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Pitcairn Bldg., Arch and Eleventh Sts
DAVENPORT, IA.—410-416 Scott Streets
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—116-118 East Grand Avenue
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MINERS AND SHIPPERS FINEST QUALITY

GILSONITE

Foreign Agencies: Hamburg Germany; Bremen, Germany: Cologne, Germany: Liverpool, England; London, England; Paris, France; Antwerp, Belgium

contract deliveries. Stocks are ample for all requirements, but the market retains a nominally steady tone and quotations are repeated at $8@9 per ton for domestic and at $14@16 for foreign.

LITHOPONE.—The market has attracted no particular activity, but the volume of current trade is regarded as fulfilling the usual seasonal expectations. Some dealers reported a limited supply of foreign goods, which were barely sufficient for consuming wants, but there is apparently no dearth of domestic stocks for all purposes. Quotations have remained on a steady basis at 3¼@4c. per pound, for al descriptions.

TALC.—A well sustained demand has prevailed for the drug and toilet preparations trades, while for the heavier manufacturing industries, the paper trade has continued in the market for good parcels. Arrivals for week have included 4,250 bags and 110 cases on the Louisane from Bordeaux. Quotations remain on the basis of $10@20 for domestic, $13@25 for French and $18@35 for Italian, with a continued firm tone characterizing the market.

WHITING.—A quiet market has been generally reported for the week, the larger buyers being well supplied for current wants and well covered on contracts for future requirements. Dealers catering to the Western trade complain of the disadvantage imposed by the order putting out of commission canal service under the operation of the railroads, which has had the effect of suspending canal shipments and checking through bills of lading over the canal and lake routes. The canal and lake service was the accepted freight basis on contracts, and shipments by rail and lake, it is stated, would impose an additional cost of three cents upon shippers. There is a continued firm tone to the market, with quotations on the basis of 45@50c. for commercial, 52@65c. for gilders' and 57@68c. for extra gilders'.

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SILICA
Water Ground Water Floated
Makes it Finest, Whitest and Softest
Our different grades of uniform fineness —100 Mesh to 300 Mesh—enable us to supply every demand.
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Shlac-Lac Glue
Its Merits—
It adheres to glass, metal, fiber board, veneer panels, leather, cloth, oil goods, etc., and when dry is not affected by moisture or dampness. It makes a superior sizing for paper leather, yarns, etc., due to its penetrating, flexible and waterproof qualities. For paints, it makes an excellent waterproof binder for making fast colors, giving greater covering properties than any other glue. For walls, it makes an excellent primer, drying rapidly and smoothly. It has no offensive odor.
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is furnished in granulated and powdered form. It takes more water than any other glue, one pound of Shlac-Lac makes five pounds of glue; one pound of it makes seven pounds of gum paste. It s transparent and becomes more or less waterproof where applied when dry. It is the cheapest and greatest adhesive made. Samples furnished for the asking. Made only by
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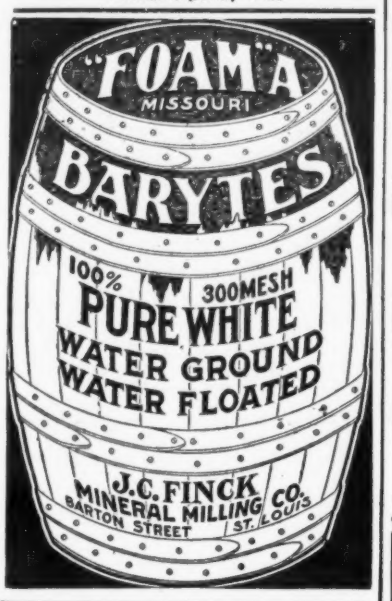

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MAGNESIA - - 286
SILICA - - - 537
VOLATILE MATTER 045
ALUMINA - - - 123
OXIDE IRON - - 009
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CAPACITY 25 TO 30 TONS PER DAY FINELY GROUND HIGH SLIP TALC
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"Cream Floated Lead Bloom"
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GLUES.

Some dealers report the market on a more favorable trade basis, the better grades of domestic glue attracting the best attention. For these descriptions the market retains its steadiest tendency, although it is conceded that the prospect of booking a sizable order might lead to shading terms. Medium and low grades are the occasion of keen competition, with the advantage in buyers' favor on an actual test of the market. There have been noted during the week arrivals of 200 bags from Liverpool, and 100 bags from Hamburg, and 405 bags of glue stock from Buenos Ayres, and 123 bags from Hamburg.

VARNISH GUMS.

The general market for varnish gums has undergone no practical change during the week, and reports of light trading incidental to the season have prevailed. The large consuming interests are credited with carrying ample stocks for the limited output of their finished products. There has been little booking of business for future requirements. Imports of copal, kauri and damar gums for May were 2,748,371 pounds, valued at $273,138, as against 1,884,559 pounds ($165,235) for the same month last year. The total for eleven months of the current fiscal year is 30,306,916 pounds ($3,143,744), comparing with 26,197,434 pounds ($2,231,544) previously. The most favorable feature of the market is the strong position of Batavia and Singapore damar in sympathy with the primary markets and reflecting the influence of light spot stocks. Confidence is expressed in a maintenance of the firmness over the next few months. The week's imports of damar gum at the local port have included 200 bags from London and 75 cases from Rotterdam. Prices for kauri gum have remained on a steady basis, but the market has been without particular interest. Receipts have been 678 packages and 20 cases from Auckland. The market for Manila gum has continued to reflect an easy tone at unchanged quotations, but dealers express faith that the low level has been reached. ¼

WINDOW GLASS.

Further slight improvement has been reported in the Eastern window glass trade within the week, but business in the West remains rather quiet. Interest throughout the industry has centered of late in the annual meeting of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers, held in Atlantic City, N. J., last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The volume of business recorded so far this month in the Eastern territory is far ahead of that for the corresponding period of last month. As the output continues greatly curtailed and the buying movement is still of moderate proportions, it is deemed probable that stocks will become greatly depleted before the new fire furnishes adequate supplies. Several sizes which have recently been selling freely and whose stocks have already been materially reduced are expected to become especially scarce before a resumption of operations in most of the plants replenishes supplies of these descriptions. Four machine operated tanks have blown out within the last few days and two or more others are planning to close within the near future. From the viewpoint of the producers, therefore, the situation is eminently satisfactory and the jobbers are likewise becoming convinced that a strong market may be confidently expected as the manufacturers have determined not to make any more glass until present stocks are exhausted. Little attention has yet been paid by the manufacturers to a movement now on foot to bring about a uniform working scale in the hand and machine window glass factories, which was inaugurated a week ago in Pittsburgh by representatives of the National Window Glass Workers, the Window Glass Cutters' and Flatteners' Association of America and the Window Glass Cutters' and Flatteners' Protective Association of America.

Soap Trade of Canary Islands.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

In an elaborate account which comes from Teneriffe there is a discussion of the trade in toilet and laundry supplies in the Canary Islands.

It is stated that after an existence of about a year and a half the only soap factory in Teneriffe shut down. Lack of materials is given as the cause of the failure, pumice stone being the only soap ingredient procurable locally in commercial quantities.

There is no import duty on soap in these islands, but it is subject to a consumption tax of about 1.07 cents per pound.

After giving an account of the various German and English soaps sold in the Canary Islands, attention is given to washing powders, starch, blueing and candles. It is said that washing powders are unknown in the Teneriffe district, but probably could be successfully introduced if labels, directions, etc., were printed in Spanish.

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Formerly sold in the U. S. by
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FINE LAMP BLACKS
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Our { IVORY BLACK EX SPF
GENUINE GERMAN BONE BLACK
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PAINTS and VARNISHES
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MANGANESE { SULPHATE, BORATE, CHLORIDE.
RESINATES (Fused and Precipitated).
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JOINTING PASTES for Screws, Pipes and Flanges.
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VERDIGRIS (ACETATE OF COPPER) RESINATE OF COPPER
ZINC RESINATE, Fused and Precipitated Hardening Powder for Varnish
OLEATE ALUMINA (Oil Thickner for Petroleum Oils).
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ESTABLISHED 1898 Droylsden, Manchester, ENGLAND

GELATINE
All Grades For All Purposes
Permit us to quote on grades you now handle.
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AMERICAN STEEL WOOL
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ONE LB. NET
SAVES TIME, LABOR, COST
Our product is made in the United States, is perfect, uniform and superior to all others, as
OUR LABEL ON PACKAGE IS A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY
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A Permanent and Washable Color
For Flat Wall Finishes
G. Siegle Co. ROSEBANK, S.I. NEW YORK
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JOHNSTON BROKERAGE COMPANY
Incorporated Capital and Surplus $50,000.00
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Selling Standard Brands
WINDOW GLASS
CARLOADS ONLY
Large Capacity Best Quality Excellent Service
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Imports and Exports.

Below we give a summary of the imports and exports of the United States for the eleven months ending May, 1914. For comparison is also given the same information covering the corresponding period of last year:—

IMPORTS.

	1913.	1914.
Acids—		
Carbolic, lbs., free..	7,498,129	7,657,618
Oxalic, lbs., dut....	7,586,235	7,702,238
All other, free.....	$437,830	$244,900
All other, dut.....	$246,585	$749,884
Alizarine and alizarine colors and dyes, lbs., free	7,293,992	2,210,348
Aluminum—		
Crude, scraps, etc., lbs., dut.....	25,198,786	14,868,574
Manufactures, dut..	$654,548	$1,292,952
Antimony ore, regulus or metal (antimony contents), lbs., dut.....	19,110,426	12,664,425
Ammonia—		
Muriate of, lbs., dut.	9,363,555	8,117,539
Sulphate of, lbs., free	118,940,667	161,754,822
Aniline salts—		
Free, lbs.....	4,472,206	[2]940,907
Dutiable, lbs.....	.....	[1]1,953,931
Unmanufactured, tons, free.....	68,739	72,473
dut.	$364,931	$353,642
Manufactures of,		
Argols or wine lees, lbs., dut.	27,631,485	27,383,289
Asphaltum and bitumen, tons, dut.....	192,584	[2]41,596
Asphaltum and bitumen, tons, free.....	.....	[1]119,888
Arsenic, lbs., free....	8,289,859	4,029,916
Barks—		
Cinchona or other, from which quinine may be extracted, lbs., free.....	3,228,279	3,253,081
Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark, ozs., free....	3,069,206	2,578,185
Bleaching powder, lbs., dut.....	71,109,149	44,133,156
Bones, hoofs and horns, unmanufactured, free	$811,746	$1,005,905
Bristles—		
Not sorted, bunched or prepared, lbs., free	16,508	25,085
Sorted, bunched or prepared, lbs., dut.	3,358,894	3,209,039
Casein, lbs., free....	7,853,628	9,828,976
Clays or earths—		
China clay or kaolin, tons, dut...	234,290	217,673
All other, tons, dut.	74,554	68,458
All other, free, tons.	21,639	22,718
Coal tar products—		
Colors or dyes, dut.	$6,607,272	$6,628,145
Dead or creosote oils, gals., free.....	62,395,616	50,205,483
All other, free.....	$1,107,156	$473,151
All other, dut.....	$639,378	$998,426
Cocoa, crude, lbs., free	129,780,865	165,431,382
Cocoa and chocolate prepared or manufactured (except confectionery), lbs., dut.	3,238,475	2,820,112
Cocoanut meat, broken or copra—		
Not shredded, desiccated or prepared, lbs., free.....	33,700,531	39,007,437
Shredded, desiccated or prepared, lbs., dut.	5,705,648	9,682,147
Dyewoods in a crude state—		
Logwood tons, free	33,987	27,993
All other, tons, free	3,511	7,247
Extracts and decoctions for dyeing or tanning—		
Quebracho—		
Free, lbs.....	.....	[1]67,981,546
Dutiable, lbs.....	73,148,738	[2]20,411,304
All other, free, lbs.	.....	[1]4,986,299
All other, dut., lbs	8,487,618	[2]2,781,657
Fertilizers—		
Bone dust and bone ash, tons.....	30,281	38,345
Guano, tons, free...	17,254	20,134
Kainit, tons, free...	442,707	523,955
Manure salts, tons free	150,925	228,191
Potash, n. e. s.—		
Muriate of, tons, free	185,909	221,443
Sulphate of, tons, free	42,092	42,139
All other substances used as fertilizers	$3,105,233	$5,858,683
Fusel oil or amylic alcohol, lbs., dut....	4,854,924	5,614,942
Gelatine, unmanufactured, lbs., dut.....	1,023,173	2,000,081
Glass and glassware—		
Bottles, vials, demijohns, carboys and jars (except blown), dut.	$764,477	$1,016,534
Bottles, decanters and other glassware, cut or ornamental, dut.....	$948,940	$1,074,772
Cylinder, crown and common window glass, unpolished, lbs., dut.....	21,180,077	28,680,980
Lenses, and all optical instruments (including spectacles), dut.....	$635,073	$669,384
Plate glass, cast, polished, unsilvered, sq. ft., dut.	1,138,559	2,962,476
Plate or disks, rough-cut or unwrought for optical instruments, free	$470,032	$567,139
All other, dut.....	$2,008,903	$2,259,169
Glue and glue size, lbs., dut.....	5,962,390	21,164,494
Glycerine, crude, lbs., dut.	29,341,240	33,868,750
Grease and oils n. e. s.—		
Sulphur oil, or olive foots, lbs., dut....	12,792,490	10,542,829
All other, lbs., free..	6,587,852	9,301,547
Gums—		
Camphor, crude, natural—		
Free, lbs.....	3,281,934	[2]1,346,675
Dutiable, lbs.....	.....	[2]1,851,771
Camphor, refined and synthetic, lbs., dut.	452,899	564,692
Chicle, lbs., dut.....	12,616,242	7,416,322
Copal, kauri and damar, lbs., free..	26,197,434	30,506,916
Gambier or terra japonica, lbs., free	16,642,950	14,242,112
Shellac, lbs., free...	19,556,793	15,545,156
All other, free.....	$2,027,597	$1,331,811
All other, dut.....	$187,573	$512,195
Human hair, unmanufactured—		
Uncleaned, lbs., free	1,417,361	[2]412,829
Uncleaned, lbs., dut.	.....	[2]454,826
Manufactured, cleaned, dut.....	$181,553	$188,643
All other, dut.....	$46,719	$119,586
Indigo, natural and synthetic, lbs., free.	7,624,161	7,628,530
Iodine, crude, lbs., free	347,146	148,882
Lead ore (lead contents), lbs., dut....	13,836,105	17,647,754
Bullion and base bullion (lead contents), lbs., dut...	118,771,770	36,425,382
Licorice root—		
Free	83,913,457	[2]32,336,173
Dutiable, lbs.....	.....	[2]51,897,510
Lime, citrate of, lbs., free	5,075,266	[2]540,111
Lime, citrate of, lbs., dut.	.....	[2]2,205,198
Magnesite, calcined, not purified, lbs., free	301,069,712	267,733,442
Manganese, oxide and ore of, tons, free....	359,598	242,748
Matches, friction or lucifer, dut.....	$654,900	$704,223
Oils—		
Animal, fish and other, dut.....	2,453,985	.....
Cod and codliver, gals., free[2].....	.....	[1]1,291,182
All other, gals., dut.	.....	1,378,143
Mineral—		
Crude, gals., free.	438,252,079	686,461,953
Refined—		
Benzine	13,288,063	16,122,737
Gasoline and free	570	16,625
naphtha, gals.,		
All other gals., free	3,504,172	1,789,077
Vegetable—		
Expressed—		
Cocoa butter or butterine, lbs., dut.	3,545,365	2,787,854
Cocoanut, lbs., free	44,804,130	69,197,432
Cottonseed, lbs., free	3,058,921	15,648,548
Flaxseed or linseed, gals., dut.	165,991	187,164
Nut oil or oil of nuts—		
Chinese nut, gals., free....	5,622,046	4,852,399
Peanut, gals., free	1,060,289	[2]557,965
Dutiable, lbs.	.....	[2]701,213
All other, gals., free	.....	[2]8,979
Olive, fit only for manufacturing purposes, gals., dut.	564,066	725,854
Olive, edible, gals., dut.....	4,889,790	5,617,957
Palm, lbs., free..	44,248,551	50,518,111
Palm kernel.....	21,415,216	31,390,186
Rapeseed, gals., dut.	1,437,053	1,324,106
Soya bean, lbs., free	11,267,208	15,861,580
All other, free...	$212,814	$87,234
All other, dut....	$128,480	$320,581
Distilled and essential—		
Lemon, lbs., free	359,417	[2]62,835
Lemon, lbs., dut.	.....	[2]302,281
All other, free...	$2,734,615	$938,282
All other, dut...	$962,109	$1,512,433
Oleo stearine, lbs., free	9,026,082	4,940,602
Opium, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphia, lbs., dut	418,868	427,228
Paint, pigments and varnishes, dut.....	$1,976,792	$2,091,669
Perfumeries, cosmetics and all other preparations, dut.....	$1,741,694	$2,121,150
Platinum, unmanufactured, ozs. troy, free	45,130	38,614
Plumbago, tons, free..	21,980	24,068
Potash (see also fertilizers)—		
Carbonate of, lbs., free	20,442,026	19,217,843
Caustic or hydrate of, not in sticks or rolls, lbs., free..	8,137,281	[2]1,893,126
Cyanide of, lbs., free	.....	[2]1,325,626
Cyanide of, lbs., dut.	933,863	[2]217,446
Hydrate of, containing not more than 15 per cent. of caustic soda, lbs., free.....	.....	[2]5,726,346
Nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude, lbs., free	10,735,946	3,066,699
All other, lbs., dut..	4,732,818	5,235,293
Preparations, medicinal, dut.....	$1,501,607	$981,637
Seeds—		
Castor beans or seeds, bu., dut.....	794,298	915,962
Flaxseed or linseed, bu., dut.....	5,002,293	7,987,459
Grass—		
Clover—		
Red, lbs., free..	5,999,050	6,620,350
All other, lbs., free	13,824,453	22,635,083
All other grass seeds, lbs.....	24,663,894	29,072,340
Sugar beet, lbs., free	14,755,129	10,291,658
All other seeds—		
Free	$1,860,806	$1,746,524
Dutiable	$1,119,918	$1,117,636
Soaps—		
Castile, lbs., dut....	4,635,802	4,253,916
All other.....	$368,300	$421,788
Soda—		
Nitrate of, tons, free	522,960	506,638
All other salts of, lbs., dut.....	11,476,565	10,708,680
Spices—		
Unground—		
Cassia and cassavera, lbs., free.	6,522,940	[2]1,040,350
Dutiable, lbs.....	.....	[2]6,198,809
Ginger root not preserved, lbs., free	6,764,150	[2]902,678
Ginger root, not preserved, lbs., dut.	.....	[2]2,557,587
Pepper, black or white, lbs., free...	26,117,643	[2]4,204,960
Pepper, black or white, lbs., dut....	.....	[2]18,837,812
All other, lbs., free	15,255,626	[2]2,896,893
All other, lbs., dut.	6,409,042	17,546,866
Sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, containing in excess of 25 per cent. of sulphur, tons, free..	923,187	747,774
Sulphur or brimstone, crude, tons, free....	17,107	19,137
Sumac, ground or unground, lbs., free...	.....	[2]8,708,461
Sumac, ground, lbs., dut.	13,962,391	[2]1,121,762
Tanning materials, crude—		
Mangrove bark, tons	14,275	7,689
Quebracho wood, tons, free.....	86,147	59,740
All other, free.....	$299,386	$333,391
Vanilla beans, lbs., free	914,611	[2]397,433
Vanilla beans, lbs., dut.	.....	[2]376,217
Wax—		
Mineral, lbs., free...	5,829,906	7,374,310
Vegetable, lbs., free	5,233,121	4,046,846
All other chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.—		
Free	$4,203,148	$5,012,899
Dutiable	$6,597,777	$7,484,075
Zinc and manufactures of—		
Ores and calamine—		
Zinc contents, lbs., dut	42,899,412	13,084,881
In blocks or pigs, and old, lbs., dut.	27,119,274	2,075,117
Dust, lbs., dut....	4,351,279	4,460,121

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

	1913.	1914.
Alcohol including pure, neutral or cologne spirits), pf. gals.	135,874	179,252
Alcohol, wood, gals...	1,716,235	1,433,313
Asbestos, manufactures of.....	$637,273	$647,592
Asphaltum—		
Unmanufactured, tons	44,897	44,758
Manufactures of....	$418,690	$310,786
Baking powder, lbs...	2,576,739	2,476,518
Bark, extracts of, for tanning	$487,450	$570,098
Brushes	$444,209	$417,390
Calcium, carbide, lbs..	30,272,597	30,849,017
Candles, lbs.....	2,402,296	2,896,032
Celluloid and manufactures of.....	$1,556,696	$1,299,100
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines—		
Acids—		
Sulphuric, lbs.....	9,278,505	11,484,252
Copper, sulphate of, lbs.....	4,968,208	7,094,336
Dyes and dyestuffs.	$399,307	$316,539
Ginseng, lbs.....	211,092	192,925
Lime, acetate of, lbs.	71,611,568	61,251,864
Medicine, patent or proprietary	$6,507,636	$6,200,669
Petroleum jelly, etc.	$502,887	$611,795
Roots, herbs and barks, not mixed..	$396,842	$474,014
Sulphur or brimstone, crude, tons..	73,478	100,680
Washing powder and fluid, lbs.....	9,025,569	11,253,260
All other.....	$7,848,084	$8,143,173
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared or manufactured (except confectionery)	$346,340	$315,429
Dynamite, lbs.....	12,195,358	13,938,849
Fertilizers—		
Phosphate rock, ground or unground, not acidulated—		
High-grade hard rock, tons.....	448,320	439,560
Land pebble, tons.	656,558	876,128
All other, tons....	794	1,966
All other fertilizers, tons	73,564	58,663
Glass and glassware—		
Cylinder, crown and common window glass	$403,925	$280,686
Plate glass, sq. ft...	145,645	68,427
All other.....	$2,664,769	$2,477,937
Glucose, lbs.....	145,049,721	149,157,508
Glue, lbs.....	2,394,146	2,150,213
Grape sugar, lbs.....	39,130,971	33,037,661
Graphite—		
Unmanufactured, lbs.	4,668,779	4,679,630
Manufactures of.....	$162,723	$255,781
Grease—		
Lubricating	$2,173,392	$2,218,110
Soap stock and other	$4,314,230	$4,666,283
Gunpowder, lbs.....	1,119,425	961,419
Hops, lbs.....	17,495,130	24,097,711
Ink—		
Printers'	$406,971	$407,649
All other	$199,331	$164,931
Lard, lbs.....	477,664,297	443,939,269
Lard compounds and other substitutes for lard, lbs.....	63,354,169	52,301,962
Lard, neutral, lbs.....	42,507,844	26,783,920
Oil cake and oil-cake meal—		
Corn, lbs.....	66,799,805	54,704,513
Cottonseed, lbs.....	1,068,077,964	763,862,438
Linseed, lbs.....	759,045,250	625,901,422
All other, lbs.....	6,678,420	8,004,761
Oil—		
Animal—		
Fish (except whale), gals.....	1,831,428	441,101
Lard, gals.....	143,017	98,738
All other, gals....	1,498,202	834,827
Oleo, lbs.....	78,195,103	87,245,085
Oleomargarine, lbs..	2,766,047	2,380,402
Vegetable—		
Corn, lbs.....	18,481,859	16,141,083
Cottonseed, lbs....	301,775,693	186,116,565
Linseed, gals.....	1,706,291	222,862
All other.....	$393,242	$322,997
Volatile—		
Peppermint, lbs....	131,636	115,918
All other essential.	$306,005	$212,939
Mineral—		
Crude (including all natural oils without gravity), gals.	177,069,154	130,109,935
Refined or manufactured—		
Illuminating, gals	947,955,891	1,054,135,367
Lubricating and heavy paraffine oil, gals.....	200,843,611	181,485,996
Naphthas and all lighter products of distillation—		
Gasoline, gals.,	72,709,447	133,995,243
All other, gals..	97,380,596	40,385,115
Residuum (including tar and all other from which the light boiles have been distilled)—		
Gas oil and fuel oil, gals.....	287,098,223	419,994,932
All other, gals..	21,072,205	1,735,705
Paints, pigments and Varnishes—		
Dry colors—		
Lampblack	$466,481	$382,577
All other	$731,934	$630,880
Ready mixed paints, gals.....	862,434	781,211
Varnish, gals.....	1,175,556	986,619
White lead, lbs.....	14,200,181	14,681,400
Zinc, oxide of, lbs...	28,202,752	26,096,954
All other (including crayons)	$1,634,403	$1,627,274
Paraffine and paraffine wax, lbs.....	277,506,951	170,827,184
Perfumeries, cosmetics and all toilet preparations	$1,290,059	$1,458,504
Quicksilver, lbs.....	40,410	62,590
Rosin, bbls.....	2,534,493	2,167,773
Seeds—		
Cotton, lbs.....	23,812,029	16,270,767
Linseed, bu.....	16,882	282,436
Grass—		
Clover, lbs.....	5,398,249	4,599,127
Timothy, lbs.....	17,115,196	12,210,996
All other, lbs.....	8,041,541	4,931,487
All other seeds.....	$513,332	$534,303
Soap—		
Toilet or fancy.....	$1,959,430	$1,959,701
All other, lbs.....	46,940,623	52,904,725
Sponges, lbs.....	177,975	179,153
Starch, lbs.....	101,649,331	71,589,742
Tallow	27,805,691	14,909,927
Tar, turpentine and pitch, bbls.....	56,018	347,257
Turpentine, spirits of, gals.	18,407,236	16,261,413
Zinc and manufactures of—		
Ore, tons.....	15,883	12,863
Dross, lbs.....	102,569	572,477
Pigs, bars, plates and sheets, lbs....	12,500,315	3,457,619
All other manufactures of.....	$133,557	$153,372

Notes.

[1] Figures cover period since October 3, 1913.

[2] Figures cover period from July 1 to October 3, inclusive.

New York Health Department Plans Campaign Against Fraudulent Nostrums.

A campaign against manufacturers and sellers of proprietary and patent medicines who make fraudulent or deceptive representations or extravagant claims about the character and therapeutic value of their products is to be begun in the near future in Greater New York by the city Department of Health under the personal direction and supervision of Dr. Sigmund S. Goldwater, the Commissioner of Health of this city. Authority for stopping the sale of such articles in the metropolitan district is based upon section 65 of the Board of Health's Sanitary Code prohibiting the making and dispensing of medicines under "any deceptive or fraudulent names, direction or pretense," as well as substitution and also "false or deceptive representations as to the kind, quality, purpose or effect of any drug or medicine."

Though prosecution of the makers and sellers of such remedies is planned, as a sequel to a systematic investigation of all proprietary and patent medicines now on the market, no action against these interests is expected to be taken immediately by the Health Department authorities, as it is the Commissioner's intention to give due warning to all of them before attempting to obtain any conviction for a misdemeanor in violating the Sanitary Code's provisions on this subject.

Dr. Goldwater announced his intention of inaugurating such a campaign against fraudulent proprietary and patent medicine interests at the outset of last week and, when interviewed by a representative of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, told of his plans to make a thorough search for violators of the existing city ordinance prohibiting their practices which, he contends, are swindling the public out of many thousands of dollars every year and are tending to impair the vitality of the community whose people take their goods as food or medicine.

The Health Commissioner added that he is desirous of obtaining the co-operation of all reputable manufacturing, wholesale and retail druggists in his proposed fight to stop the "nostrum evil" and expressed the belief that the authority conferred upon the Board of Health in section 65 of the Sanitary Code would prove sufficient to enable the Health Department to prosecute all offenders on this score.

When told of the exposure in 1888 by the Druggists Circular of the iniquitous character of a widely advertised pseudo-medicinal preparation known as "Scotch Oats Essence," which was found, upon analysis, to contain a high percentage of alcohol and two grains of morphine in each bottle, and of the subsequent action of the city's Board of Health in prohibiting the sale of that diabolical concoction in this city, Dr. Goldwater said that he had heard of the incident, but believed that the almost arbitrary power then possessed by the Health Board to enjoin the sale of any article injurious to public health had since been curtailed by frequent amendments to the Sanitary Code. Dr. Goldwater maintained, however, that the existing authority conferred by the Sanitary Code's provisions would be probably sufficient to cope with the situation successfully.

"If it should be found that the Sanitary Code's present provisions and the city and State ordinance and law against fraudulent advertising and misrepresentation are not adequate to stop the extravagant promises of medicine fakers," concluded Dr. Goldwater, "the city's Health Board will consider the adoption of an amendment to the code similar to the recently enacted pharmaceutical regulation law of the Philippine Islands, prohibiting the sale of all secret formula remedies, for the benefit of public health, and exempting only the medicines called for in private formulae of physicians, as well as forbidding the making of false or misleading representation as to the merits of the remedies in question, whose formulae must be set forth on the label, both quantitatively and qualitatively."

Describing the plans for conducting his campaign against fraudulent proprietary and patent medicines, Dr. Goldwater

said:—"I believe that public opinion is now sufficiently enlightened to insure the success of a determined attack upon those who, by fraudulent and misleading statements, not only cheat the unwary but injure the health of so many persons as to impair the vitality of the community as a whole. Section 65 of the Sanitary Code makes such practices a misdemeanor, but this section appears to have been forgotten so far as a strict enforcement thereof is concerned.

"Perhaps there is no better avenue of approach to this evil than that of publicity. If the manufacturer of a patent medicine is compelled to name the ingredients of his mixture and if such ingredients prove to be either inert substances, as they often are, or harmful drugs or stimulants, as they are frequently known to be, it will be difficult to claim for preparations concocted of such ingredients the miraculous powers which continue to be ascribed by unscrupulous advertisers to many of the secret formulae now on the market.

"In dealing with the patent medicine evil, the department asks for and expects to receive the cordial support of conscientious druggists. Of course, we cannot make the foolish person foolproof by law or prosecution, but we can at least protect persons who are determined to prescribe for themselves and take patent medicines, by showing them just what the article they buy is composed of. With the ingredients of secret formula medicines made public by the provisions of an addition to the Sanitary Code, similar to those in the Philippine pharmaceutical regulation law, public opinion would soon drive the nostrums out of the market."

The Advisory Council of the Board of Health will soon be called upon to consider the desirability of recommending to the board the adoption of such additional provisions against the sale of secret formula medicines, but no action is looked for on this subject for some time.

Section 65 of of the Sanitary Code, upon which Dr. Goldwater relies most confidently in his contemplated prosecutions of fradulent secret formula remedy makers and sellers, follows:—

Sec. 65. No person shall make, prepare, put up, administer or dispense any prescription, decoction, or medicine under any deceptive or fraudulent name, direction or pretense; nor shall any ingredient be substituted for another in any prescription; nor shall any false or deceptive representation be made by any person to any other, as to the kind, quality, purpose or effect of any such drug, medicine, decoction, drink or other article offered or intended to be taken as food or medicine.

Like the national food and drugs law, the New York city Sanitary Code also contains a provision against misbranding of drugs which might also be employed in the proposed campaign. This provision describes a medicine as misbranded "if the package or its label bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or regarding their action on diseased conditions, which statements, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular."

The Druggists Circular's exposure of "Scotch Oats Essence" was begun when, in its issue of April, 1888, it published an article by Dr. R. G. Eccles, later president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, showing that his analysis of this proprietary article had revealed the fact that it contained morphine in relatively large quantities as well as alcohol, to the extent of more than 33 1-3 per cent. This article had been advertised throughout the United States as a "tired brain and tired nerve recuperator," which was said to give "lasting powers to the system while free from all enslaving qualities such as morphine, opium and alcohol possess. In the manufacturers' advertising it was also stated that "The aged and the infant are alike advised to use it when pain is to be assuaged, sleep is needed or exhaustion to be overcome." In order "to get the full benefit," the manufacturers urged that "its use must be regular" and that enough must be taken to obtain the best effect as some people require much more of the remedy to act upon them than others." Directions for the use of this whisky-morphine concoction concluded:—"As a general rule, a pain or fullness at the base of the brain, and a feeling of smarting in the eyes, are the usual indications that the dose is too large and should be reduced. Even when these symptoms show themselves, the remedy, even if continued, will do the person no actual harm; but, in such cases, the dose should be somewhat reduced."

Confirmation of the existence of a relatively large quantity of morphine in "Scotch Oats Essence" was soon furnished in confirmatory reports by Dr. Bennett F. Davenport, chemist to the Massachusetts Board of Health; by Dr. A. Beebe of the New York city Board of Health, and by Dr. Herbert E. Smith, professor of chemistry in the Department of Medicine at Yale University. Other fraudulent representations made by the manufacturers were then exposed by the Druggists Circular and the Health Commissioner thereupon ordered the sale of this article stopped in New York city. Although the makers of this whisky and morphine mixture, masking as a legitimate medicinal remedy, subsequently amended their formula, their hitherto highly profitable business was wrecked by the Druggists Circular's exposure and, at the close of the year, the enterprise collapsed and the remaining assets of the once-highly-prosperous "Scotch Oats Essence Company" were sold out by the Sheriff, in default of payment of two judgments aggregating $39,610. At the sale of the company's assets, sixty-three gross of its "dollar size" or "Scotch Oats Essence" brought $362, or about four cents per bottle.

At that time the Druggists Circular said editorially:—

The fate which has thus overtaken this fraud should stand as a lasting menace to all similar undertakings conceived with the intention of pandering to or spreading vices which sap the life and vigor of the public. It should, at the same time, be a warning to smaller, but no less malignant scoundrels, who, under the pretense of curing, rob their victims and hasten them to an early grave.

The Scotch Oats Essence fraud is of itself a sufficient reason why druggists, physicians, health officers and legislators should make a united and firm effort to secure the legislation necessary to protect the public from similar schemes of quack medicine venders and others who escape punishment now only through the apathy of those who are intrusted with the welfare of the public.

On the subject of "The Nostrum Nuisance," the Druggists Circular also published editorially in its issue of June, 1888, the following:—

There is some reason to believe that in the course of time the nostrum nuisance will be somewhat abated in this country. Our legislators will some day see that secrecy in medicine is an element more likely to prove of advantage to private humbugs than to the public health.

The nostrum nuisance has very recently been forcibly presented to the pharmacal public at association meetings, and the drift seems to be in the direction we have indicated. Persistent efforts will be required to bring about the proposed reform, and these can best be made by pharmacal organizations working in concert.

If such organized efforts be made, an adoption of the Continental method will eventually result—the nostrum makers will be obliged to work in open daylight, and will be shorn of their power to humbug the gullible public with imaginary "discoveries," or to poison them, when that proves to be the more profitable way.

Pure Food and Drug Questions.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

In announcements made through the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture relating to the service and regulations thereof, a number of communications have been addressed to people in different parts of the country expressing opinions of interest regarding questions arising under the food and drugs law. Among the subjects touched in this correspondence by department officials is the matter of oil of the nature of cottonseed oil and marking them in terms of volume, and some expressions of opinion regarding use of labels.

In regard to cottonseed oil, Dr. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, said in response to an inquiry:—

Referring to your letter regarding the statement of the quantity of the contents upon cottonseed oil, you are informed that in the opinion of this department oils of the nature of cottonseed oil are not viscous substances under ordinary conditions within the meaning of the regulations. Cottonseed oil should, therefore, be considered as a liquid and marked in terms of volume, gallons, half gallons, quarts, pints, and fractions thereof, or, if the quantity is less than one pint, in terms of fluid ounces.

In another letter Dr. Alsberg discusses the question of the extension of time for the use of labels on which the quantity of contents is not marked in terms of the largest unit contained in the package. In this letter Dr. Alsberg said:—

Replying to your letter regarding the use of the expression "Contents 26 Fluid Ounces," for the marking of the quantity of the contents upon liquids, you are informed that the form of statement submitted does not comply with the requirements that the statement be made in terms of the largest unit contained in the package, which is in this case one pint

The following decision has been reached by the department concerning labels where there was evident intent to comply with the requirements of the law:—

In order to prevent unnecessary destruction of labels and cartons which were printed before the issuance of Food Inspection Decision 154, the department has decided that, prior to June 1, 1915, it will not recommend proceedings solely upon the charge that the statement of the quantity of the contents on a package, if otherwise satisfactory, is not in terms of the largest unit in the package, provided that upon investigation it is found that the labels or cartons bearing such statements were printed prior to May 11, 1914, and plainly indicate an honest attempt to comply with the provisions of the law.

On behalf of the Committee on Regulations, Net Weight and Volume Dr. A. S. Mitchell, for the department, writing to a correspondent regarding the use of labels bearing alternative statements of contents, declares that such use is not permissible. In this letter Dr. Mitchell said:—

Replying to your communication asking if it will be permissible to use one label at the same time for large and small bottles of liquids, the label bearing a statement reading:—

"Contents: Large bottles, 28 oz.
Small bottles, 14 oz."

you are informed that a statement of this character is not in compliance with the regulations and is not satisfactory. Each size of bottle should be labeled with a plain statement of the quantity of its contents in terms of the largest unit. The statement upon the large bottles should read "1¾ pints" or "1 pt. 12 fl. oz." and upon the small size "14 fluid ounces."

Writing on the subject of statements of contents blown in bottles, Dr. Alsberg writes to a correspondent:—

The food and drugs act as amended by the act of March 3, 1913, provides that the quantity of the contents in the case of food in package form must be plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package. Sub-division c of regulation 29 as amended (Food Inspection Decision 154) provides that "the statement of the quantity of the contents shall be plain and conspicuous, shall not be a part of or obscured by any legend or design, and shall be so placed and in such characters as to be readily seen and clearly legible when the size of the package and the circumstances under which it is ordinarily examined by purchasers or consumers are taken into consideration."

It would appear that a statement blown in the bottle would be satisfactory if plain and conspicuous and in conformity in other respects with the regulations. Such a statement should, of course, apply to the quantity of the contents and not to the capacity of the bottle.

I am of the opinion that the statement upon the crown cork submitted with your letter would not be conspicuous within the meaning of the act and would not comply with the terms of the regulation quoted above.

The statement is made by Dr. Alsberg in answer to an inquiry, that statements of contents made by means of perforations are not plain and conspicuous. On this subject Dr. Alsberg in a letter to a correspondent said:—

Replying to your communication, there is inclosed a copy of Food Inspection Decision No. 154, containing the regulations under the amendment to the food and drugs act requiring a statement of the quantity of the contents upon food products in package form.

Inasmuch as the statement is required to be plain and conspicuous, statements made by means of perforations in the label or wrapper are deemed not in compliance with this requirement.

Cottonseed Products Competition

The following is the fifth installment of a series of articles on cottonseed products and their competitors in Northern Europe in the special agents series of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which was commenced in the Reporter on June 29, 1914. The initial publication began the treatment of meal and cake in Germany, representing part one of the report of Commercial Agent Erwin W. Thompson, which was followed by a study of conditions in the United Kingdom.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The imports of American cake and meal into the Netherlands are declining. Eight per cent. of the American exports of cottonseed meal and cake was taken in 1910, but only 4 per cent. in 1913. American linseed cake, however, is imported to the extent of 100,000 to 150,000 tons, or 40 to 45 per cent. of the exports from the United States.

Of the 457,646 tons of oil cake fed in the Netherlands in 1912, only 2.3 per cent. was cottonseed, while 71 per cent. was linseed. The following list of feeding stuffs, purchased in 1912 under supervision of the experiment stations for such dairymen as desired it, will show the general trend of the preference:—Linseed cake, 32,738 tons; soya cake, 5,191; mill by-products, 4,641; rapeseed cake, 2,394; cottonseed cake, 2,050; peanut cake, 1,318; sundry feeds, 4,955.

There seems little prospect of developing a taste for anything but linseed cake, as linseed crushing has been in vogue for several centuries and the cattle industry has grown and prospered in a wonderful degree. There has also been a steady gain in agricultural yields, quite easily attributable in some measure to the nitrogenous feeds given the cattle. The oil cake consumption averages about 500 pounds per head of cattle, which is larger than for any other country in the world. The number of cattle (460 per square mile) contributes to the manurial effect.

While in most other countries the number of cattle is rapidly diminishing, the number in the Netherlands is increasing, notwithstanding that the annual export of cattle, beef, butter and cheese totals over $20,000,000 net. In 1900 the population of the country was 5,200,000, and the cattle numbered 1,650,000. In 1912 the population was 6,100,000 and there were 2,000,000 cattle, the population having increased 17 per cent. and the cattle 21 per cent. In a recent table published by Professor Kennedy, of the Iowa State College, the population of the United States is shown to have increased 24 per cent. in the last decade, while the cattle decreased 30 per cent. It would seem from the experience of the Netherlands that an oil cake diet might help to check this loss. If the United States fed the Netherlands quota of a quarter of a ton of oil cake to each of its 50,000,000 cattle, there would be need of 12,500,000 tons, which is three or four times our present output of all kinds.

Promoting Cottonseed Cake.

Any effort to introduce cottonseed cake, or any other sort except linseed, into the Netherlands would be met with instinctive opposition. The question of price seems to have little to do with it. Until 1913, with its large linseed crop, decorticated cotionseed cake was pretty generally $3 per ton cheaper than linseed cake, without making any impression on the universal Dutch preference for the latter. Linseed cake has been cheaper than usual during 1913-14, and cottonseed cake higher. The following is from a wholesale price list published in Rotterdam, January, 1914:—Cottonseed cake (Texas 55 per cent.), $29 per short ton; linseed cake, American, $31 to $31.75; linseed cake, Russian, $29.90 to $31.75; colza and rape, European seed, $26.25; colza and rape, Cawnpore, $21.90; colza and rape, Danube, $25.15; colza and rape, La Plata, $22; peanut, $35.20 to $36.10.

In 1911-12, when soya beans began to come into prominence as a cheap raw material for Dutch oil mills, it seemed for a time that native pressed soya cake would require some standing, but this has not happened, and the domestic crush of soya beans has declined with their advance in price, though bean trading in and out of Dutch ports still has some importance. The recent movements of soya beans is as follows, in metric tons:—Imports—In 1911, 26,419 tons; in 1912, 43,054 tons; in 1913, 27,554 tons; exports—in 1911, 11,995 tons; in 1912, 16,545 tons; in 1913, 13,948 tons.

The following table shows the imports, exports and production of seeds, oils and cakes for the Netherlands in 1912, in metric tons:—

	Imports. Metric tons.	Exports. Metric tons.	Production. Metric tons.
Seed:—			
Cottonseed	....	....	....
Linseed	208,929	66,275	8,000
Colza and rape	43,049	13,528	1,000
Soya	43,054	16,545	....
Peanut	52,179	12,794	....
Palm kernels	56,863	48,439	....
Copra	102,230	78,350	....
Miscellaneous	88,077	65,384	1,000
Totals	594,381	295,316	10,000
Oil:—			
Cottonseed	23,978	136	...
Linseed	155	35,015	46,996
Colza and rape	265	677	9,156
Soya	4,631	....	4,241
Peanut	1,080	10,088	12,603
Palm kernels	....	....	3,538
Copra	20,028	....	14,328
Miscellaneous	30,784	758	7,108
Totals	80,921	46,674	97,970
Cake:—			
Cottonseed	35,650	25,240	....
Linseed	261,060	44,365	108,000
Colza and rape	7,629	10,913	21,000
Soya	4,439	....	22,000
Peanut	....	9,529	17,000
Palm kernel	....	....	4,700
Copra	....	5,000	9,400
Miscellaneous	64,383	18,407	15,800
Totals	373,260	113,454	197,900

Oil Mill Methods.

Most of the Dutch oil mills were built for linseed, and the original plan for linseed is followed for such other crushing as is done. The leading motive is to produce a cake as nearly as possible in accord with the feeders' views; that is to say, as nearly as possible like those of the last century. Of the total 1912 import of 35,650 tons of cottonseed cake, 33,796 tons are credited to the United States. Of the total 1912 import of 261,060 tons of linseed cake, 151,098 tons are credited to the United States. Of the total 1913 import of 29,579 tons of cottonseed cake, 20,207 tons are credited to the United States. Of the total 1913 import of 275,185 tons of linseed cake, 183,672 tons are credited to the United States.

The official figures for cake export include copra cake in the "miscellaneous" total of 23,407 tons. But in the foregoing table the copra cake export is estimated at 5,000 tons, and the official figures for "miscellaneous" are reduced by that amount.

Practically all the oil cake, domestic or foreign, is eventually ground and repressed before it reaches the ultimate consumer. All of the hundred to two hundred thousand tons of hard, dry linseed cake sent from the United States to such American cottonseed cake as is not reexported to other countries is ground and re-pressed into the popular soft cakes, generally in the pure state, but occasionally mixed in various ways with native oil cakes, or with bran, corn meal, oat meal and similar substances. Thus so far as the native feeder knows, he is feeding domestic cakes, and knows nothing whatever about any foreign products.

Experiment Stations.

The Dutch experiment stations have made great progress in fertilizer work and field experiments, and have been instrumental in increasing crop yields and in generally improving agricultural conditions; but they have not made much apparent progress in diversified cattle feeding, or had much success in promoting the purchase of the cheapest forms of nutrition, although they have evidently been impressed by the fine dairy results in Denmark, their greatest competitor. The station at Hoorn undertook an elaborate series of feeding experiments, covering sixty days in each of three successive years—1905, 1906 and 1907. The object of the trial was stated to be to determine the effect of feeding roots (forage beets or mangels). The trial seems to have been complicated by changing the kinds of oil cakes at the same time, so that the practical effect may be said to have been the trial of the Danish against the Dutch ration as a whole, rather than a simple trial of the roots. In examining the data it is to be remarked that in the so-called Danish ration they supplied meal instead of cake—the actual practice in Denmark. This should make no especial difference in the theoretical feeding value, but might have some physiological effect, due to a change in the habits of animals that all their lives had been accustomed to cake rather than meal. A summary of the results of three years' experiments at Hoorn are shown in the following table; the rations are per cow and there were ten cows in each group:—

	Group I—Typical Danish ration. Pounds.	Cents.
Cottonseed meal	4.4	7.56
Peanut meal	2.2	4.22
Forage beets	79.2	6.69
Oat straw	17.6	5.92
Hay	4.4	2.40
Linseed cake	....	....
Totals	107.8	26.79
Dry matter	34	....
Digestible protein	3.2	....
Starch equivalent (German feed unit	14.1	....
Average weight of cows	1,285	....
Milk yield	36.9	....
Per cent. fat in milk	2.97	....
Weight of butter fat	1.10	....
Weight of cheese made	2.79	....
Feed cost:—		
Per pound milk	....	0.73
Per pound butter fat	....	24.35
Per pound cheese	....	.960

	Group II—Typical Dutch ration. Pounds.	Cents.	Value per short ton.
Cottonseed meal	....	....	$34.36
Peanut meal	....	....	38.36
Forage beans	....	....	1.69
Oat straw	....	....	6.73
Hay	30.8	16.80	10.91
Linseed cake	5.5	10.30	37.45
Totals	36.3	27.10	....
Dry matter	31	....	....
Digestible protein	2.4	....	....
Starch equival't (German feed unit)	13.2	....	....
Aver. weight of cows	1,289	....	....
Milk yield	32.9	....	....
Per cent. fat in milk	3.21	....	....
Weight of butter fat	1.05	....	....
Weight cheese made	2.55	....	....
Feed cost:—			
Per pound milk	....	0.82	....
Per pound butter fat	....	25.57	....
Per pound cheese	....	10.63	....

The decision of the experiment station might have been influenced by the belief that other crops could be exploited with greater profit than forage beets on the arable areas, leaving grass and hay to grow for cattle feed on low lying and uncultivable tracts. Of the total area, 13,300 square miles, about 3,300 is occupied by canals, roads, parks and buildings, and of the remaining 10,000 square miles devoted to agriculture only 4,200 are considered strictly arable, most of the remainder now being pastures and hay fields. Sugar beets are an easy and profitable crop, and the areas devoted to this crop and the yields therefrom are increasing from year to year. In 1908 sugar beets were planted on 100,000 acres and in 1912 on 165,000 acres. The intention is no doubt ultimately to grow sugar beets on all lands that will grow beets of any kind, and this may prove to be the most profitable use to make of such land.

(To be continued.)

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

27 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address,
"Amcotoil," New York

Cottonseed Products

OIL
CAKE
MEAL
LINTERS
ASHES

Gold Medals Awarded

CHICAGO, 1893
SAN FRANCISCO, 1894
ATLANTA, 1895
PARIS, 1900
BUFFALO, 1901
CHARLESTON, 1902
ST. LOUIS, 1904

REFINERIES AT

NEW YORK CHICAGO CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS MEMPHIS

P M P

The Best Linseed Oil for Paint and Varnish Maker to Use, Because:

Liquid driers are a necessary evil in paint and varnish making; necessary, since they enable the manufacturer to vary the amount used to meet the requirements of each formula; an evil, because their action continues after the protective coating is hard, with consequent shortening of life and service.

The linseed oil which requires the addition of the least amount of any drier to obtain a satisfactory rate of drying of the finished product is the best one to use when judged on the basis of economy or durability.

P. M. P. is that oil.

M M

MADE ONLY BY

American Linseed Company

NEW YORK CHICAGO

And all principal cities

P M P

KELLOGGS & MILLER
ESTABLISHED 1824
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.
Independent Manufacturers of Guaranteed STRICTLY Pure (Old Process)
LINSEED OIL
"Amsterdam" Brands—Manufactured by US
Raw (Filtered), "Olden" Raw, Double Boiled, Heavy Bodied Boiled, Refined, Special Varnish, Pale Boiled.
Oil Cake, Oil Meal, Cleaned and Ground Flaxseed
To insure against receiving substitutes, ask for the "Amsterdam" Linseed Oil. Boiled Linseed Oil is a specialty with us, we warrant it to be genuine kettle boiled, over wood fires in the old fashioned way.
MILLS AT AMSTERDAM, N. Y.
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Wheeling

TRINITY COTTON OIL CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND
Refiners of Cottonseed Oil
DALLAS, TEXAS, U. S. A.
Cable Address, " Trinity "

F. W. BRODE & CO., Established 1875 Memphis, Tenn.
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS
Crude Oil, Summer Yellow, Summer White, Cooking Oils,
Meal and Cake, Crude & Refined Oils
Agents for the J. T PERKINS CO.'S PRESS CLOTH
Different Sizes and Weights always on hand
All kinds of Bags and Twines for Mill purposes.

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ROTTERDAM
Cable Address · NEDOBE, Rotterdam
Commission Merchants in
Cottonseed Oil
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All raw materials for vegetable oils and fats a specialty
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

JULIAN FIELD & CO.
BROKERS
Cotton Seed Products
Atlanta, Ga.
Columbia, S. C.
Sales Agents for "Samson" and "Vulcan" Press Cloth.

OIL MARKETS

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, July 25, 1914.

LINSEED OIL.

The trend of prices in the market for linseed oil was upward in sympathy with the sharp advances in flaxseed. At the close the inside quotation for car lots was 57c. a gallon, and in several instances crushers were not willing to trade on this basis. This price represents a net advance of 4c. a gallon compared with a week ago. For a time there was quite a good call for spot and July-September oil, but trading, taken as a whole, was rather disappointing. Crushers were asking from 2 to 3c. a gallon over the spot basis for new crop positions. There was a fair inquiry for futures, but prices were not in line with the ideas of consumers and little was done. Several sellers have practically withdrawn from the market on futures as seed prices were considerably higher than the oil equivalent. Foreign markets for oil were quiet, but generally higher on good speculative support. Linseed oil in London closed the week at an advance of 9c. per cwt.

Reports of crop damage were general, both in the American Northwest and Canada. Bulls in the market maintain that the damage sustained by recent drouth will reduce the yield per acre to about eight bushels and even under, thereby materially lowering the supply. No authentic information has come to hand, and whether the damage is so serious as predicted time will tell. Flaxseed prices in Duluth were advanced about 12½c. in the past week, while in Canada prices showed a net gain of 11¾c. The sharp advance in the Northwest has had a strong influence on all of the foreign markets, and prices in London, Hull and the Argentine showed liberal gains. It was reported that American crushers were the principal buyers of seed, with heavy speculative trading also in evidence.

A feature in the week's flaxseed news was the official report on the Canadian crops issued by the Census and Statistics Bureau at Ottawa. The flaxseed acreage was placed at 1,163,000 acres, as against 1,552,800 acres last year. Private estimates on the Canadian flax acreage range from 900,000 to 1,000,000 acres. Based on present conditions authorities look for a yield of from 10 to 11 bushels per acre. Exports of flaxseed from the Argentine for the past week amounted to 390,000 bushels. Exports from India during the same period amounted to 361,000 bushels.

Foreign Quotations for Linseed Oil.

Daily cable advices from Liverpool, London, Hull and Amsterdam give the following spot quotations for linseed oil in those markets:—

	Liverpool, per cwt.		London, per cwt.		Hull, per cwt.		Amsterdam, florins per 100 kilos.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Sat...	27	6	25	3	24	6	27¾
Mon..	27	6	25	1½	24	7½	27¾
Tues..	27	6	25	3	24	7½	27⅝
Wed..	27	6	25	4½	24	9	27¾
Thur..	27	6	25	7½	24	10½	27⅞
Fri...	27	6	26	0	25	1½	27¾

Foreign Quotations for Flaxseed.

Daily advices from Hull, London, Antwerp, Buenos Aires and Winnipeg give the following quotations for shipments of flaxseed in those markets, prices representing closing quotations except for Buenos Aires, where opening prices are given:—

	Hull, Per 416 lbs. La Platte.		London Per 416 lbs. Calcutta.		London Per 416 lbs. La Platte.		Antwerp, francs per 100 kilos.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Sat...	47	9	51	4½	48	0	30⅜
Mon..	48	0	51	6	48	1½	30⅜
Tues..	48	0	51	6	48	3	30⅝
Wed..	47	9	51	3	48	3	30⅝
Thur..	48	6	52	0	48	7½	30¾
Fri...	48	3	52	0	48	9	31⅛

	Buenos Aires, gold per bushel.	Winnipeg, per bushel.
Saturday	$1.47⅝	$1.45¾
Monday	1.48	1.46¼
Tuesday	1.48⅛	1.49⅝
Wednesday	1.48⅛	1.52⅝
Thursday	1.50⅞	1.54
Friday	1.53¼	1.57½

Linseed Cake and Meal.

With the demand from Europe quiet, prices for cake were more or less nominal. Quotations in New York ranged from $30 to $32 per ton, prompt shipment. So far as sellers were concerned the market was steady. Minneapolis quoted cake nominal at $27.50 @28.50 per ton. Trading in meal was quiet in New York, with sellers asking around $32@33 per ton.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market has displayed a sagging tendency during the past week and all the options have declined sharply. July held fairly well at the outset and it was reported that prominent refining interests were supporting the delivery through purchases supposed to represent short covering, but the option weakened materially at the close. The continued inactivity on the part of consumers has been discouraging to the speculative longs, and the liberal offerings of August and September during the interval are believed to represent the final liquidation of accounts carried in some instances since January. The new crop deliveries have suffered under free offerings of crude oil. Texas crushers have displayed a willingness to liberate early October contracts on the basis of 40c. a gallon and refiners have found a profitable working basis in selling December and January refined oil deliveries against crude purchases. With pressure on the distant forwards and liquidation in the nearby months, the refined market has presented a very weak aspect. There seems to be little demand at present aside from speculative shorts. The improved outlook for cotton and the heavy tendency of pure lard are not factors that can be construed as a bullish argument. Packers and other consumers are aware of

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Louisville, Ky.
FLOYD & K STS.
CABLE ADDRESS "COTTONOIL"

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TRADE MARK
The Procter & Gamble Co.
Refiners of All Grades of
COTTONSEED OIL
Jersey Butter Oil
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Marigold Cooking Oil
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OFFICES: CINCINNATI, OHIO
Refineries: Ivorydale, O. Port Ivory, N. Y. Kansas City, Kan. Macon, Ga.
Cable Address: Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

these conditions and are not eager to buy except for actual wants. Export trade is dull. Small lots of oil are being absorbed by South American countries and an occasional order is filled for Europe, but demand at best is slow and of little significance. Government figures from the principal custom districts show June exports to be 6,814,716 pounds, valued at $527,697, against 13,381,009 pounds, valued at $995,370 for the same month last year. For twelve months ending with June, exports are placed at 192,267,210 pounds, valued at $13,788,313, compared with 316,102,082 pounds, valued at $20,423,455, for the same period in 1913. Exports from this port for the week were 3,223 barrels, from other ports 470 barrels, making a total of 3,693 barrels, compared with 2,716 barrels for the previous week. Texas crude oil for October shipment was held at 39½c. a gallon. This figure could probably be worked in the Mississippi valley and in the Southeast also. September shipments were quoted at 40½c. and August at 42c. in the Southeast.

Below are closing telegrams from important crushing sections in the South, and cablegrams from abroad. There is also a detailed report of all transactions for each day during the past week, together with a summary of sales, receipts and record of exports for the week as well as the crop year.

Special Telegrams to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 25, 1914.

Market decidedly easier at 42c. August, 40½c. September and 39½c. October. Trading very light. New crop meal being offered at $25 f. o. b. mills without takers. Hulls nominal.

MEMPHIS, TENN., JULY 24, 1914.

Stock of old crude oil about exhausted. Offerings of new crude light. Bid prices August and early September 45c., and 40@41c. for later shipments.

Special Cablegrams to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 25, 1914.

Cottonseed oil easier. Sellers quote £31 15s. Cake and meal, £7 18s., market nominal. Egyptian cottonseed, £7 5s., no demand to test market. Sea Island cottonseed, £6 15s., no trading.

HULL COTTONSEED OIL PRICES.

The week's prices on refined and crude cotton oil for each day during the past week were as follows:—

	Refined, spot. s.	d.	Crude, spot. s.	d.
Saturday	26	7½	26	6
Monday	26	7½	26	3
Tuesday	26	6	26	3
Wednesday	26	6	26	3
Thursday	26	6	26	3
Friday	26	4½	26	3

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

Monday.

Prices moved in an uncertain way, disclosing no definite trend. Trading appeared to be of professional character. Crude oil was quoted 46½c. nominal in the Southeast for immediate shipment

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	....	...	...	7.18
July	1,000	7.21	7.20	7.20
August	4,400	7.27	7.22	7.20
September	5,000	7.28	7.25	7.28
October	200	6.96	6.96	6.96
November	300	6.71	6.71	6.71
December	100	6.62	6.62	6.62
January	300	6.60	6.60	6.60
February	....	...	...	6.62

Total, 11,900 barrels. Receipts, 335 barrels. Off oil, 6.85@7.22c. Winter yellow, 7.30@7.95c. Summer white, 7.30@7.90c.

Tuesday.

No important change took place in prices. Refiners were said to be buying the nearby months, but the futures were heavy, with offerings free. Old crop crude oil was unchanged.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	....	...	...	7.24
July	600	7.22	7.20	7.22
August	4,300	7.28	7.26	7.22
September	3,600	7.30	7.29	7.29
October	1,200	7.04	7.00	7.00
November	1,000	6.72	6.70	6.70
December	400	6.65	6.64	6.65
January	1,900	6.66	6.65	6.66
February	....	...	...	6.62

Total, 13,000 barrels. Receipts, 653 barrels. Off oil, 6.75@7.27c. Winter yellow, 7.25@7.95c. Summer white, 7.35@7.95c.

Wednesday.

Aside from July, which was said to be supported by refiners, the market was weak, with offerings free. Crude oil was easier, immediate shipments being quoted 45½c. in the Southeast.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	100	7.23	7.23	7.23
July	2,400	7.25	7.23	7.23
August	5,900	7.29	7.23	7.23
September	5,300	7.30	7.21	7.21
October	700	6.93	6.84	6.84
November	400	6.64	6.60	6.60
December	2,900	6.61	6.57	6.60
January	2,900	6.60	6.59	6.59
February	....	...	...	6.57

Total, 20,600 barrels. Receipts, 80 barrels. Off oil, 6.60@7.25c. Winter yellow, 7.30c. Summer white, 7.30c.

Thursday.

Market continued easy under liquidation in old crop options and hedge pressure on new crop shipments. Crude oil prices were unchanged, with sales of October reported at 39c. a gallon, Texas points.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	....	...	...	7.10
July	....	...	...	7.20
August	5,200	7.20	7.16	7.20
September	4,900	7.18	7.14	7.18
October	1,100	6.81	6.78	6.81
November	400	6.56	6.56	6.56
December	2,800	6.56	6.54	6.54
January	3,500	6.55	6.54	6.55
February	....	...	...	6.55

Total, 19,900 barrels. Receipts, 200 barrels. Off oil, 6.70@7.25c. Winter yellow, 7.30@7.95c. Summer white, 7.40@7.95c.

Friday.

A spectacular decline took place in old crop shipments to-day. Offerings were liberal and buyers withdrew support. Crude oil for future shipment was unchanged. Immediate delivery in the Southeast was quoted at 44c. nominal.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	....	...	...	6.85
July	800	7.20	6.81	6.85
August	6,800	7.19	6.88	6.97
September	7,500	7.16	6.90	6.96
October	500	6.79	6.70	6.79
November	1,000	6.55	6.32	6.32
December	400	6.54	6.32	6.32
January	1,000	6.54	6.33	6.34
February	....	...	...	6.52

Total, 18,000 barrels. No receipts. Off oil, 6.35c. Winter yellow, 7c. Summer white, 7c.

Saturday.

An easier feeling continued to prevail and the market closed in a weak condition. Crude oil was quiet, with prices slightly lower.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	...	...	...	6.70
July	100	6.81	6.81	6.81
August	2,400	6.94	6.82	6.82
September	2,200	6.90	6.79	6.79
October	1,100	6.70	6.64	6.64
November	700	6.52	6.51	6.52
December	400	6.52	6.52	6.52
January	1,700	6.54	6.53	6.54
February	300	6.60	6.60	6.60

Total, 8,900 barrels. Receipts, 480 barrels. Off oil, 6.25@6.90c. Winter yellow, 7c. bid. Summer white, 7c. bid.

Recapitulation.

The following figures give the total receipts and sales of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in the New York market for the past week, and exports from the principal ports for the same period, as well as a summary of the week's sales, all options:—

Receipts, 1,808 barrels.
Sales, 82,900 barrels.
Exports, 3,693 barrels.

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EXPORTERS OF
Oils, Greases, etc.
LEEDS, ENGLAND

PURE
Neats Foot Oil
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Cottonseed Products and Fertilizer Materials
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

COTTON OIL
Summer Yellow Oil in all quantities.
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Established 1853 Incorporated 1892
Swan & Finch Company
151 Maiden Lane, - - New York
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ESTABLISHED 1888
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Cable Address, KNOTWORT, NEW YORK
Telephone, 3678 BROAD
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Telephone Monroe 5476

PRIME GREEN OLIVE OIL FOOTS
PROMPT AND FORWARD SHIPMENTS
WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO., 383 West St., NEW YORK

SUMMARY OF SALES.

Spot	100
July	5,500
August	29,000
September	28,500
October	4,800
November	4,400
December	7,000
January	13,300
February	300
Total	92,900

The total sales, all options, in New York market from beginning of crop year, September 7, 1913, amounted to 2,944,100 barrels. Total receipts for same period are 211,423 barrels.

CHICAGO COTTONSEED OIL MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Chicago, July 23, 1914.

A moderately active trade was transacted in the market for cottonseed oil at Chicago this week, but offerings rather exceeded immediate requirements of the trade and prices had a downward tendency, closing at a net loss of 1½@2c. a gallon from final figures a week ago. Selling was induced by a favorable crop outlook, with the expectation that hedging sales against new crop crude oil would be earlier this year than usual. This, in conjunction with the lack of buying support from consuming interests, worked against values and the movement of prices was steadily downward. Early in the week there were sales of bleachable made at 53½c. a gallon. Later the market declined to 53c. a gallon and the finish found buyers pegged at 52½c. a gallon. Soap oil declined to 51@51½c. a gallon and met with a very limited demand at the reduction, soap manufacturers evincing but very little interest in offerings. Prime crude oil for immediate delivery was offered at 50c. a gallon, with buyers bidding 49c. for only limited quantities. The weak appearance of the market deterred consumers from making large purchases, and all interests appeared anxious to keep their reserves down to a minimum. Oleo oils closed at a decline of ½@⅝c. for extra and of ⅝c. for cheaper grades. Palm kernel oil was ⅛c. lower, while cocoanut and soap grade olive oils remained without quotable change. Quotations:—Prime summer yellow bleachable cottonseed oil, 52½c. bid; summer yellow soap grade, 51@51½c.; prime crude, 49@50c.; extra oleo, 8⅝@8¾c.; No. 2 oleo, 8@8⅛c.; oleo stock, 7¾@7¾c.; palm kernel, 8⅝@8⅞c.; Ceylon cocoanut, 8⅜@9c.; Cochin cocoanut, 9⅝@10c.; soap grade olive oil, 80@85c.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Following are the exports of cottonseed oil from New York, New Orleans, Galveston, Savannah, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Mobile, Laredo, Tex.; Eagle Pass, Tex.; Buffalo, N. Y.; St. Paul, Minn., and Michigan. Also a table showing the total exports from the United States:—

New York.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Africa, Algiers	....	.....	102
Egypt	....	625	1,031
South	26	3,517	3,708
West Coast	....	20	40
Argentine Republic	415	26,181	25,793
Austria	150	7,073	20,912
Australia and New Zealand	....	1,790	1,469
Belgium	....	982	3,405
Brazil	288	7,931	10,846
British East Indies	....	200	.....
British Guiana	57	2,966	3,154
British West Indies	398	7,342	3,242
Bulgaria	....	95	50
Canary Islands	....	.....	5
Central America	12	366	755
Chile	433	9,588	6,078
Cuba	97	3,618	4,525
Denmark	....	3,340	7,230
Dutch Guiana	....	216	191
Dutch East Indies	....	11	.....
Ecuador	....	11	.....
England	30	33,924	56,753
France	100	18,679	40,273
French Guiana	15	662	1,039
French West Indies	95	1,588	7,461
Germany	10	11,330	13,811
Gibraltar	....	100	254
Greece	....	1,328	126
Italy	475	29,134	94,934
Japan	....	25	45
Malta	50	1,225	2,368
Mexico	....	1,461	289
Netherlands	115	12,717	45,607
Newfoundland	....	141	96
Norway	....	3,546	6,045
Panama	114	4,431	3,242
Peru	....	35	25
Porto Rico	16	894	1,374
Portugal	....	.....	173
Roumania	....	6,832	5,410
Russia	....	25	592
San Dom. and Hayti	....	3,046	5,309
Scotland	....	5,165	5,717
Spain	....	50	.....
Sweden	....	1,225	2,460
Uruguay	200	9,487	9,367
Turkey	120	10,471	28,242
U. S. Colombia	....	97	12
Venezuela	8	55	24
Totals	3,223	257,663	428,271

New Orleans.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Argentine Republic	....	2,660	4,308
Belgium	....	7,885	300
Central America	....	25	.....
Cuba	200	4,570	6,481
Denmark	....	.....	650
England	....	4,139	15,460
France	....	.....	2,410
Germany	100	5,375	7,706
Ireland	....	.....	400
Italy	....	1,075	1,065
Mexico	170	6,069	4,302
Netherlands	....	16,239	76,712
Norway	....	8,855	10,620
Panama	....	136	201
Porto Rico	....	670	.....
Scotland	....	125	1,725
Sweden	....	1,750	1,700
Uruguay	....	.....	100
Totals	470	59,524	134,203

Galveston.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Belgium	....	200	.....
Cuba	....	925	215
Denmark	....	.....	150
England	....	.....	907
Germany	....	160	200
Mexico	....	1,755	3,625
Netherlands	....	1,520	5,280
Porto Rico	....	5	.....
Totals	....	4,565	10,387

Savannah.

	For week ending July 24, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
England	....	2,725	5,030
Germany	....	3,800	1,000
Netherlands	....	27,750	32,605
Norway	....	2,375	.....
Sweden	....	275	.....
Totals	....	36,925	38,605

Baltimore.

	For week ending July 24, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Denmark	....	.....	475
England	....	1,599	500
France	....	1,600	2,850
Germany	....	.....	1,325
Netherlands	....	50	6,750
Totals	....	3,249	11,800

Norfolk.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
England	....	9,841	4,090
Germany	....	625	650
Netherlands	....	4,252	9,875
Scotland	....	925	1,149
Totals	....	15,643	15,764

Newport News.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
England	....	225	225
Germany	....	50	2,600
Netherlands	....	25	4,950
Scotland	....	310	.....
Totals	....	710	7,675

Philadelphia.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
England	....	.....	749
Germany	....	.....	1,325
Italy	....	700	.....
Netherlands	....	25	.....
Norway	....	100	.....
Totals	....	825	2,074

Boston.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Canada	....	50	50
England	....	296	1,949
Italy	....	25	.....
Nova Scotia	....	8	38
Totals	....	379	2,037

San Francisco.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Central America	....	22	48
China	....	4	.....
Hawaii	....	121	25
Japan	....	11	10
Mexico	....	.....	119
Philippine Islands	....	.....	25
Totals	....	158	227

Mobile.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Argentine Republic	....	.....	600
Totals	....	.....	600

Laredo, Tex.

	For week ending July 24, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Mexico	....	1,983	27,126
Totals	....	1,983	27,126

Eagle Pass, Tex.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Mexico	....	.....	5,143
Totals	....	.....	5,143

Buffalo, N. Y.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Canada	....	3,355	16,889
Totals	....	3,355	16,889

St. Paul, Minn.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Canada	....	.....	3,256
Totals	....	.....	3,256

Michigan.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Canada	....	28,108	55,332
Totals	....	28,108	55,332

Total Exports at Principal Ports.

	For week ending July 23, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
New York	3,223	257,663	428,271
New Orleans	470	59,524	134,203
Galveston	....	4,565	10,387
Savannah	....	36,925	38,605
Baltimore	....	3,249	11,800
Norfolk	....	15,643	15,764
Newport News	....	710	7,675
Philadelphia	....	825	2,074
Boston	....	379	2,037
San Francisco	....	158	227
Mobile	....	.....	600
Laredo, Tex.	....	1,983	27,126
Eagle Pass, Tex.	....	.....	5,143
Buffalo, N. Y.	....	3,355	16,889
St. Paul, Minn.	....	.....	3,256
Michigan	....	28,108	55,332
Totals	3,693	413,087	757,389

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LARD, TALLOW, STEARINE AND GREASES.

Lard.

Prices for the different descriptions of pure lard have ruled easier during the interval. Weakness in the options, due chiefly to liquidation, had a depressive effect on spot values. Demand for consumption remains quiet, as buyers are not impressed with the stability of values. Prime Western lard was quoted 10.45c., city 9¾@9⅞c., and lard compound 8⅝@8⅝c., according to brand, quantity and seller.

Chicago Lard Market.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Chicago, July 23, 1914.

Lard prices at Chicago this week tended steadily downward and closed at a net loss of 25@27½c. The trade was of moderate volume, but packers refused to lend support to the market at the enhanced level previously enforced and moderate selling pressure for profits sufficed to send values on a downward slide. The close was at the low point for the week. Selling early in the period under review was induced by the showing of local reserves, which indicated that lard was accumulating in store faster than at this time last year, in spite of the fact that hog receipts and packing operations showed a deficit in comparison with a year ago. Local professionals who had made profits on earlier bulges were anxious to even up their trades, and as there was no new buying interest to take up the surplus offering, prices worked downward. Extremely hot weather served to restrict the demand for lard for immediate consumption and the cash trade was of restricted volume. Prices in the cash market also sold lower, sympathizing with futures, and round lots of prime steam lard finished the week at $10, or on a parity with the July delivery. Loose lots were freely offered and in limited demand at 42½c. under the July price, while leaf lard met with a limited demand and was in fair supply at $9.37½ and neutral was neglected, while being offered in moderate quantities at $10.62½@10.75 for No. 1 and $10.12½@10.25 for No. 2. Foreign advices were of an unsatisfactory nature and buying for shipment to foreign shores proved disappointing, total exports for the week being only 6,560,000 pounds, or 4,391,000 pounds less than exported during the corresponding week last week. Deliveries on July contracts for the week were only 500 tierces and the trade in that month was very limited. The closing price was $10, against $10.25 a week ago. September was fairly active, but weakened with July closing at $10.12½, a decline of 25c. for the week. October attracted a fairly active trade, but was under pressure and closed 27½c. lower at $10.15, against $10.42½ a week ago.

Tallow.

The market closed with the tone easier. There was a sale of special tallow on the basis of 6⅛c. a pound. At the London auction 2,061 casks were offered and 1,663 were sold at unchanged prices. Special tallow is held at 6¼c. a pound, loose. City, 5⅞c., loose. Edible, in tierces, 7c. nominal.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 23, 1914.

Few changes were made in prices of tallows at Chicago this week, but the variations recorded indicated that the market continued on soft footing, with buyers holding the advantage. The trade was quiet and offerings, while moderate, were more than ample for the requirements of buyers. The market closed steady at the prices, with not much trade doing. Quotations:—Choice edible, 6¾@7c.; city fancy, 6¾@6⅞c.; prime packers, 6⅝@6⅝c.; No. 1 packers, 6@6¼c.; No. 2 packers, 5@5¼c.; No. 1 renderers, 5⅞@6c.; choice country, 6⅝@6¾c.; No. 1 country, 6¼@6½c.; "B" country, 5⅝@5⅞c.; No. 2 country, 5⅛@5⅜c.

Stearines.

No business of consequence was reported in oleo stearine last week. The price was quotably unchanged at 7½c. a pound. Lard stearine was quiet and steady at 11¼c. Oleo oil was quoted at 7¼@8¼c., according to grade. Neutral lard was held at 10½c. Rotterdam cabled oleo oil 55 florins and neutral lard 50 florins.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 23, 1914.

There was a good inquiry for stearines at Chicago this week, but buyers had their bids pegged at lower prices than were obtainable at the close last week. Offerings were not pressing and the market was irregular, with prices closing unchanged to ⅛c. higher for the week. The trade was of limited volume and the absence of any pressure to sell was instrumental in keeping values from seeking a lower level. Quotations:—Prime oleo, 7¾@8c.; No. 2 oleo, 7¼@7½c.; mutton, 7⅝c.; 7@7¼c.; white grease, 6@6½c.; yellow grease, 5½@5⅝c.; lard, 11¼@11½c.

Greases.

Seasonable dullness continues to prevail in this market. Buyers are not inclined to take on stocks in excess of actual wants and business is very quiet at previously-mentioned figures. White grease is quoted at 6⅞@7⅞c.; house, 5⅝@6⅝c.; yellow grease, 5⅞@6⅞c., and brown, 4⅞@5⅞c. Yellow grease stearine is held at 5½@5¾c. and white grease stearine, 5¾@6¼c.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 23, 1914.

Market for greases at Chicago this week had a weak undertone and prices finished the week at a decline of ⅛@¼c. Offerings were not heavy, but the demand lacked breadth and moderate selling pressure sufficed to congest the outlet. Quotations:—Choice white, 6½@6¾c.; pigs' foot, 7¼@7½c.; "A" white, 6¼@6½c.; "B" white, 5¾@6c.; crackling, 5½@5¾c.; bone, 5⅜@5¾c.; yellow, 5¼@5⅜c.; house, 4¾@5c.; garbage, 4@4¼c.; brown, 4¾@5c.; glue, 5@5½c.; fleshing, 6@6¼c.

OTHER VEGETABLE OILS.

CHINA WOOD OIL. — A firmer undertone was in evidence for spot oil following the upturn in linseed oil. The demand showed little improvement. Scattered sales were noted at 6.20@6.25c. per pound. At the close most sellers would not shade 6¼c. per pound for round lots. Futures were nominal, prices ranging from 6.20 to 6.25c. per pound. In Liverpool the market ruled steady on the basis of 26s. 3d. per cwt., equal to about 5.70c. per pound.

COCOANUT OIL.—With the demand

(Continued on page 34.)

SUN COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. U. S. A.
Manufacturer of
XCIX SPECIAL (32 Gravity)
XVIII SPECIAL (42 Gravity)
Answers every purpose of Turpentine
Much Higher Flash, Water-White Color, No Deposit of any Kind
IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS FROM
Marcus Hook, Pa. (Philadelphia, Pa.) Pittsburgh, Pa. Baltimore, Md. Chicago, Ill. Detroit, Mich. Toledo, Ohio.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
Manufacturers of
TEXACO
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Highest Grade Gasolines and Naphthas
Uniform in Quality
We ship in any quantity to any part of the World
THE TEXAS COMPANY
HOUSTON NEW YORK
Export Dept., Whitehall Bldg., New York City
Offices in principal countries throughout the Globe

TAYLOR, LOWENSTEIN & CO.
MOBILE, ALA.
Request your inquiries for
ROSIN
AND
PURE GUM SPIRITS
TURPENTINE
Quick shipment and proper execution of orders our specialty.

Antwerp Naval Stores Co.
Branches: JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PENSACOLA, FLA. NEW ORLEANS, LA.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Exporters of and Dealers in all Grades of
ROSIN
AND
Pure Gum Spirits Turpentine
Original Grading Original Weights
Correspondence Invited

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, July 25, 1914.

NEW YORK MARKET.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—The local market ruled barely steady during the interval and at the close a slightly easier feeling prevailed. Fluctuations were in response to Savannah where the withdrawal of export buying had a depressing effect on values. Local prices ranged from 48¾ to 49½c., the close being at the minimum and representing a net decline for the week of ¼c. a gallon. Demand in this section has remained quiet. There has been no development to inspire new interest, and the paint and varnish makers show little inclination to book in excess of actual wants. In one quarter it was stated that the arrival of tank steamers was expected at Savannah, and therefore a renewal of foreign operations was looked forward to. Shipments at Savannah for the week were 1,048 barrels. Receipts were 4,842 barrels, and stocks at the close 27,594 barrels, against 23,269 barrels for the previous week and 25,264 barrels last year at this time. Supplies in London on July 11 were 24,695 barrels, against 30,289 barrels in 1913. The following table shows the range of prices for spirits of turpentine in the local market for each day during the past week. Savannah, Wilmington and foreign markets are reported below:—

Monday	49 @49½
Tuesday	49 @49¼
Wednesday	49 @49¼
Thursday	48¾@49¼
Friday	48¾@49
Saturday	48¾@49

ROSINS.—Slightly freer offerings of the better grades caused an easier feeling in those descriptions, and declines extending from 10 to 15c. a barrel were registered in sorts ranging from K to W. W., inclusive. Common to good strained was also up 10c., but the other descriptions were unchanged. Buyers are operating moderately in this market, and sellers says that transactions are for actual necessities. Dullness in the high class gradings has allowed a slight congestion of stocks, and holders have attempted to stimulate business by shading values. Sales at Savannah for the week amounted to 13,370 barrels, receipts 12.955 barrels, shipments 27,076 barrels, and stocks at the close 99,757 barrels, compared with 111,286 barrels last week and 158,596 barrels last year at this time. London cables reported the market steady and unchanged for American strained. Final prices for the different descriptions of rosins in the local market are as follows:—

Common to good strained	4.00 @ 4.10
B	4.20 @ —
D	4.30 @ —
E	4.30 @ —
F	4.30 @ —
G	4.40 @ —
H	4.40 @ —
I	4.45 @ —
K	4.70 @ 4.85
M	5.15 @ 5.30
N	6.00 @ 6.25
W. G	6.20 @ 6.30
W. W	6.75 @ —

TAR AND PITCH.—The week has revealed little change in conditions governing this market. Demand embraces the usual proportions incident to this period of the year, and sales are mostly of small lots for rope-making purposes. Sellers quote kiln burned tar at $6.50, and retort tar at $6.75@7 in 50-gallon iron-bound barrels. Pitch remains quiet at $3.75@4 for 200-pound barrels, gross weight.

ROSIN AND PINE OILS.—The low grades are promting a moderate degree of attention, and a fair miscellaneous movement is said to be in progress. The uses for this low grade material are said to be broadening, but there is little call for high grade stuff at the present time. Sellers still quote 25c. for first rectified, 38c. for second rectified, 48c. for third restified and 58c. for fourth rectified. Substitute gradings 2, 3 and 4 are being held at 25@50c., as to quantity. Pine oil remains unchanged in price, with distributors quoting yellow steam at 32 @ 35c., and white steam at 34@35c. a gallon, as to quality.

TAR OIL.—Small lots are jobbing well at full figures. Makers of insecticides and disinfectants are using this material, but only in a limited way at present. Spot offerings of genuine distilled are held at 30@31c. a gallon, and commercial at 18@20c. a gallon, according to grade and quantity.

SAVANNAH MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Savannah, Ga., July 24, 1914.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Saturday, July 18, the market opened firm at 45¾c., with no sales, and closed at 46c., with sales of 630 casks. Monday the market opened at 46c., with no sales, and closed at 46¼c. with sales of 976 casks. Tuesday the market opened at 46¼c., with sales of 100 casks, and closed at 46c., with sales of 1,047 casks, making total sales for the day of 1,147 casks. Wednesday the market opened at 46c., with no sales, and closed at 45¾c., with sales of 659 casks. Thursday the market opened at 45¾c., with no sales, and closed at 45¾c., with sales of 516 casks. Friday the market opened at 45¾c., and ruled steady, with sales of 1,120 casks.

The week opened with a stronger tendency and continued to work up during the first two days, making a gain in price at the rate of one-quarter of a cent per gallon each day, the highest point reached being 46¼c., ½c. over the close of the week before. Tuesday the market opened at the high level, but at the close of the day the market began showing weakness and eased off to 46c., followed by a further decline to 45¾c.

As compared with the price of spirits of turpentine a year ago, the article now shows an advance in value of 10c. per gallon, or about $5 per cask.

Receipts for the week just ended have been somewhat lighter than those of the corresponding period last year, being 4,842 casks, against 6,124 casks, a shortage of 1,282 casks. Receipts for the month of July so far show a deficiency of 4,577 casks, as compared with the same part of last July. For the season the shortage in receipts is now 19,583 casks, as compared with last season up to this time. Stocks, however, are now showing an excess over those of a year ago owing to the lightness of the shipments of spirits from this port as compared with last year.

STANDARD NAVAL STORES COMPANY
Dealers in
Spirits of Turpentine
and Rosin
and all
PINE TREE PRODUCTS
Principal Office: Savannah, Georgia
Branches: Philadelphia 8-10 Bridge Street, New York Boston

National Rosin Oil & Size Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ROSIN OIL, NAVY PITCH, BREWERS' PITCH, VENICE TURPENTINE, BURGUNDY PITCH
ROSIN SIZE, DRY AND LIQUID
Standard Naval Stores Co., Savannah, Ga.
SELLING AGENTS

In the following table will be seen the daily prices, sales, receipts, shipments and stocks:—

	Prices.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stcks.
July 18	46 @—	630	786	23	24,563
July 20	46¼@—	976	950	21	25,501
July 21	46 @—	1,147	1,160	783	25,878
July 22	45¾@—	639	1,019	185	26,712
July 23	45¾@—	516	918	36	27,594
July 24	45¾@—	1,120	945	2,396	.....

ROSIN.—All grades of rosin during the past week have undergone changes of a declining nature, with the exception of W. G. and N. which grades have remained stationary during the entire period under review. W. W. shows the greatest loss in price. Commons are also considerably easier in prices, while the loss in price for the medium grades was somewhat less. The market was reported steady all the week.

As compared with last week's closing quotations, the following declines have taken place:—W. W., 25c.; M and K, 5c.; I, 7½c.; H, G, F, E, D and B, 15c.

Receipts of rosin for the past week were about equal to those of the corresponding period last year, this week's being but 14 barrels less.

For the month of July to date receipts of rosin at this port show a gain of 1,094 barrels over the same part of last July. For the season to date there is a deficiency in receipts of rosin at this port of 14,314 barrels, as compared with last season to date.

Shipments of rosin for the week were 27,076 barrels, against 4,241 barrels last year, 25,300 barrels foreign and 1,776 barrels domestic.

In the following table will be seen the daily sales, receipts, shipments and stocks:—

	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
July 18	2,559	2,345	193	116,030
July 20	1,826	2,388	99	118,319
July 21	2,709	3,478	25,150	96,647
July 22	1,772	1,961	340	98,268
July 23	2,569	2,783	1,294	99,757
July 24	1,935	3,022	269	110,425

Grade.	Closing prices this week.	Closing prices corresponding week last year.
W. W.	$6.00 @—	$6.45 @—
W. G.	5.90 @—	6.30 @—
N	5.50 @—	5.35 @—
M	4.75 @—	4.40 @—
K	4.35 @4.40	4.30 @—
I	3.72½@3.75	4.25 @—
H	3.70 @3.75	4.20 @—
G	3.70 @3.75	4.15 @—
F	3.70 @3.75	4.15 @—
E	3.70 @3.75	4.10 @—
D	3.70 @3.72½	4.05 @—
B	3.70 @3.72½	3.90 @—

ROSIN PRICES AND SALES.

Grade.	July 18 Prices.	July 18 Sales.	July 20 Prices.	July 20 Sales.
W. W.	$6.00 @—	128	$6.00 @—	22
W. G.	5.90 @—	79	5.90 @—	15
N	5.50 @—	69	5.50 @—	47
M	4.80 @—	122	4.75 @4.80	122
K	4.40 @—	174	4.35 @4.40	103
I	3.85 @—	248	3.75 @3.85	189
H	3.85 @—	410	3.75 @3.85	295
G	3.80 @3.85	424	3.75 @3.85	390
F	3.80 @3.85	404	3.75 @3.85	350
E	3.80 @3.85	203	3.75 @3.85	153
D	3.80 @3.85	83	3.75 @3.85	72
B	3.75 @3.85	215	3.75 @3.85	98
Totals		2,559		1,826

Grade.	July 21 Prices.	July 21 Sales.	July 22 Prices.	July 22 Sales.
W. W.	$6.00 @—	105	$6.00 @—	27
W. G.	5.90 @—	90	5.90 @—	39
N	5.50 @—	109	5.50 @—	31
M	4.70 @4.75	127	4.75 @—	55
K	4.35 @4.40	269	4.50 @—	88
I	3.75 @3.80	287	3.75 @—	156
H	3.75 @—	504	3.70 @3.75	282
G	3.75 @—	467	3.70 @3.75	279
F	3.75 @—	346	3.70 @3.75	372
E	3.75 @—	174	3.70 @3.75	194
D	3.75 @—	87	3.70 @3.75	88
B	3.75 @—	153	3.70 @3.75	161
Totals		2,709		1,772

Grade.	July 23 Prices.	July 23 Sales.	July 24 Prices.	July 24 Sales
W. W.	$6.00 @—	39	$6.10 @6.60	...
W. G.	5.90 @—	75	6.00 @6.25	...
N	5.50 @—	62	5.50 @6.00	...
M	4.75 @—	136	4.75 @4.80	...
K	4.35 @4.40	171	4.35 @4.40	...
I	3.72½@3.75	311	3.72½@3.75	...
H	3.70 @3.75	422	3.70 @3.72½	...
G	3.70 @3.75	481	3.70 @—	...
F	3.70 @3.75	318	3.70 @—	...
E	3.70 @3.75	198	3.70 @—	...
D	3.70 @3.72½	99	3.70 @—	...
B	3.70 @3.72½	257	3.70 @—	...
Totals		2,569		1,935

RECEIPTS.

	Spirits.	Rosin.	Same time last year. Spirits.	Same time last year. Rosin.
This week	4,892	12,955	6,124	12,969
This month	19,249	51,468	23,826	50,462
This season	71,961	199,418	91,544	213,732

SHIPMENTS.

	Spirits.	Rosin.	Same time last year. Spirits.	Same time last year. Rosin.
This week	1,048	27,076	6,872	4,241
This month	10,432	57,963	25,033	14,472
This season	56,385	210,086	81,213	146,342

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Spirits.	Rosin.	Same time last year. Spirits.	Same time last year. Rosin.
Stock Apr. 1	12,018	110,425	14,933	91,206
Receipts—				
This week	4,842	12,955	6,124	12,969
Previously	67,119	186,463	85,420	200,763
Total supply	83,979	309,843	106,477	304,938
Shipments—				
Foreign	39,615	162,095	61,257	70,071
Domestic	16,770	47,991	19,956	76,271
Total shpmts	56,385	210,086	81,213	146,324
Stock remaining	27,594	99,757	25,264	158,596

WILMINGTON MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Wilmington, July 24, 1914.

Rosins holding about steady. Turpentine quiet and easier.

	Rosin.	Turpentine.
Saturday	$3.60	$0.45½
Monday	3.60	.45¾
Tuesday	3.60	.45½
Wednesday	3.60	.45¼
Thursday	3.60	.45¼
Friday	3.60	.45¼

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Closing prices reported each day by cable are as follows:—

	Turpentine. s.	d.	Rosin American strained. s.	d.	Rosin Fine strained. s.	d.
Saturday	34	1½	9	3	15	6
Monday	34	3	9	3	15	6
Tuesday	34	3	9	3	15	6
Wednesday	34	0	9	3	15	6
Thursday	34	0	9	3	15	6
Friday	33	10½	9	3	15	6

LONDON TURPENTINE SITUATION.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

London, July 14, 1914.

Imports from all sources to United Kingdom, 1914, 4,364 tons; 1913, 6,153 tons. Decrease this year to United Kingdom, 1,789 tons; say 11,000 barrels. Deliveries in London January 1 to July 11, 1914, 56,450 barrels; 1913, 49,082 barrels. Excess this year, 7,368 barrels. Deliveries July 12 to December 31, 40,535 barrels.

The excess in London deliveries is partly explained by the decrease in United Kingdom imports.

Stock July 11, 1914, 22,195 barrels; 1913, 23,689 barrels. Afloat July 11, 1914, 2,300 barrels; 1913, 6,600 barrels.

Visible supply July 11, 1914, 24,695 barrels; price, 34s. 3d.; 1913, 30,289 barrels, price, 28s. 3d.

Visible supply August 30, 1913, 43,572 barrels; price, 30s. 4½d.

Visible supply December 31, 1913, 64,851 barrels; price, 32s. 6d.

Time Extended for Filing Pipe Line Carrier Rates.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has modified the order issued ten days ago in regard to the filing of tariffs by the pipe line companies which were declared to be common carriers by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The time for these pipe line carriers to file tariffs has been extended to August 15, 1914, instead of July 22, as was originally prescribed by the commission.

The order, as issued by the commission on July 17 in the matter of pipe lines, provides as follows:—

It appearing that on the 15th day of July, 1914, the commission entered an order which as to the respondents hereinafter named provided that the effective date of the order herein of June 3, 1912, as subsequently modified, be extended to July 22, 1914, and that said respondents be granted until July 22, 1914, within which to file with this commission and post for public inspection, upon one day's notice to the commission and the general public, in the manner prescribed in section 6 of the act to regulate commerce, schedules of their rates and charges for the transportation of oil, in compliance with the provisions of the act to regulate commerce;

And good cause appearing therefor;

It is ordered, That as to the respondents hereinafter named the effective date of said order of July 15, 1914, be, and the same is hereby extended to August 15, 1914, and that said respondents, the Oklahoma Pipe Line Company, Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, the Ohio Oil Company, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Tidewater Pipe Company, Ltd., Producers and Refiners Oil Company, Ltd., United States Pipe Line Company, Pure Oil Company, Pure Oil Pipe Line Company, the National Pipe Line Company and the Uncle Sam Oil Company of Kansas, be, and they are hereby granted until August 15, 1914, within which to file with this commission and post for public inspection, upon one day's notice to the commission and the general public, in the manner prescribed in section 6 of the act to regulate commerce, schedules of their rates and charges for the transportation of oil, in compliance with the provisions of the act to regulate commerce.

No response has been made up to this time to the order issued by the commission covering these different pipe lines, and the presumption is that no tariffs will be filed by these pipe line carriers until some time in the early part of August.

The subject of the physical valuation of pipe line carriers is certain to be taken up by the division of the Interstate Commerce Commission that is presided over by Judge Prouty, formerly a member of the commission, in view of the decision by the court holding all pipe line carriers that are engaged in carrying oil in interstate commerce to be common carriers under the provision of the law.

The present indications are, however, that it will be many months before the division of the Interstate Commerce Commission having charge of the physical valuation of carriers reaches the subject of pipe line carriers. Only the preliminary steps have been taken with respect to the physical valuation of railroads and no reports have been received from the railroads in response to the orders that have thus far been issued intended to segregate the different classes of railway properties. In respect to the pipe line carriers not even the orders for the classification of the different kinds of property, whether lands, pipes or tanks, etc., have been prepared by the Division of Valuation, and that division is so much engaged with the tremendous task it has in hand covering the railroads that the best opinion of those in charge of the valuation work is that practically nothing will be done with reference to pipe lines during the present year.

When the matter is taken up it is expected that the preliminary work of the Division of Valuation will be in making classifications of the different kinds of property owned by the pipe line carriers and requiring such carriers to file tabulated statements of these classifications, including statements of abandoned property and such valuations as the corporations themselves place upon the different classes of property. Following this work, the Division of Valuation probably will assign to the work of inspecting the property of the pipe line carriers engineers and inspectors to compare by actual inspection in the field the property of these pipe line carriers to see if the results tally with the estimates made by the corporations themselves.

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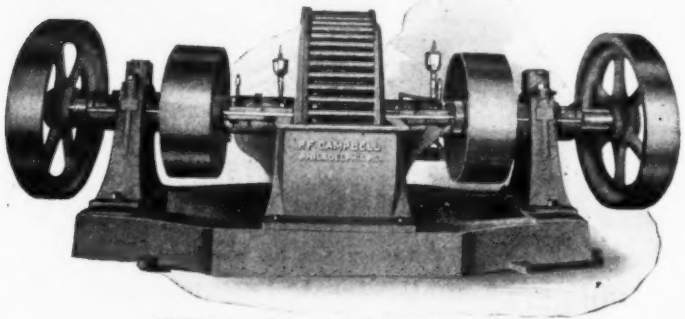

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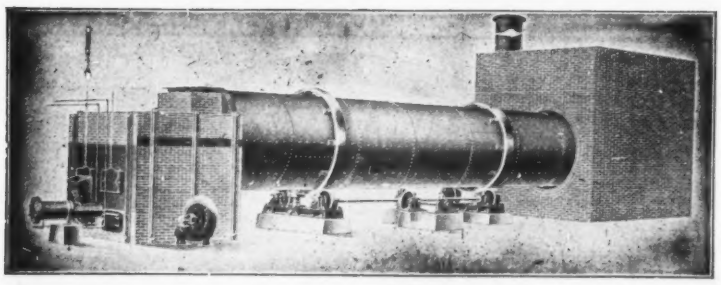

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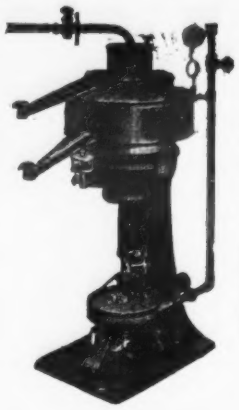

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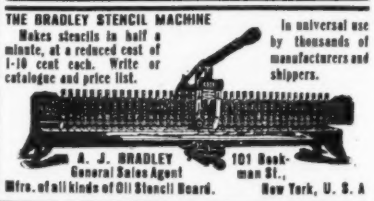

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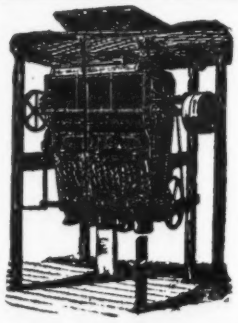

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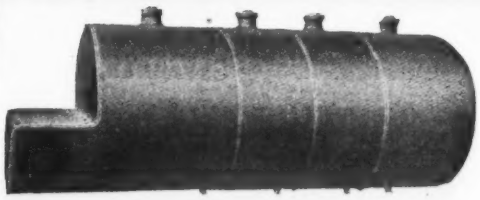

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Western Seed and Oil Markets.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

(Continued from page 12.)

Chicago during last week and the corresponding time last year follows:—

RECEIPTS.

	1914. Bush.	1913. Bush.
Thursday	....	1,000
Friday	....	....
Saturday	1,000	....
Monday	3,000	....
Tuesday	....	....
Wednesday	....	1,000
Totals	4,000	2,000

SHIPMENTS.

	1914. Bush.	1913. Bush.
Thursday	....	....
Friday	....	....
Saturday	....	....
Monday	....	....
Tuesday	....	....
Wednesday	....	....
Totals	....	....

LINSEED OIL.

The position of the linseed oil market at Chicago was further improved during the week, the price asked by crushers for cars at the close being 55½c. per gallon, an advance of 3½c. a gallon over the price ruling a week ago. Interest of buyers was stimulated to some extent by the remarkable strength displayed in the flax markets of the entire country. The rather unfavorable reports coming forward regarding the crop had the influence of driving many buyers of linseed oil into the market at an earlier day than they desired. Opinions as to the amount of business passing in the Chicago market at the present time differ greatly. Despite the many claims of a slow trade during the past few months, some of the more reliable people are coming forward with declarations that discredit former utterances. Handlers of oil in this market have disposed of fully the amount they sold during comparative periods of a year ago, according to some of the best posted men in the distributing business, but still there have been many industries who in former years were liberal purchasers in this market who have only taken hold in a small way during the past few months. This lighter call from those sources caused many to make themselves believe that business was falling off sharply, and it was further imbedded into their minds by discouraging reports of other industries which have more or less bearing on the linseed oil trade. The many uncertainties surrounding the flaxseed situation, and which is not likely to turn out favorable for users of linseed oil, will have considerable bearing on prices from this time forward. At least, this is the view of many in the trade at the moment. In speaking along these lines, one of the best posted men in the trade advanced the opinion that the most sanguine could not hope for more than 22,500,000 bushels of flax in the United States and Canada after seed requirements had been deducted, and that this amount would hardly supply the demand of crushers. In the face of many bullish arguments, there are some in the trade who continue to complain of a lack of business, and who refuse to see anything but lower prices. There was more inclination on the part of buyers to enter into contracts for future needs and, while some business was done, the amount involved was not large. Single barrels received more inquiry than did larger sized lots and showed an advance corresponding to the gain registered in larger quantities. The market for single barrels was quoted at 60½c. for raw and 61½c. for the boiled variety at the close of the period. Summed up, the market is in a much healthier position, and general indications seem to suggest further price advances.

LINSEED OIL CAKE.

Linseed oil cake again showed no activity. Advices from the Northwest were again of a discouraging character, all claiming the situation as showing no change from the dullness reported of late. It was impossible to secure a reliable quotation at Chicago. Any business that might be consummated here will be governed almost entirely by prices ruling in the Northwest.

THE WINNIPEG MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Winnipeg, Man., July 20, 1914.

Flax in the Winnipeg market has been unusually strong and advancing steadily since the review of a week ago. Stocks in this country have been declining rapidly in the last week or two, but the firmness of the market has been chiefly in sympathy with the situation at Duluth. The inquiry on the local exchange on some days during the week was active, while on other days trade was described as dull. A leading dealer on the Winnipeg market said in an interview a few days ago that the July flax deliveries went into strong hands who now control the situation, and as a consequence prices have gone considerably higher in the course of a couple of weeks. Should crop prospects take an unfavorable turn prices would likely advance further.

The amount of flax in store at Fort William and Fort Arthur at the week-end was 2,317,832 barrels, 3,009,290 bushels a week previous, a decrease of 691,458 bushels. In the preceding week there was a decrease of 703,024 bushels at these terminals, and from this it can be seen that the stocks are disappearing at a fast pace, while receipts from the country are smaller than usual at this time of the year. It is now well known that there is very little of the old crop to come forward from the farms and elevators west of Winnipeg. A year ago the stocks at Fort William and Port Arthur aggregated 4,115,271 bushels. The shipments from the two ports for last week were 85,774 bushels, against 834,429 bushels in the preceding week and 629,341 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

The following were the closing prices of flax in the Winnipeg market on each day of the week ending to-day, all prices being for in store at Fort William and Port Arthur:—

	Cash No. 1.	Cash No. 2.	Cash No. 3.
July 14	$1.41¼	$1.38¼	$1.25¼
July 15	1.42¼	1.39¼	1.26¼
July 16	1.43¾	1.40¾	1.27¾
July 17	1.44½	1.41½	1.28½
July 18	1.45½	1.42½	1.29½
July 20	1.46	1.43	1.30

	Futures July.	Futures Oct.	Futures Nov.
July 14	$1.41½	$1.45½	$1.45½
July 15	1.42⅜	1.46¾	1.46½
July 16	1.44	1.47⅞	1.48¼
July 17	1.44¾	1.48⅝	1.49¼
July 18	1.45¾	1.49⅝	1.50
July 20	1.46¼	1.50	1.51

The inspections of this grain past Winnipeg in the second week of July totaled 147,000 bushels, compared with 246,750 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. The inspections, then, from the first of the crop-year, September 1, 1913, to July 14, 1914, were 13,765,560 bushels, against 20,744,850 bushels in the corresponding period of the preceding crop-year.

The most recent reports from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta indicate that the yield per acre of the different grain crops will not be any more than an average, and any unfavorable conditions between now and harvest might make it less than the average. There are quite a few places in which the recent rains came too late to prevent damage from previous drought. In many districts, of course, growth is very satisfactory, and in a good many places better than a year ago. The crop of flax is likely to be considerably smaller than last year in this country on account of the reduction in

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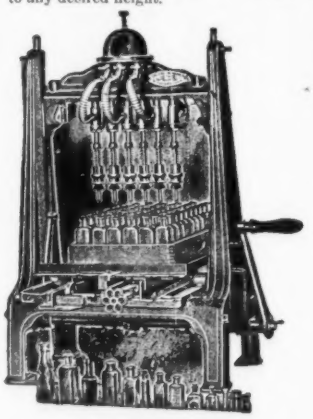

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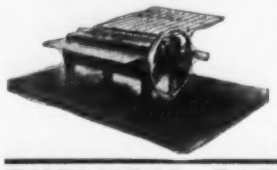

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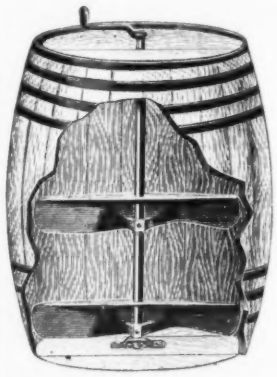

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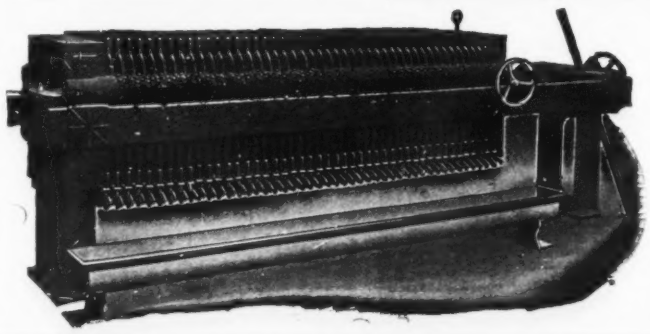

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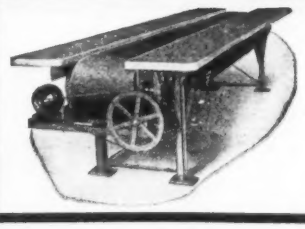

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acreage. A report issued by the Federal department of agriculture, Ottawa, giving the situation at the end of June, places the flax area in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at 1,153,000 acres against 1,552,800 acres last year.

THE BUENOS AYRES MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

The strength displayed in the flaxseed market at Buenos Ayres was due largely to the unfavorable advices regarding the outlook of the crop in the United States and Canada. The reports received from the latter country were especially discouraging and caused numerous buying orders to be filled in the speculative market at Buenos Ayres. Weather conditions in the Argentine were unsettled at times and restricted the movement of seed to distributing centers. Advices from American markets of late have not been taken very seriously by the speculative element at Buenos Ayres, but those coming to hand during the period under review painted the situation in such a light that they received proper consideration. The selling noted at various times was largely in the way of taking profits within reach, the lines sold out generally being replaced. Trading in cash seed for shipment to other countries was not quite as active, a fact that is borne out by the reported clearances from ports of Argentina. Shipments of flax from this country during the week were 465,000 bushels, which compares with 518,000 bushels the previous week and 428,000 bushels during a corresponding time last year. This raised the amount shipped since January 1 to 28,252,000 bushels, as contrasted with shipments of 23,914,000 bushels for a like period last year. The news received from American markets is likely to get considerable attention from this time forward, as any shortage in that country would result in freer takings of Argentine grown flax by crushers in the United States, as well as other importing nations which have been supplied with Canadian seed.

Hongkong Heavy Kerosene Imports.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

The imports of kerosene into Hong Kong during last year were the largest in the history of the port, and were in line with greatly increased imports in oils in the Orient. This comment is made by Consul-General Anderson in a general review of the trade in the Hong Kong markets during the past year. He further says:—

In the trade field of Hong Kong, embracing nearby Chinese ports, Indo-China, the Philippines and Siam, the amount of kerosene consumed during the year aggregated 111,651,240 gallons, compared with 85,347,000 gallons in 1912, 82,673,300 gallons in 1911 and 89,104,000 gallons in 1910. Of the consumption last year in this general field the United States supplied 61,062,450 gallons, compared with 59,245,000 gallons the year before; East Indian oil amounted to 44,695,300 gallons, compared with 32,707,000 gallons in 1912, and other countries had 5,953,510 gallons, compared with 395,000 gallons the year before.

Imports into Hong Kong itself for local consumption and distribution to sub-stations totaled 39,630,760 gallons, compared with 12,336,200 gallons in 1912. Of the imports in 1913, the United States had 19,063,720 gallons, compared with 8,940,700 gallons the year before; the East Indies had 19,042,240 gallons, compared with 3,000,500 gallons the year before, and other countries had 1,494,700 gallons, compared with 395,000 gallons the year before.

The trade during the year was not so great as it might have been, perhaps by reason of the many disorders in the interior preventing the free transportation of the oil and by the restriction of credits following such disorders, but prices ruled high, and in view of the many drawbacks the year's record was satisfactory. A new American company entered the field, and there is every reason to expect a considerable increase in the consumption of mineral oils in China in the immediate future. The use of crude oil for ship fuel is increasing greatly, and American concerns are shipping such oil to Hong Kong in considerable quantities.

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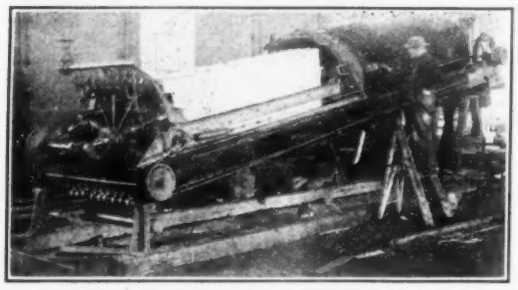

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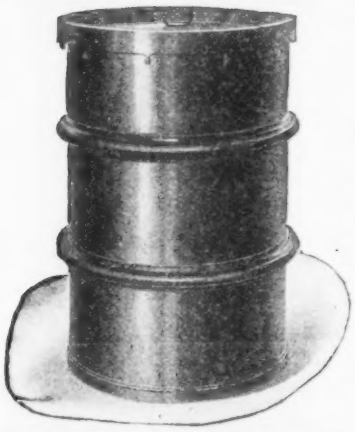

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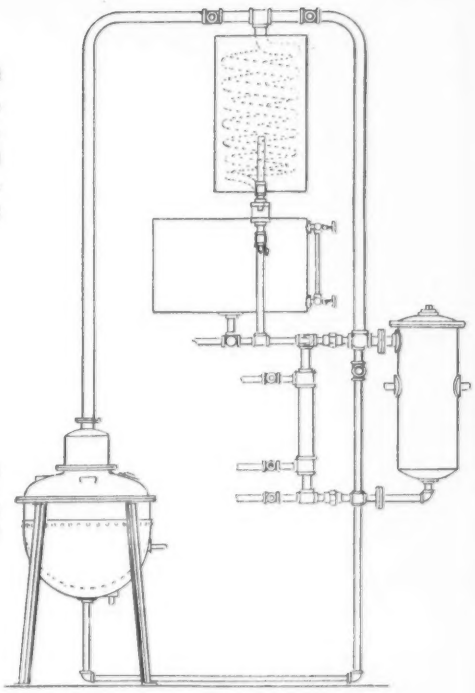

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Petroleum Market and Reviews

Saturday Noon, July 25, 1914.

For the first time in several weeks no change in crude prices is to be noted, but the general underlying conditions cannot be regarded as affording any relief from the depression of recent months. The disposition to suspend drilling in some sections, which are confronted with the greatest difficulties in regulating the production, seems to be developing a more natural tendency, and if carried into practical effect, may in time operate as a balancing factor. Exports of crude oil for June amounted to 16,233,405 gallons, valued at $639,288, as compared with 16,695,851 gallons ($766,659), making the totals for the last two fiscal years 146,056,086 gallons ($6,808,513) for 1913-14 and 177,712,223 gallons (7,069,236) for 1912-13.

The distribution of crude oil exports by countries for eleven months ending MMay of the last three years follows:—

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY.

	1912. Gallons.	1913. Gallons.	1914. Gallons.
France	34,953,754	21,724,146	25,574,811
Spain	8,484,219	11,973,834	12,126,070
Other Europe.	5,082,077	35,764	5,450,027
Canada	64,343,062	112,319,780	47,488,567
Panama	28,084,880	4,500	1,060
Mexico	21,392,220	15,068,565	13,566,960
Cuba	4,593,280	5,361,260	6,902,220
Chile	15,968,110	500	4,116,000
Other countries	8,751,958	10,580,780	14,884,220
Totals	191,653,566	177,069,154	130,109,925
Values	$6,243,254	$6,747,517	$6,172,068

There is no reflection of the influence of the recent further decline in high-grade crude values in the week's returns of the Eastern field operations. There were 200 new wells drilled during the period, of which 128 were producers, with an average daily total of 3,927 barrels. For the previous week were noted 172 completions, 2,601 barrels of new daily production, and 73 dry holes. West Virginia, Northwestern Ohio and Indiana have contributed to the more favorable showing of completions for the current week, while gains in new production have been scored in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Northwestern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Harrison county, West Virginia, holds the lead in the new production record in the high-grade fields, but Marion county, in the same State, was a close second, as a result of two producers well above the average. The best of these was credited with producing 115 barrels the first eleven hours. There is little encouragement to wildcat operations in any of the high-grade fields, the element of risk being sharply emphasized at the present level of the market. It is pretty much the same story in the Southeastern Ohio field. Light pumpers and dusters have continued the rule the only exceptions being a 75-barrel well in Hocking county and a 50-barrel well in Perry county. The prospects for developing a pool south of Logan Falls township, Hocking county, seem to have gone aglimmering.

Kentucky field work has experienced a set-back by reason of the depressed state of the crude market, scarcity of water and general weather conditions. About the only section that commands favorable attention at this time is the new development in Allen county. A late strike of 50 barrels a day further extends the productive territory and marks a further incentive to drilling activity. In the established sections Wayne county holds the lead, and a 30-barrel well has been drilled in the Griffin pool.

The mid-continent field has not been able to shake off any appreciable measure of depression and a further sharp decline is believed to be in order, as a reasonable reflection of the troublesome surplus of oil. With a view of checking the drilling craze in the Cushing field last December, the leading operating company in the field declared that the cost of providing adequate facilities for storing the oil would be at the expense of producers in the form or reduced prices for crude. It is claimed that a reduction of 30c. in the market would not cover the additional expense in providing additional storage. Cushing operators, at a recent meeting, have reached an agreement to susupend operations in that pool, as they have been fully impressed with the necessity of resorting to the most drastic stand to check the flood of oil. The greatest hardship is being experienced in having the oil run regularly and producers would favor a further cut in the market if they could be assured a regular outlet for their stocks and an income for their operations. The runs of the leading pipe line company for the first fourteen days of the month averaged 119,426 barrels, as against 107,004 barrels in deliveries, a matter of 12,422 barrels the daily storage average. The cut-off of the large quantity of oil to the Gulf coast refineries emphasizes the force of the unfavorable statistical situation.

The featuring event of the week in the Lima fields of northwestern Ohio and Indiana has been the marked gain in results in the Sullivan district of Indiana. Dry holes, however, continue to mar the record, and the average capacity of the oil wells for the week has been thirty and a half barrels, as compared with thirty-eight barrels for the previous week. The returns in the Ohio end for the week are much more creditable in both completions with Wood county well in the lead in both respects. An encouraging feature of operations is the fact that all of the new wells for the week have come in producers with an average of twelve and a half barrels per well. Despite a slight set-back in the week's completions in Illinois, the new productions was almost double that of the former week. The six producing wells drilled in Lawrence county had an initial daily capacity of 150 barrels each. Crawford county holds the palm for the week's completions in the State, but it is surpassed in new production by Lawrence and McDonough counties. The shallow sand development of Lawrence county is attracting renewed interest.

Texas-Louisiana field work has been prosecuted with better results during the week, but the unsettled condition of the market and the disquieting effect of Mexican competition are tending to act with more positive discouragement upon operations. The feature completion of the week has been a 6,000-barrel well in the Humble field, which accounts almost entirely for the general gain in new production. A 500-barrel completion in the De Sota district, of Northern Louisiana, was the only other well of the gusher type.

California advices are of the same pessimistic tenor on production. About the only redeeming feature is found in the well maintained volume of deliveries. Advance reports placed the June output as more than 9,500,000 barrels or 300,000 in excess of the May total. June deliveries are estimated at 1,000 barrels below the month's production. The movement to unite the high-grade producers of the State has so far been of negligable effect, the policy of "watchful waiting" on Micawber-like optimism prevailing. The chances for any real suspension of drilling suspension are now regarded as very meager. Any practical accomplishment could only come from the large companies, and in almost every case they have shown no support of this policy.

REFINED PRODUCTS

There has been little to occasion new interest in the local market for illuminating oils during the week, conditions being generally uneventful and of an entirely routine character. Buyers are only in the market for actual needs, which are naturally light at this season, since the ruling conditions encourage no confidence in forward operations. Quotations are unchanged, but the market is more or less nominal at sellers' open figures. The most favorable event has been the heavier export movement from the local port, 10,063,790 gallons, as against 3,087,995 gallons previously. This brings the total since the first of the year to 275,939,200 gallons, comparing with 286,231,065 gallons for the same period last year. Advance official statistics record the country's

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exports of illuminating oils as follows:—

	Gallons.	Values.
June.		
1913	100,817,464	$6,824,336
1914	103,038,558	6,417,954
Twelve months ending June.		
1913	1,046,954,019	$66,039,799
1914	1,155,860,430	67,374,091

The distribution of illuminating oil exports by countries for eleven months ending May of the last three years follows:—

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY.

	1912. Gallons.	1913. Gallons.	1914. Gallons.
Belgium	45,106,889	51,130,152	33,321,180
Denmark	25,497,998	28,354,209	36,356,857
France	25,363,284	51,000,122	58,433,470
Germany	90,551,664	96,099,469	68,520,981
Italy	27,863,004	19,775,959	35,013,688
Netherlands	103,989,511	119,508,118	149,349,256
Sweden	16,571,579	25,032,176	29,739,929
U. Kingdom	151,579,916	155,728,219	183,444,148
Other Europe	32,927,457	27,087,062	37,061,378
Canada	13,316,904	15,739,564	14,580,629
Other W. Indies and Bermuda	6,016,767	5,960,553	6,316,185
Argentina	26,305,778	20,089,806	15,318,993
Brazil	34,974,824	30,603,178	29,148,583
Chile	6,942,748	7,734,724	7,625,453
Other S. Am.	10,627,905	12,146,755	12,201,695
China	60,110,042	65,101,430	72,333,596
Br. India	54,895,564	29,900,222	31,041,784
Dutch E. In.	11,596,080	13,417,633	17,900,290
Hong Kong	12,940,710	5,532,090	18,387,017
Japan	100,708,484	75,596,913	80,355,139
Br. Oceania	28,837,817	23,877,529	27,065,717
Philippine Is	12,810,910	10,994,672	9,581,478
Br. Africa	14,239,236	12,019,966	15,193,449
Other countries	42,228,122	42,560,923	44,490,489
Totals	966,222,172	947,955,891	1,054,136,367
Values	$54,828,851	$59,354,019	$68,041,832

The intensity of competition and unsettled position of crude have operated to further depreciation of gasoline in the local market, a decline of 1c. to 13c. for garages in steel barrels and to 17c. to consumers in wooden barrels becoming effective on Tuesday. The change establishes the market to a level of two years ago. An interesting development in the gasoline situation has been the institution of proceedings against a leading refining company in Hudson county, New Jersey, based on alleged discrimination of prices in violation of the State statute, popularly known as the "Seven Sisters" act. It is charged the company, under the extreme selling pressure in Hudson county, was selling gasoline at 9½c., while maintaining 11½c. in Essex county. The general gasoline situation is treated editorially in this issue. Clearances of the naphthas from the local port for the week were 2,910,160 gallons, as against 758,625 gallons previously, bringing the total since the first of the year to 66,351,020 gallons, comparing with 51,038,665 gallons for the corresponding time last year. The country's exports are recorded as follows:—

	Gallons.	Value.
May.		
1913	12,384,535	$1,833,027
1914	17,382,036	2,149,491
Twelve months ending May.		
1913	174,073,477	23,883,424
1914	185,578,776	26,508,682

The distribution of gasoline exports by countries for eleven months ending May of the last two years follows:—

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY.

	1913. Gallons.	1914. Gallons.
Belgium	894,103	3,558,401
France	3,494,604	17,902,551
Germany	1,942,746	6,033,075
Italy	400,000	2,263,214
Netherlands	2,418,140	7,150,000
United Kingdom	6,049,646	19,881,588
Other Europe	438,535	6,017,718
Canada	44,113,662	28,110,741
Argentina	706,699	17,951,241
Brazil	7,123,581	6,577,039
British Oceania	366,801	7,715,697
Other countries	4,751,739	10,839,378
Totals	72,709,447	133,995,243
Values	$9,529,059	$19,524,999

The following tank steamers cleared from New York during the past week with refined and crude petroleum and naphtha in bulk:—The German steamer Burgermeister Petersen, for Flushing, with 1,300,000 gallons refined; the German steamer Excelsior, for Copenhagen, with 1,000,000 gallons refined and 625,000 gallons naphtha; the British steamer Oriflamme, for Harve, with 1,879,560 gallons naphtha; the Dutch steamer New York, for Rotterdam, with 2,700,000 gallons refined; the British steamer Broadmayne, for Marseilles, with 1,310,020 gallons crude, and the Norwegian bark Park Nook, for Sundsvall, with 4,467 barrels refined.

Lubricating Oils.

Quiet conditions have prevailed in the lubricating products during the week and while no changes have been effected in quotations, the market is nominal at the lately prevailing prices. The record of the country's exports follows:—

	Gallons.	Values.
May.		
1913	12,589,665	$1,924,788
1914	15,269,496	2,350,100
Twelve months ending May.		
1913	210,707,429	29,120,443
1914	195,472,181	27,566,378

The record of exports of lubricating oils by countries follows:—

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY.

	1912. Gallons.	1913. Gallons.	1914. Gallons.
Belgium	11,120,066	12,993,021	10,025,417
France	23,540,543	24,867,669	20,470,854
Germany	21,836,210	25,034,674	20,440,955
Italy	8,642,673	7,173,769	7,495,608
Netherlands	10,993,807	11,157,891	13,270,971
U. Kingdom	58,696,855	57,779,193	54,230,349
Other Europe	10,275,965	12,506,826	10,741,228
Canada	5,196,408	7,685,670	6,842,731
Mexico	1,026,743	786,090	727,010
Cuba	1,425,550	1,572,892	1,671,508
Argentina	4,561,600	5,274,704	3,449,755
Brazil	2,536,514	3,060,341	2,990,098
Chile	1,837,539	1,708,978	1,890,389
Br. E. Indies	8,057,983	9,036,865	7,951,062
Japan	2,761,713	3,402,570	2,745,005
Br. Oceania	4,422,204	5,112,525	4,794,743
British Africa	1,804,909	1,980,049	2,401,251
Other countries	7,075,693	9,799,881	9,347,720
Totals	185,852,886	200,843,611	181,485,996
Values	$23,861,983	$27,613,827	$25,479,813

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Crude at the Wells.

Pennsylvania, Cabell, Mercer black and New Castle declined 10c. each April 17, 20, 22, 27 and 30 and May 11; Pennsylvania was reduced 10c., Cabell, 7c., and Mercer black and New Castle, 5c. each on June 1. Pennsylvania, Cabell, Mercer black and New Castle were reduced 5c. on June 16; Pennsylvania was reduced 5c., and Cabell, Mercer black and New Castle, 3c. each July 15; Corning declined 25c. April 17 and 20, 15c. April 22, 10c. April 27 and 30 and May 11, and 5c. June 1; Wooster declined 10c. April 18, 25, 28 and May 1, and 5c. May 12 and 3c. on June 17; North and South Lima and Indiana were cut 5c. each April 18, 25 and 28 and May 1, 5 and 11 and 3c. each on June 17.

Somerset was reduced 5c. April 20, 22 and 27, 10c. April 29, 5c. May 11, and 3c. July 15; Ragland declined 5c. April 22, but advanced 5c. on June 16; Princeton was reduced 5c. April 18, 25 and 18 and May 1, 5 and 12 and 3c. June 17; Illinois was cut 5c. April 18, 25 and 28, and May 1, 5 and 12 and 3c. June 17.

Kansas and Oklahoma advanced 2c. February 2 and declined 5c. April 8, 10, 13, 15, 27 and 30; Healdton was reduced 10c April 13 and 20; Corsicana light declined 10c. April 13 and 20 and May 5; Corsicana heavy was cut 10c. March 2, 5c. April 7 and 13 and 10c. April 20; Electra and Henrietta were reduced 10c. April 13 and 20 and May 5; Caddo heavy declined 15c. April 4 and 10c. April 16; the lighter grades of Caddo were reduced 5c. July 9.

Sour Lake was reduced 5c. March 6, 10c. Mar. 14 and 21, 5c. April 1, 20c April 10 and 5. April 15; Jennings declined 5c. March 6, 10c. March 14 and 21, 5c. April 1 and 10c. April 10 and 15; Markham was cut 5c. March 6, 10c. March 14, 5c. April 1 and 10c. April 10 and 15; Spindletop declined 10c. March 21, April 1 and 10 and 15c. April 15; Saratoga was reduced 10c March 21, April 1, 10 and 15; Batson declined 10c March 21, April 1, 10 and 15; Goose Creek fell 10c March 14 and 21, 5c April 1 and 10 and 10c. April 15; Dayton declined 10c. March 21,* 5c. April 1 and 10c. April 10 and 15; Vinton was reduced 5c. March 6, 10c. March 14 and 21, 5c. April 1 and 10c. April 10 and 15; Humble green was cut 5c. March 6, 10c. March 14 and 21, 5c. April 1, 15c. April 10 and 10c. April 15; Humble black was established at 40c. California oils from 21 to 35 degrees were reduced 5c. May 20; effective July 1, California oils of the Kern River, Coalinga, Belridge, Sunset-Midway and Lost Hills fields were reduced 2½c. on 21@23.9 degrees and 5c. on all grades of 24 and higher degrees; there was a uniform decline of 10c. in all grades of Ventura county and of 5c. in all Fullerton-Whittier oils; Canada declined 5c. April 20, 27 and 29, and May 5, 6 and 13, and 3c. June 18.

The following prices are the prices paid by the pipe lines for crude as delivered from the wells, with a comparison for the corresponding period for 1913:—

	1914.	1913.
Pennsylvania @ bbl.	$1.70	$2.50
Cabell, Pa.	1.22	2.07
Mercer, black	1.27	2.00
New Castle, Pa.	1.27	2.00
Corning, Ohio	1.00	2.00
Wooster, Ohio	1.43	1.91
North Lima, Ohio	1.16	1.39
South Lima, Ohio	1.10	1.34
Indiana	1.10	1.34
Princeton, Ind.	1.12	1.30
Somerset, Ky., 32 deg. and below	1.02	1.35
Ragland, Ky.	.70	.70
Illinois	1.12	1.30
Kansas and Oklahoma	.75	.98
Healdton, Okla.	60	—
Corsicana, Texas, light	.75	.95
heavy	.50	.80
Electra, Tex.	.75	.95
Henrietta, Tex.	.75	.95
Caddo, La., 38 deg. and above	1.00	1.00
35 deg.	.90	—
32 deg.	.85	—
heavy	.50	.75
Humble, Tex., green	.35	—
black	.30	—
Saratoga, Tex.	.40	.90
Sour Lake, Tex.	.40	.85
Spindletop, Tex.	.40	.95
Batson, Tex.	.30	—
Vinton, La.	.40	—
Dayton, Tex.	.45	—
Goose Creek, Tex.	.40	—
Jennings, La.	.40	—
Markham, Tex.	.40	—
California—		
Kern River, Coalinga, Beiridge, Sunset-Midway and Lost Hills.		
18 to 20.9 deg.	.40	.35
21 to 23.9 deg.	.42½	—
24 to 23.9 deg.	.45	—
27 to 28.9 deg.	.50	—
29 to 30.9 deg.	.60	—
31 to 32.9 deg.	.65	—
33 to 34.9 deg.	.70	—
35 deg. and over	.75	—
Ventura county.		
22 to 24.9 deg.	.55	—
25 to 27.9 deg.	.65	—
28 to 29.9 deg.	.75	—
30 to 30.9 deg.	.80	—
31 to 31.9 deg.	.85	—
32 to 32.9 deg.	.90	—
33 deg. and over	.95	—
Fullerton and Whittier.		
18 to 21.9 deg.	.50	—
22 to 24.9 deg.	.55	—
25 to 27.9 deg.	.65	—
28 deg and over	.75	—
Santa Maria.		
20 deg.	.40	—
30 deg.	1.00	—
Salt Lake-Los Angeles.		
18 deg. and less	.60	—
28 deg. and over	.85	—
Canada	1.56	1.79

Export Quotations.

ILLUMINATING OILS.

Quotations are based on the following quantities:—Bulk, tank steamer lots, ranging from 30,000 to 70,000 barrels, according to steamer capacity; barrels, cargo lots, about 30,000 barrels; cases, cargo lots averaging from 10,000 to 20,000 cases.

	S. W., 110 test.	W. W., 150 test.
Bulk, New York	*4.75	*5.75
Bulk, Philadelphia	*4.75	*5.75
Barrels, New York, cargo	*8.25	*9.25
Barrels, Philadelphia	*8.25	*9.25
Cases, New York	*10.75	*11.75
Cases, Philadelphia	*10.75	*11.75

* Quotations for bulk, barrels and cases declined 10 points July 10, and 15 points July 15.

	Cases 110 test	Cases 150 test.
Two, five, low screw cargo test	10.75	11.75
5,000 to 10,000 cases.	10.90	11.90
1,000 to 3,000	11.00	12.00
600 to 700	11.05	12.05
500 to 600	11.15	12.15
400 to 500	11.25	12.25
300 to 400	11.35	12.35
200 to 300	11.65	12.65
100 to 200	12.25	13.25
10 to 100	12.75	13.75

NAPHTHAS, GASOLINE, ETC.

	10-gal. drums Under 100 cases.	10-gal. drums 100 cases and over.	100-gal. drums.*
Benzine, 59@62 deg.	23¾	23¼	14¼
Gasoline, stove	26½	26	17
Naphthas—			
Auto, 68@72 deg.	29	28½	19½
73@76 deg.	33	32½	23½

* Drums extra, $8.50.

	In cans and cases Under 100.	100-199.	200-299.
Naphthas—			
Benzine, 59@62 deg.	18¾	18½	18¼
Gasoline, stove	21½	21¼	21
Auto, 68@72 deg.	24	23¾	23½
73@76 deg.	28	27¾	27½

* All export quotations for the naphthas declined 1c. on May 15, 1914; there was a decline of ½c. in all styles of containers except 100-gallon drums on May 28.

Jobbing Quotations.

Crude oil, gal., inc. barrels	—	@	15
Fuel oil, barrels	—	@	8
Gas oil, distilled	—	@	9

ILLUMINATING OILS.

130 fire test, S. W., bbls.	—	@	11½
150 fire test, W. W., bbls.	—	@	12
tank wagon	—	@	9

NAPHTHAS, GASOLINE, ETC.

Naphtha, auto (garages only), steel bbls	—	@	13
Naphtha, auto, wooden barrels*	—	@	17
Naphtha, V. M. & P. deod., steel bbls	—	@	10
wooden bbls	—	@	12
Gasoline, 86 deg.	—	@	26
74@76 deg.	—	@	25
68@70 deg.	—	@	22
70@72 deg.	—	@	23
stove	—	@	18

*Refund allowed on barrels, equal to about 2c. per gallon.

Foreign Quotations.

Refined.

	London, pence.*	Liverpool, pence.*	Antwerp, francs.
Monday	7¼	8½	21¼
Tuesday	7¼	8½	21¼
Wednesday	7¼	8½	21¼
Thursday	7¼	8½	21¼
Friday	7¼	8½	21¼
Saturday	7¼	8½	21¼

*London and Liverpool quotations are on the basis of English gallon in barrels of 40-gallon capacity.

Export Statistics.

Exports of petroleum and products from the principal ports of the country for the week ending July 24, 1914, and totals since January 1, with comparisons for 1913 follow:—

NEW YORK.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	1,318,490	20,292,115	24,851,905
Refined	10,063,790	275,939,290	286,231,095
Naphtha	2,910,160	66,351,020	51,038,665
Gas oil	.....	26,179,045	9,323,395
Fuel oil	14,450	21,506,635	2,974,740

PHILADELPHIA.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	.....	.....	.....
Refined	.....	88,027,265	113,358,262
Naphtha	.....	11,351,735	3,481,155
Gas oil	.....	5,983,870	4,893,405
Fuel oil	.....	2,669,710	18,000

BOSTON.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Refined	.....	40,105	56,105

BALTIMORE.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Refined	.....	.....	6,050
Naphtha	.....	13,755	7,700

NEW ORLEANS.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	1,147,905	9,144,650	6,344,404
Refined	35,065	60,115,705	45,520,100
Naphtha	18,750	4,484,960	3,379,065
Gas oil	.....	4,530,600	4,085,310
Fuel oil	.....	9,808,100	2,796,755

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	5,857,490	170,508,215	50,864,100
Refined	5,706,600	77,482,220	45,755,375
Naphtha	245,190	5,698,760	713,705
Gas oil	238,065	2,939,925	664,655
Fuel oil	.....	3,053,110	65,225,165

TOTAL EXPORTS.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	8,153,895	215,930,110	82,060,469
Refined	15,805,955	458,521,508	490,926,957
Naphtha	3,174,100	83,057,265	58,620,290
Gas oil	238,065	37,139,835	19,564,765
Fuel oil	14,450	31,428,265	71,014,660

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.

RUNS.

		Day, barrels.	Total for January, barrels.
Wednesday	July 16	44,765	1,581,880
Thur.-Fri.,	" 17 & 18	*227,712	1,809,592
Saturday,	" 19	*92,997	1,902,589
Sunday,	" 20	*162,867	2,065,456
Monday,	" 21	*175,628	2,241,084
Tuesday,	" 22	79,066	2,320,090

* Includes Illinois oil.

DELIVERIES.

		Day,	Total for January,
Thursday,	July 17	50,784	1,521,350
Fri.-Sat.,	" 18 & 19	*198,978	1,720,328
Sunday,	" 20	*92,235	1,812,563
Monday,	" 21	*135,047	1,947,610
Tuesday,	" 22	*123,228	2,070,838
Wednesday,	" 23	73,085	2,144,523

* Includes Illinois oil.

(Other statistics of the Pennsylvania, Lima, Kentucky, Illinois, mid-continent and California fields will be found in connection with our field correspondents' reports published elsewhere. The index to contents on page 23 should be consulted for the exact location of these reports.)

MID-CONTINENT OIL OPERATIONS.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Independence, Kan., July 20, 1914.

Conditions are changing rapidly in the mid-continent field. The rapidly varying situation is like a kaleidoscope and about as pretty and interesting at times. It is now admitted the corporation commission's orders relative to drilling and price were only advisory and lacking the authority of law to make them compulsory. Last week the operators in the Cushing pool held a meeting in Tulsa and agreed to suspend drilling of 102 wells that had been located. It was a matter of getting on a friendly basis for mutual benefit. With 185 wells drilled the production is 156,000 barrels a day and only about 4,000 more than it was when there were only 140 wells. The producers are frantically trying to find some way to take care of the surplus oil, while the Prairie Oil and Gas Company has for sale far less oil than it had when it was drawing upon stocks. The runs of the Prairie are declining, but it proceeds to arrange for larger storage capacity. Over the field generally there is a uniform tendency to stop the drill, and yet there is a large amount of work being done, compared with that done on former occasions when there was an overproduction. It is likely that 700 wells will be drilled this month; when there was an overproduction before the number of completions hovered around 350 a month, and dropped down to 147 a month. They were up to 1,300 a month in this field and got down to almost 1,000 last month. The Prairie and other pipe lines have attempted to prorate their runs equally among operators, but find it difficult to do so, and the result is complaints are being lodged against it and other purchasers before the corporation commission, which is attempting to force equal sales among all producers. As noted in last week's letter, the Bartlesville-Nowata Producers' Association make complaint on behalf of a couple of its members against the Millikin Refining Company, of Vinita, which owns a pipe line in the shallow sand district. Corporation Commissioner Henshaw has notified the Millikin company to avoid discrimination; that it it does not "the State will take the facilities you have by means of a receiver and preserve the resources of the State." A similar complaint has been made against the Prairie in Okmulgee district, also against the Magnolia Petroleum Company in the Healdton field. The threat of taking charge of the pipe lines and conserving the resources of the State, while the producers are shooting in gusher wells and letting the oil run down the streams savors of the humorous. The pipe lines are not very much worried about receivers taking over pipe lines; that would simply destroy the market already enjoyed. But the incident serves to show the difficulties of the field. In the first place, there is such a divergence of opinion between producers and pipe lines as to the output of wells and there is such a difference of what part of a field wells are in as to how many barrels a day can be handled that only a thoroughly competent pipe line man is capable to judge. The Millikin pipe line runs to the Millikin refinery. The State takes over the pipe line; the refinery shuts down, or does not have money enough to operate; what is the State going to do with the oil?. It is a pretty safe statement that the State of Oklahoma will not attempt to run the oil business of that State by receivers for some time to come, or if it does that it will take hold of a hot poker it will be glad to lose. When the Kansas Natural Gas Company got into the courts its doom was sealed; when the oil producers force the pipe lines into receivership they will suddenly find they have jumped from the frying pan into the fire. The old time greasers are appalled at the rush of the tenderfeet into places where these seasoned veterans fear to tread. The price of gasoline is going down. It is predicted the price of crude will slump again before the end of the month. No one can tell what a day will bring forth, but for the most part the producers are hopeful and not discouraged.

The feeling is quite general that the price of mid-continent oil in spite of curtailed drilling operations will go lower. One man, well posted and whose opinion is entitled to consideration, says he is looking for a cut before this month is out and he will not be surprised if it is a 25 cent reduction at one stroke. The Prairie said through its officers last December that it would not build storage tanks at its own expense. It has recently let contracts and given orders for ninety-four tanks, twenty-six of which have been erected. It is claimed the reduction of 30 cents in the market will not cover the loss incurred in storing the oil it is necessary to take care of. If the price of crude goes off refiners think further reductions in gasoline will be made. No large contracts for future delivery of gasoline are being made. Practically all sales are for current shipment. From all over the field come reports that producers are having difficulty in getting their oil run regularly. When oil was being drawn from storage gangers were ready to run the oil into pipe lines before the tanks were full. Now, with oil going into storage, wells sometimes have to be shut down several days until the pipe lines can take the oil. This is one of the most discouraging features of the business in this field now. The average producer would rather see the price go down than to be unable to sell his oil when he wants to sell it. Then to make matters worse oil well supply men press their collections harder in dull times than in flush, and this after a while gets on the nerve of the producer who cannot sell his oil and has no other source of revenue. In spite of the present depression the oil man is looking for wildcat stuff and getting ready for action when the price goes up again. At Wamego, Kan., near Topeka, the Golden Belt Oil Company, with a capitalization of $50,000, has acquired leases on about 30,000 acres and has started drilling a test well, on the recommendation of a geological report. D. A. Rogers, former manager of the Kanotex Refinery at Caney, and who was reared at Wanego, is largely responsible for the activity in this locality now for oil. Two other companies are getting ready to start operations. Other tests have been started in that vicinity, but always attended by some interrupting difficulties. C. L. Bloom, the well-known producer and contractor, of this city, is drilling the Golden Belt well.

Thousands of acres are being tied up around Augusta as a result of the well drilled there recently. Down south of operations in Oklahoma R. S. Litchfield and associates are arranging for a large amount of acreage and will drill northeast of Weleetka. Litchfield and others drilled a test a year or two ago southwest of Weleetka, but many difficulties prevented the completion of the well. Near the new location the Homer Preston Interests drilled what looked like a gusher three years ago, but it seemed to be connected with a crevice and petered out. These are cited to show that the principle of "in times of peace prepare for war" is applied also the oil business.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company, in spite of the dullness of things, is laying a twenty-five-mile line from Jonesburg, Chautauqua county, to the Ponca City and Newkirk pools, having already about fourteen miles completed. It has also ordered eleven tanks to be added to its Ramona tank farm. The other pipe line companies are not doing much in the way of extension at this time.

The Prairie's runs during the first fourteen days of the present month averaged only

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Standard Oil Company of New York

119,426.21 barrels a day. At the same time the deliveries were 107,004.42 barrels a day, 12,421.79 barrels being placed in storage daily. It is stated these figures do not in reality represent all the mid-continent runs of the Prairie placed in tankage. The total tankage aggregates 30,000 barrels a day. All above 12,421 barrels are placed in Eastern tanks. But this goes to show that there is not such a crying need of oil in the East as is sometimes believed. All the Eastern fields except Illinois and Pennsylvania have increased their daily output this year. Because of the smaller requirement of crude and the increased production of Louisiana the Prairie is not shipping any oil to the Baton Rouge refinery at all now, nor has it been for more than a month. When it will resume shipments to the South is a question; it has been wiring the refinery at Baton Rouge almost daily for resumption orders, but without avail. Its deliveries to other Standard refineries have been practically cut in two as a result of the new method of distillation, which makes it possible to extract so much more gasoline than formerly from the same amount of crude.

In the Okmulgee district many complaints are being made of inability to get oil run. Yet in this district very little attention has been paid so far to the shutdown movement, and it was in this district that a few days ago a well was shot with 280 quarts of glycerine to flow in waste upon the ground. It is in this district that some of the biggest wells in the mid-continent field are being found, and they are being regular'y shot. Down at Cushing new wells are being drilled, but they are not brought in. The Oklahoma Pipe Line Company claims to be taking 10,000 barrels a day from the Morris-Bald Hill district, and thinks the producers of that territory are being fairly treated.

FIELD NOTES AND INCIDENTS

Frank Brown, of Independence, has made another deal and closed up another small fortune. For many years Mr. Brown played the oil game, but apparently on the losing side most of the time. Then he struck his gait at Cushing and has been winning ever since, having made over $500,000 clear. His latest sale was his remaining 15 per cent. of a sixty-acre lease in the Cushing district to the Oklahoma Oil Company for $75,000. This is on a basis of $500,000 for the entire sixty acres and an increase of $150,000 on the property, since Mr. Brown sold 85 per cent. of it sixty days ago. Mr. Brown built and sold two refineries in the Cushing field, one of which went to the Cosden company, and now he is entirely out of that district with a snug fortune to take care of him the rest of his life. He says he is going to enjoy life now. Mr. Brown says it takes a man sixty years to learn how to make money.

Of five wells drilled recently in the Owasso district one was dry, two were 2,500,000 and 3,500,000-foot gassers and two were forty-barrel wells. Up in the Wann district small wells are now being found in place of gushers, as a few months ago. Out of eight wells finished this month five were only five-barrel strippers, scarcely paying to operate; two were million-foot gassers and one was a fifteen-barrel pumper. Around Bartlesville some small drillders are being found save for a few wells just east of the city in the low lands where some forty-barrelers are being brought in. The day of big wells in the upper end of the field east of the Osage line is a thing of the past. It is now the same game the Eastern operators are up against—that of nursing strippers.

The Burns-Hall Oil Company's well in the Osage, just south of Chautauqua Springs, continues to be talked about. It is a very good well and seems to extend that field considerably to the south. North of this, in the Elgin, Kan., pool, additional wells are being drilled. Acreage has been taken for several miles in advance into Kansas. These wells hold up nicely at twelve to fifteen barrels for some time. In the Wilson county district of the Kansas field several wells have been drilled, resulting in one dry hole, one ten-barrel well and one 6,000,000-foot gasser. In the Wayside district a number of small pumpers are reported. The Wayside district is almost sure of wells, but they are small. There is no more regular sand in the mid-continent field than that at Wayside. Down at Tyro Roth, Truby & Guernsey drilled in No. 3 on the Young lease and it showed more like a real oil well than any hole drilled around the Kansas field for some time. It made a number of excellent flows. It is surrounded by small wells except on the west, in which direction the next well will be drilled. Beeler & Campbell drilled their second well at Jefferson, a short distance west of their No. 1, which was an exceptionally good producer, and, much to the surprise of every one, got a dry hole. In Chautauqua county some fine wells are being drilled on the O'Neil estate northeast of Sedan. The Berry Oil and Gas Company is drilling an offset. Northwest of Sedan a number of good wells have been brought in, and now tests are drilling just north of the city, where an extension is expected. Seth Ely, of Tulsa, who paid $100,000 for the Odell & Williams properties, is now pumping eleven wells on the Briggs-Gray leases, and is getting 100 barrels a day. He has one of the best pumping plants in the whole field. Southwest of this some good gassers are being drilled and a pipe line laid to them. It is believed that the northwest extension of this gas will prove a good oil development.

The well drilled by Litchfield & Sullivan in 27-14-8, southwest of Bristow, and which was expected to prove a south extension of the Cushing, proved, instead, a failure, and, too, after it was announced the well had a good showing.

Attorney-General West of Oklahoma has notified the Texas Company and the Producers' Company that suit against the company will be started in Atoka county to-day for violation of the anti-trust law, when the Texas Company took over the Producers' Company. And West is the man whom the oil men have indorsed blindly for Governor; endorsed him because they thought that was the best way to get him, a disturbing element, on their side. He has appointed former Governor Haskell assistant attorney-general to prosecute the case. It has been asserted the reason the case is to be filed in Atoka county, away from the oil field and away from the State capital, is that the judge in that district is favorable to West. No one can tell where these agitators will break out next. It is certain, however, that the oil industry cannot prosper continually harrassed by the State. When it is not overtaxed it is overannoyed by trumped-up prosecutions. Oklahoma is daily harpooning the best agent of prosperity within its borders.

There is a rumor to the effect that the Prairie Oil and Gas Company is planning to lay another pipe line for its own use, one that will be amply safeguarded against any possible attack under the common carrier law. The present lines, it is stated, will then be subject to common carrier orders. This is an important move, and if it proves true its outcome will be watched with keen interest; so also will be the use made of common carrier lines by producers. It is not believed enough producers will avail themselves of the opportunity of using pipe lines for the delivery of their oil to central points to make any material difference with the pipe line owners.

It is said some of the independent refineries are enjoying a good trade in gasoline. Generally speaking, refiners say there is a less lively demand for gasoline this year than last. Some of the refineries are unable to fill their orders, and are receiving assistance from the Standard, which is coming to the front in response to their needs and selling them at prices by which it is possible for them to make a profit. It seems a little strange that some of the smaller plants are enjoying a better trade than the large ones. One refiner stated the other day that he was compelled to turn down an order for ten carloads. But he is an exception.

An English syndicate has offered to build a pipe line from the Healdton pool to the Gulf if the producers in that district will enter into a contract to give their production for one year at 75 cents a barrel. Only one producer has signified a willingness to do so. Crude in the Healdton pool is commanding only 50 cents a barrel, and there is not the slightest prospect that it will be worth more than 75 cents in a year, yet these producers will not take an advance now of 25 cents a barrel and a chance with this concern on the market not being better than 75 cents for a year. They will not advance that much encouragement to secure relief. It is this very spirit that will make it largely impossible to form a producers' pool to take care of the surplus production in the Cushing district. The producer has had some one to take care of his oil so long he has no idea of doing anything toward helping to take care of his own oil.

In the list of names of committeemen to enforce the ruling that the Prairie Oil and Gas Company shall take oil pro rata from all producers is the name of at least one man who was guilty of shooting in a big gusher well from which oil ran down the streams at the rate of 3,000 barrels a day. His name on such a committee seems rather out of place.

Cushing needs to look well to her laurels or the Booch sand district of the Morris pool will be quite as much in the limelight as that famous pool. The Kingwood Oil Company's No. 3, on the Joe Bentle land, is good for 5,000 barrels a day, or rather it filled up its tankage at the rate of 5,000 barrels a day after which it was shut in. The Wigton well has been producing 200 barrels an hour, when there was storage that it could be opened up. The Booch sand is found at about 1,300 feet, and has been very rich, but irregular and treacherous. The Old Tom Oil Company's No. 2, Nora Flint, is good for 700 barrels.

Healdton producers were offered 30 cents a barrel by Shreveport parties for the 400,000 barrels of oil held in storage in that field, but the offer was declined. It is doubtful if this much will in the end be realized for the same oil. The evaporation and shrinkage of the heavy oil of that district is said to be heavy and will amount to the difference in offer and the market. Then there is the danger of a still lower market. Healdton runs are now about 24,000 barrels a day.

Nothing proves more conclusively the status of things at Cushing than the caliber of wells now being brought in and the wells brought in six months ago. In the beginning new wells started at from 3,000 to 6,000 barrels a day. Now they start off at from 500 to 1,800 barrels a day, with now and then an exception. It is safe to say that from now on the production of Cushing will decline.

An Independence man has just returned from Augusta, Kan., where a new strike was recently made, and he reports the well flowing a steady stream and good for 150 to 250 barrels a day. The price of leases has gone skyward; every foot of land for ten miles around the well has been leased. The well is more than 2,000 feet deep. It begins more and more to look as if the big production of Kansas will be west of the flint hills, as has often been predicted in these columns.

KENTUCKY PETROLEUM FIELDS.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Barbourville, Ky., July 22, 1914.

Except for the purpose of protecting leases or of following up good leads, Kentucky operators are leaving the development of leases until a more favorable time, both from the standpoint of prices and weather conditions. The scarcity of water has been felt in most of the districts for several weeks and operators are not going to any extra expense in drilling operations with the market on the decline. The recent decline, cutting the better grade, or Somerset product, to $1.63 per barrel, put a damper on those of the trade who believed the bottom had been reached in the market.

One bright spot just now is the Allen county district, Western Kentucky. A field of comparatively recent development has attracted the attention of the trade to that county and prospects of a continuation of activity are good. The most recent completion started with a yield of fifty barrels daily. The new strike still further extends the productive area. The developed area of the county is centered around Scottsville and Petroleum. Drilling expenses are light and the heavy average yield, with scarcity of failures, give the new field an advantage over the deep sand districts of Western Kentucky when it comes to attracting new operators. Several new companies have recently entered Allen county. A tank car line furnishes the only marketing arrangement.

The Ohio, Logan, Webster and other Western Kentucky fields are attracting little attention just now and new wells are few and far between. Many operators are included among the lease holders, and as they continue to pay rentals there is a prospect of a revival of operations at some future time.

Among Eastern Kentucky counties the five pools of Wayne county lead in activity. Work in that field is centered in the Griffin and Pisgah sections, each of which contributes some good strikes weekly. One well of thirty barrels' capacity is reported from the Griffin pool, with a brace of ten-barrel pumpers from Mount Pisgah. One failure was also listed in the latter district. In the deep sand pools north of Wayne little activity is evidenced, the drill showing slow progress in Wolfe and Morgan counties. No new completions have been made in those fields for several weeks. The developed sections are in a mountainous country, where expense of drilling is heavy, and while the fields have made a creditable showing there is little prospect of a general revival of operations until a better price is commanded by the crude product.

In the extreme northeastern section of the State Lawrence county contains some work of interest. The advance work, located near Fallsburg, has shown some results and a number of new wells are drilling. One new well with a yield of ten barrels daily is reported.

ILLINOIS PETROLEUM REPORT.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Robinson, Ill., July 24, 1914.

A review of the Illinois petroleum fields shows an excitement in just two spots, and one is near St. Francisville, in Lawrence county, close to the old field and the other in

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what is called the Plymouth field, in the western part of the State. These two fields are drawing the attention of most of the oil men, although the field on the west edge of the State is the most prominent on account of the shallowness of the oil sand and the small cost of development work compared to the Lawrence county end.

Oil men that left Illinois a year or so ago are now returning and will once more start work upon undrilled leases. They all claim that Illinois is as good as any of the fields and the cost of operations is not as heavy as in Oklahoma.

The wells for the week were, by counties, as follows:—

County.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Crawford	12	210	2
Lawrence	8	960	2
Clark	6	190	3
McDonough	7	165	1
Coles	1	..	1
Bond	1	..	1
Totals	35	1,615	9
Previous week	37	830	15
Difference	2	785	6

LIMA PETROLEUM FIELDS.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Lima, Ohio, July 24, 1914.

A review of the Lima petroleum fields of Northwestern Ohio and Indiana for the week shows that a total of fifty-five wells were finished, of which an even dozen were dry holes and the production was 925 barrels. This, when compared with the previous week, shows an increase of thirty-one in finished wells, eight in dry holes and 490 barrels in production. This signifies that the drill has not shut down to any great extent in the old fields as yet. There is about the usual number of wells under way, as there were several weeks ago, and work will continue along gradually as long as the market remains firm.

In the Ohio end the wells for the week were by counties as follows:—

County.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Wood	13	190	..
Sandusky	7	75	..
Hancock	1	5	..
Auglaize	1	5	..
Totals	22	275	..
Previous week	11	140	..
Difference	11	135	..

In the Indiana end the wells were by districts as follows:—

District.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Sullivan	32	610	12
Muncie	1	40	..
Totals	33	650	12
Difference	29	325	8

TEXAS-LOUISIANA OIL FIELDS.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Port Arthur, Tex., July 23, 1914.

A review of the Southwest petroleum fields, comprising the Gulf Coast fields of Southeastern Texas and Southern Louisiana, the Panhandle fields of Northern Texas and the Caddo-De Soto fields of Northern Louisiana, for the week shows an all-around increase in development work in the way of finished wells, dry holes and new production. The increase over the previous week is due to the fact that a great many wells were practically finished during the previous week, but had not got to producing. There are fewer wells drilling than at any time during the present season, and from now on they will grow less as the outlook is for a shutdown of drilling within the defined fields, as the prices of crude are too low to warrant the drilling of the small wells, and more attention will be given to the hunting for new and prolific pools far in advance of present production, so as to have something in sight when the market quotations do take an upward trend.

Were it not for the overgrowing production to the north in Oklahoma and the shipping of the low-grade crude from Mexico the Southwest fields would maintain a fair price. The wells in Mexico are so large that the owners can well afford to accept a much lower price for the oil than can the operators in the Gulf Coast country, as but few of the local wells are gushers, and if they start off as gushers they quickly decline to average wells.

There is a strong fight on among the various cities along the Gulf Coast and inland over which will be the terminal of the supposed government pipe line to be laid from the Oklahoma fields. Galveston, Houston, Dallas, Texas City, Fort Worth and other points are anxious to secure the plum, if it is one, and each is fighting hard. The supposition is that Galveston will become the winner on account of its ideal location. The resolution of Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, authorizing a commission to investigate the feasibility of a government pipe line from Oklahoma to the Gulf of Mexico and the subsequent visit of Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Lieutenant Richardson, who composed the commission, to Dallas, has stirred up many Texas cities on the gulf, and a pretty fight is on as to which shall be designated as the terminus of the proposed line. This pipe line if put in will become a common carrier, as is other lines throughout the country, and every small city of note within the Texas borders is going to make a strong fight for the government to lay laterial lines from the main trunk line to their towns or cities and furnish fuel oil for those that wish to make use of it.

The Magnolia Petroleum Company has applied for a franchise in the city of Fort Worth to lay lines in that city and furnish fuel oil to the city buildings and commercial industries. The company agrees to supply the oil at 75 cents a barrel for a period of three years, and then the city will have a chance to take over the lines at the end of ten years at a valuation to be determined by chosen parties. The application will be voted on by the citizens at a special election to be held on August 25.

In the various districts of the Gulf Coast fields during the first six months of the year shows a completion of 286 wells, of which 70 were dry holes, the others showing a new daily output of 129,408 barrels. Out of this number of finished wells not one well was drilled in the Markham field, which is out of the ordinary. The greatest activity was centered in the Sour Lake field, where nearly half the finished wells were located. The wells were by districts as follows:—Sour Lake, 95 wells, 16 dry, 66,621 barrels; Humble, 42 wells, 13 dry, 12,572 barrels; Goose Creek, 32 wells, 8 dry, 1,525 barrels; Edgerly, 29 wells, 11 dry, 23,335 barrels; Batson, 27 wells, 2 dry, 535 barrels; Vinton, 18 wells, 5 dry, 22,265 barrels; Spindletop, 9 wells, 1 dry, 357 barrels; Jennings, 11 wells, 5 dry, 250 barrels; Bland, 6 wells, 3 dry, 350 barrels, and Anse La Butte, 3 wells and 190 barrels, while in outside pools a total of 15 wells was finished, with 6 dry holes and 390 barrels production.

Lightning pranks have done further damage to stored oil during the past few days. The storm that swept over Port Arthur and Beaumont did considerable damage. The Texas Company lost two tanks of 50,000 barrels capacity, each located a couple of miles from its refinery at Port Arthur. One of the tanks contained Oklahoma crude and the other naphtha. The loss of the Texas and Gulf companies amounted to about $175,000. The Texas Company has just lost another 55,000-barrel tank of oil at Mounds, Okla., entailing a loss of about $45,000.

The Texas Company and Producers' Oil Company have been served with a notice, signed by Charles West, Attorney General of Oklahoma, and Charles N. Haskell, former Governor, as special assistant Attorney General, that a petition will be filed at Atoka, Okla., asking for the appointment of receivers for all of the property of both companies located in Oklahoma and for a restraining order prohibiting the companies from exercising authority over any property in Oklahoma. The suit is brought under the statute which prohibits one corporation owning stock in another engaged in the same business. The penalty is a heavy fine for each day that such ownership exists, forfeiture of permit to do business in Oklahoma or of the charter of a domestic corporation. The suit grows out of the recent taking over of the Producers' Oil Company by the Texas Company, property in Oklahoma valued by the State Board of Equalization at between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000.

The wells in the Southwest fields for the week were by fields as follows:—

Field.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Gulf Coast	21	7,502	6
Panhandle	14	262	7
Caddo-De Soto	9	633	4
Totals	44	8,397	17
Previous week	18	4,927	7
Difference	26	3,470	10

Gulf Coast Fields.

There is a tendency to stop the drill in the older fields of the Gulf Coast regions in Texas and Southern Louisiana and go out wildcatting far away from any known producing well. It will no doubt be a war for business between the operators in Texas and those in Mexico. What effect the later declines in Gulf Coast oil will have on Mexican production is a problem that Texas operators are mostly discussing at this time. Texas oil men argue that Mexican companies can hardly afford to produce oil, pay transportation charges and meet a figure of 40 cents a barrel at Gulf Coast ports. Anything that will shut off imports from Mexico for a time is considered beneficial to the trade by the Gulf Coast producers, this being the product that enters into direct competition with Texas and Louisiana crude fuel oils and is responsible for the present depression in the Southwestern fields. The Gulf Coast oil is regarded more valuable than the Mexican crude on account of its higher gravity and the fact that it carries a small percentage of by-products which are skimmed off, yet a very satisfactory fuel is secured by mixing the domestic with the Mexican product. Whether or not the Mexican operators can afford to meet the 40-cent price for oil remains to be seen, but the supposition is that they can afford to go as low as 30 cents and still make money, as the wells are gushers and the cost of transportation by tank steamer is not much over a few cents per barrel.

The prices now quoted by the different pipe lines handling Texas-Louisiana crude are as follows:—

The Sun Pipe Line Company prices:—Sour Lake, 40 cents; Spindletop, 40 cents; Saratoga, 40 cents; Batson, 40 cents; Humble, green, 35 cents; Humble, black, 30 cents; Dayton, 30 cents.

The Texas Company's prices:—Sour Lake, 45 cents; Humble, 45 cents; Markham, 50 cents; Vinton, 50 cents; Jennings, 50 cents.

The Gulf Refining Company Pipe Line prices —Spindletop, 45 cents; Sour Lake, 40 cents; Saratoga, 40 cents; Batson, 40 cents; Vinton, 40 cents; Edgerly, 40 cents.

Operators or well owners are falling over themselves to get the Texas Company to connect to its tanks, owing to the advanced price over the other pipe lines, but few changes, if any, are being made, as the Texas Company has about all the oil that it can handle to advantage at this time.

The wells of the Gulf Coast field for the week were distributed by districts as follows:—

District.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Sour Lake	10	1,150	1
Saratoga	4	190	1
Humble	5	6,000	4
Jennings	2	162	..
Totals	21	7,502	6
Previous week	3	840	1
Difference	18	6,662	5

The real gusher of the week was located in the Humble district, where the Producers' Oil Company's well against the C. O. & G. Co.'s tract shows for 6,000 barrels, while No. 173, of the same company on the Lanslide tract, was dry. Blaffner & Parish's Nos. 37 and 38, Mason tract, were both dry, as was the Motex Oil Company's No. 1, Perryman tract, which was drilled to a depth of 3,435 feet.

In the Sour Lake district very fair average wells were the result of the drill. The Producers' Oil Company's No. 238, fee tract, produced 50 barrels. The Grayburg Oil Company's No. 2, Schabater tract, produced 150 barrels at 2,320 feet. Hindeman & Co.'s test on its fee tract produced 100 barrels. The McNamara Oil Company's No. 1, Rodgers tract, produced 100 barrels at 2,145 feet, and No. 3, Bashara tract, produced 200 barrels. The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company's No. 2, Carpenter tract, produced 150 barrels at 2,145 feet. The Sun Company's No. 43, Higgins tract, produced 150 barrels at 2,110 feet. The Yount & Rothwell Company's No. 6, fee tract, produced 150 barrels at 2,184 feet. The Prairie-Tex-Okla Company's No. 1, Merchant tract, 100 barrels at 2,200 feet, as was the Long Oil Company's test on the Hudson tract at 2,300 feet.

In the Saratoga district Woods & Co.'s test on the Cotton tract produced 150 barrels at 1,300 feet. Peggi Bros. No. 1, Queen City tract, pumped 30 barrels at 1,100 feet. The Cotton Oil Company's test on the Three-fourths tract, pumped 10 barrels at 1,075 feet.

In the Jennings district the Crowley Oil and Mineral Company's No. 34, fee tract, pumped 12 barrels at 1,320 feet, while No. 55 produced 150 barrels at 1,914 feet.

The Saratoga field has been very quiet for the past three or four months, and the three wells finished during the week in review are the first for about ninety days. The drilling of the dry hole by the Motex Oil Company on the Perryman tract, located on the north side of the San Jacinto River, kind of gives that particular direction a worthless look as far as oil is concerned.

About the only section in which there is any activity to speak of are the Humble and Sour Lake districts, and there be but little work in either, compared to what there was a few weeks ago, or before the decline in the credit balance market. The Goose Creek district shows less development work, as does the Edgerly, Vinton, Jennings and other well-known districts.

The low market value of oil has less effect upon the Sour Lake district than any of the others, as there are 52 rigs running, which is a substantial number for most any one district when it is active. During January, 1913, the production of the Sour Lake district was but 875 barrels, and at this time has reached about 21,000 barrels and has been as high as 26,000 barrels, when some of the big gushers were brought in for a few days. The Gulf Refining Company is reported to have paid a bonus of $20,000 for a lease on the Kirkby 170 acres, as well as give a one-fifth royalty. This shows what leases in the field are valued at, when several months ago leases could have been had for the asking. The scarcity of gushers in the field denote that the field has seen its best days, and from now on will go on the downward grade, as the wells do not show the good staying qualities that they did some time ago.

Panhandle Fields.

There is no doubt that the Panhandle fields of Northern Texas are going backward, for the production has during the past season fallen from 31,000 to 22,000 barrels a day with all the drilling done within the past twelve months. Several important wells are under way in the Panhandle country that may extend the productive territory some distance in advance of what it now is. There is a chance for the finding of productive pools between the Electra field and the one near Healdton, in Carter county, Oklahoma, which is among the present active fields of Oklahoma. There is wide scope of territory in between that may develop rich fields like those at Healdton or Cushing. The shallower sand fields are the main attraction at this time, owing to the great expense of operations in the deeper sand pools. With a low market the shallow fields are bound to be the attractive spots.

There are a vast number of test wells drilling in all directions from production, and some of them may open up something tangible to work on by fall or early winter.

The wells in the Panhandle field during the week were by counties as follows:—

District.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Electra	5	150	2
Fowlkes	4	..	4
Burkburnett	4	120	1
Iowa Park	1	12	..
Totals	14	262	7
Previous week	6	132	3
Difference	8	130	4

In the Electra district the Corsicana Petroleum Company's No. 65, Allen tract, produced

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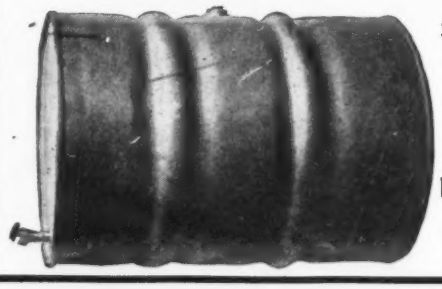
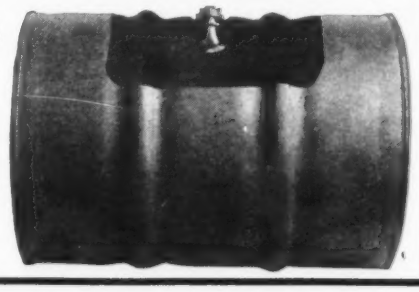


Position of faucet in transit—(Patented)



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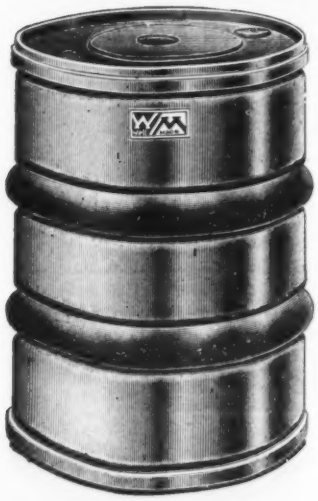

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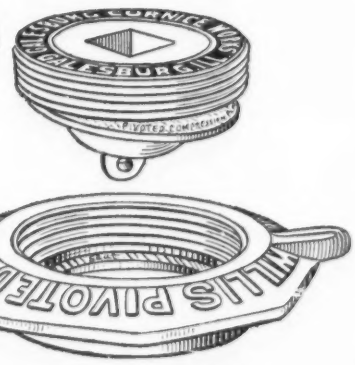

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The New Pivoted Bung does not leak, closes oil tight by pressure applied with an 8-inch wrench, seats true on Lead Gasket, which cannot be injured, as the Compression Plate does not turn with Plug.

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75 barrels at 1,920 feet. The Producers' Oil Company's No. 67, Waggoner Ranch, pumped 50 barrels at 1,880 feet.

In the Burkburnett district the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company's No. 2, Thom tract, produced 85 barrels at 1,740 feet. The Corsicana Petroleum Company's No. 4, Gorns tract, pumped 30 barrels at 1,822 feet.

Caddo-De Soto Districts.

In the Caddo-De Soto districts of Northern Louisiana there is a lull in the oil development work, and there is liable to be for some time to come, for the slight decline in the price of crude petroleum has discouraged the operators, who will from now on pay more attention to wildcat work instead of drilling within defined limits. Operations in the once active Mooringsport district has narrowed down to almost a state of inactivity, and very few new wells are being started or under way. About all the work being done in the Oil City district is to the east, where an extension has been found to the field. Around Blanchard the work is on a southern trend, where some fairly good wells have been found. Late work in the Jeems Bayou district has been far from satisfactory. De Soto is the most active spot, while other districts are taking things easy.

The wells for the week in Northern Louisiana were by districts as follows:—

District.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
De Soto	4	548	1
Lewis	2	70	1
Mooringsport	1	15	..
Harts Ferry	1	..	1
Marion County	1	..	1
Totals	9	633	4
Previous week	9	3,955	3
Difference	..	3,322	1

In the De Soto district the Gulf Refining Company's test on the Williams tract produced 500 barrels. The Producers' Oil Company's test on the Parsons tract produced 8,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas. The Gulf Refining Company's No. 1, Smith-Wemple tract, pumped 40 barrels.

In the Lewis district R. D. Webb's No. 3, Brady tract, pumped 70 barrels.

In the Harts Ferry district the Standard Oil Company's No. 131, Stiles tract, showed about 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

EASTERN PETROLEUM REVIEW.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 24, 1914.

A review of the high-grade petroleum fields east of the Mississippi River, comprising Southern New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Southeastern, Central and Northwestern Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, for the week shows a nice gain in all branches of the petroleum industry, that is in the producing and developing branches. While operators have no confidence in work at this time on a declining market, many of them are compelled to drill on account of protecting lease lines where other wells were sunk during the first half of the year, when work was at its height, but as soon as this work is finished but little new work will be started in any of the fields, unless in such field as the Plymouth field, in Western Illinois, and the Sullivan field, in Western Indiana, which are both shallow sand fields, which are not expensive to operate.

The real active section of the old West Virginia fields is centered in Harrison and Kanawha counties, with a little work doing in various other counties. In the Kentucky field a dozen or more wildcat wells are drilling in all parts of the State, but nothing new has been developed for a few months. In Southeastern Ohio the trade is playing with the shallow territory, as many of the deep sand operators have cooled down and are taking things easy, and the gas companies are about the only active people in the field. The Lima fields of Northwestern Ohio and Eastern Indiana have their usual quota of wells, but they are mostly light producers. The Sullivan field in the western portion of Indiana is a shallow sand proposition and remains as active as any field in the high-grade section. About the only excitement in Illinois is in the new field known as the Murphy pool, in the deep sand field of Lawrence county, and the new development near Plymouth in the western part of the State, which is a shallow sand field and is looking better every day.

The shut down movement in Oklahoma is being followed in other fields and has several factors aiding in making it a success. The greatest one appears to be that the operators realize the menace of overproduction and a majority are earnestly working to lessen operations. Another factor is the dry season just beginning, which will close down many wells from lack of water for drilling purposes, as is the case in the western portion of the high-grade fields at the present time. Many wells are shut down all over the country and more will follow and less new wells will start up. Many derricks that were rushed up are now standing idle.

Pennsylvania Fields.

Some work is being done in the Southern New York-Pennsylvania fields, but nothing is expected but small strippers and from now on there will be less work accomplished. There is a gas excitement in Elk county over the big finds of gas on the Smith tract, the last completion of a few days ago showing a volume of 7,500,000 cubic feet, for which the land owner secures 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and makes him a nice income.

In Beaver county, near Hookstown, Campbell & Co. struck a twenty-barrel pumper on the Bob Gillespe tract, and is the best well found there during the past season. A very light pumper was drilled by the Nicholas Oil and Gas Company on the Drake tract, in the extension to the old Carson pool.

In Washington county, Washington district, Lyle & Son found a ten-barrel pumper in an advance well on the Shrontz Brothers tract. In Greene county, in the New Freeport distrct, a small gas well was drilled on the Rice tract, by M. P. & M. Oil Co. In the same county the Carnegie Gas Company drew a blank on the Tripp tract, in the Nenevah district. On the Cunningham tract, in Beaver county, the Nichol Oil and Gas Company struck a small pumper.

West Virginia Fields.

There is but little improvement noticeable in any section of the West Virginia field, although there remains a large number of drilling wells and a few finished now and then. No decrease is noticeable in any of the active sections. A heavy decline in development work was looked for after the last decline in price in Pennsylvania grades to $1.70 per barrel, a drop of 80 cents since the decline first started. This low figure does not discourage the old-timer, for they have been through too many battles of the same kind, and figure that the overproduction is for only a short period, when the reduction of stocks will start again. Such gusher pools as Cushing have been seen a number of times by the old guards from along Oil Creek, and it does not worry them one bit. The refiners over the Eastern sections are not buying any crude at this time, as they have no ready market for the refined product, and all are carrying more or less stock of illuminating oil, greases and other oils.

In Harrison county, Sardis district, Grove & Parrish have made another good strike in No. 3 on the Moore tract, on Big Elk Creek, which

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produced 150 barrels. Harry Woodward & Co. have a fifty-barrel pumper in a test on the Barnes tract, on Ten-Mile Creek, same district. In the Clark district the Hope Gas Company's test on the Martin tract, on West Fork River, pumped twenty-five barrels. In the Union district the Philadelphia Company's second test on the Young tract, on the same stream, produced forty barrels. The Ozark Petroleum Company's No. 3 Randolph heirs tract pumped twenty-five barrels, and is located on the same stream.

In Kanawha county, Big Sandy district, the United Fuel Gas Company's test on the Longhorn tract, on Falling Rock Creek, was dry. The O'Connell Oil Company's No. 47 Goshorn tract, on the same stream, pumped twenty-five barrels, while the Falling Rock Cannel Coal Company's No. 53 on its own tract, on the same stream, was a gas well.

In Monongalia county, Battelle district, the South Penn company's test on the Fox heirs tract produced fifty barrels. In the Clay district J. H. McDermott & Co.'s No. 2 Brookover tract, on Jake's Run, was a gas producer.

In Lincoln county, Sheridan district, the Interval Oil and Gas Company's Nos. 13 and 20 on the Lincoln Land Company's tract, on Six-Mile Creek, produced 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas each. The Columbia Gas and Electric Company's No. 194 on the same tract produced 1,250,000 cubic feet. The Huntington Development Company's No. 2 Dial tract, on Four-Mile Creek, is a light gas well, while No. 1 Midkiff tract produced 1,790,000 cubic feet of gas.

In Marion county, Mannington district, J. H. McDermott & Co.'s test on the Parris tract, at Glade Forks, is a gas well. The South Penn company's No. 8 Furbee tract, on Flaggys Meadow, pumped five barrels. Same company's No. 8 Price tract, same district, produced 250 barrels. In the Lincoln district the Philadelphia Company's test on the Tetrick tract, on Tevebaugh Creek, is a gasser.

In Wetzel county, Green district, the New Martinsville Oil and Gas Company's No. 3 Morgan tract produced eighty barrels. In the Grant district the South Penn company's No. 18 Crosgray-Stewart tract, on Menfield Run, produced fifty barrels, and No. 3 Edgell tract pumped ten barrels.

Southeastern Ohio.

The deep-sand districts of Southeastern and Central Ohio are going backward, and were it not for the work under way by the large gas concerns, but very few wells would be drilling. The shallow fields show nothing but light pumpers.

In Perry county, Jackson township, Gates, Davidson & Moran's No. 4 Studer tract produced 40 barrels, and No. 5 showed 50 barrels. In Hopewell township Purvis & Co. struck a light gas well at a test on the Ridenour tract, near Glenford.

In Washington county, Newport township, the Boston Oil Company's No. 4 Dennis tract pumped 25 barrels. In Independence township, Thornily & Davis's No. 1 Ramsey tract, in the Reas Run district, pumped 20 barrels.

In Columbiana county, Knox district, M. Duncan's well on the Stroup tract pumped 20 barrels.

In Hocking county a 75-barrel well and a 1,000,000-foot gas well were finished. Dry holes were found in Gilmer, Cabell and Tyler counties in hunting for gas-producing wells.

Other Fields.

The usual amount of development work is going on in the high-grade fields of Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

The wells for the week were by fields as follows:—

Field.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Pennsylvania	31	217	17
West Virginia	45	800	17
Southeastern Ohio	29	220	16
Kentucky	5	90	1
Northwestern Ohio	22	275	..
Indiana	33	650	12
Illinois	35	1,615	9
Total	200	3,927	72
Previous week	172	2,601	43
Difference	28	1,326	1

The above wells were distributed by districts and counties in each field as follows:—

West Virginia.—Harrison, 11 wells, 330 barrels; Kanawha, 4 wells, 2 dry, 55 barrels; Monongalia, 5 wells, 2 dry, 60 barrels; Lincoln, 8 wells, 6 dry, 10 barrels; Marion, 4 wells, 2 dry, 225 barrels; Roane, 3 wells, 2 dry, 5 barrels; Wetzel, 3 wells, 140 barrels; Hancock, 1 well, 10 barrels; Wirt, 1 well, 5 barrels; Ritchie, 1 well, 5 barrels; Doddridge, 1 well, 5 barrels; Gilmer, Cabell and Tyler, 1 dry hole each.

Southeastern Ohio.—Washington, 4 wells, 1 dry, 40 barrels; Hocking, 2 wells, one dry, 75 barrels; Noble, 3 wells, 2 dry, 5 barrels; Ashland, 5 gas wells; Jefferson, 3 wells, 15 barrels; Perry, 2 wells, 1 dry, 50 barrels; Monroe, 2 wells, 1 dry, 5 barrels; Belmont, 2 dry holes; Columbiana, 1 well, 20 barrels; Harrison, 1 well, 5 barrels; Morgan, 1 well, 5 barrels; Fairfield, Muskingum and Medina, 1 dry hole each.

Kentucky.—Wayne, 4 wells, 1 dry, 75 barrels, and Morgan, 1 well and 15 barrels.

Northwestern Ohio.—Wood, 13 wells, 190 barrels; Sandusky, 7 wells, 75 barrels; Hancock, 1 well, 5 barrels, and Auglaize, 1 well and 5 barrels.

Indiana.—Sullivan, 32 wells, 12 dry, 610 barrels, and Muncie, 1 well and 40 barrels.

Illinois.—Crawford, 12 wells, 2 dry, 210 barrels; Lawrence, 8 wells, 2 dry, 900 barrels; Clark, 6 wells, 2 dry, 100 barrels; McDonough, 7 wells, 1 dry, 405 barrels; Coles, 1 dry hole, and Bond, 1 dry hole.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM REVIEW.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Los Angeles, July 18, 1914.

Nothing, apparently, can stop it. The tremendous flood of oil being poured on to the market continues to increase, and the only redeeming features are the huge deliveries which are being maintained. If there was the same relative demand for high grade oil at present that there is for low grade, the outlook would be far from discouraging.

It is now seen that the first estimates of the June production were far too low, and it is now thought the output will exceed 9,500,000 barrels, exceeding the May output by 300,000 barrels. The shipments were approximately 9,500,000 barrels, so that 1,000,000 barrels went into storage, according to advance notices.

Big wells continue the rule, especially in the valley fields. The Lakeview No. 2 gusher flowed during the entire month at a rate estimated from 20,000 to 25,000 barrels a day. The product is about 28 per cent. sediment, and treatment is necessary before marketing. The pure oil is easily separated from the sediment, and treating plants have been installed on the property with a capacity for handling from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels a day, and that is the amount of oil being run into the Standard's lines. The balance of the production is placed in local reservoirs.

The movement to unite the high grade producers is still in a state of desuetude. A few of the more prominent producers are still making efforts to "get them together," but so far nothing has been accomplished. The general tendency seems to be to "wait and see what happens." If the producers are waiting for another marketing concern to buy their oil, in the development of the Shell-Royal Dutch plans, they have a long time to wait, as it is not probable that that company will be in a position to buy outside production in less than a year's time. Its first and most important efforts will be expended in getting its Coalinga properties connected with seaboard. As the company owns no properties in any of the fields south of Coalinga, it is safe to assume that the extension of the pipe line south from that point will not be hurried.

The question of curtailing output by shutting down on further drilling has about ceased to receive any attention. It is recognized that drilling operations among the smaller companies have reached a minimum now. The only means of further reduction in drilling is for the large companies to "knock off," a thing they obviously are not disposed to do, with the exception o the Associated. The K. T. & O. Company, the most active concern just now, wants oil for its own consumption, and is running about forty strings of tools to get it, and these tools are being operated in the richest territory the company owns, and the results are big wells. It is due, in fact, to the success of this company, that the Associated, also a Southern Pacific subsidiary, is at present doing little or no drilling. The present output of the K., T. & O. just about meets the fuel requirements of the railroad, and the company's policy is to conserve in the ground the oil on the Associated territory, especially as that has not been attacked by the government. The Standard is also running a large number of tools, as it is after all the oil it can get at all times. The Santa Fe Company is drilling for the same reason as the K., T. & O. This company has for some time been producing enough oil for its fuel requirements and is not doing any extensive drilling at present, but it is obvious that this company, for the same reasons as those of the other two big concerns named, would refuse to go into any movement having for its object a general shut down, or even a partial shut down. The Union and the General Petroleum, both big operators, are in a similar position, and in order to take care

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of their trade are obliged to carry on drilling operations on a large scale.

With probably 60 per cent. of the tools now running being operated by the five big concerns named, the difficulties in the way of any successful shut down movement are readily seen.

Here is an instance where five operating companies practically control the situation, but aside from being big producers, they are all big buyers of oil. This being the case, they have little interest in the small, independent producer except to get his oil at as low a price as possible.

Agency Sales Increasing.

The building of more storage by the Independent Agency at its tank farm at San Luis Obispo, referred to last week, is, no doubt, due to the intention of increasing the Agency's production, which has become necessary in order to take care of its increased sales.

The Agency sales for May, according to a statement just made, were 1,400,000 barrels, one of the largest month's sales in the organization's history. The price received by the members was also the highest received in several years, viz., 38 cents per barrel. There is no doubt that the price will be 40 cents within two or three months. The policy adopted several months ago by the managers, of making no more contracts with consumers at less than 50 cents per barrel, is beginning to tell, as a number of the low-priced contracts have expired and deliveries are being made on the higher priced ones.

The amount of oil now being sold includes about the entire production of the Agency companies, and while a number of new members were taken in at the last Agency meeting, it will probably be necessary for the Agency companies to do some more drilling in the near future if the deliveries are to be made without drawing on the Agency stocks. It now has a surplus of about 10,000,000 barrels, and the management does not care to reduce it to any great extent.

The Agency affairs are prospering just now, and it is obvious that the increasing price will soon force another advance, on the part of the Standard, in the price of low grade oil.

Ventura County Pools.

Although Ventura county is the cradle of the California oil industry, the county produces less oil than any of the other so-called oil counties. This county was producing oil before the Kern River or Sunset-Midway districts in Kern county, or Coaling, in Fresno county, were heard of.

Operations, in fact, have been carried on in various sections of Ventura county continuously for over forty years, and yet operators claim that the "mother lode" has not yet been struck. A hundred-barrel well in Ventura county is a "big proposition," and there have been very few as large as this.

The formation is more broken and "faulty" than in any other oil district in the State. This makes drilling very difficult, and until recently it has been almost impossible to drill a deep hole and thoroughly test any given territory. The result is that all of the wells are shallow. In other words, the only places oil has be n found are in those localities where the oil sand lies near the surface. The area in these is limited, and so the county is dotted with oil pools, none of them large enough to be called an oil field.

The Santa Paula district, probably the oldest in the county, is composed of a number of small pools, mostly scattered along the hills north of the town.

The Union Oil Company began its operations here in Adams Canyon, and some of the wells are still producing. The only company doing any actual drilling in this district at present is the Bard Oil and Asphalt Company, running one string. The company has been operating for fifteen years and has never yet paid a dividend. During that time dozens of other companies have come and gone. It is safe to say no money has ever been made in oil in this district.

The Sespe district is another of the old ones, and after years of endeavor most of the concerns have withdrawn from the field. This is one of the most inaccessible districts in the State, and almost every rainy season is entirely cut off from the outer world, owing to the roads being washed away. The Union is the largest operator here, but is doing practically nothing. This pool lies in the hills north of Fillmore.

Across the Santa Clara Valley, in another range of hills, is the Beardsdale pool, also one of the originals. The only producing properties belong to the Union, and the old wells are still being pumped, although no drilling is being done. About four miles east of the Beardsdale wells lies the Montebello pool, one of the richest ever opened up in the county. The striking of oil here, like in most cases in Ventura county, was an accident. The sand in the first well was struck at about 175 feet, and all the wells subsequently drilled were so-called "post holes," but the sand was very prolific and many of the wells came in at 300 or more barrels a day. In a comparatively short time the company ran its production up to 45,000 barrels a month. The company is now testing its territory for a second sand, which, if successful, will greatly increase the life of the property.

In the hills north of Piru there are several spots where oil is obtained in small quantities. The most important is the Modello pool. These wells are drilled through solid rock clear to the oil sand, no casing being required. So precipitious is the territory that it was necessary to build inclined railways up the mountain side on which to haul the material for the rigs. No wells have been drilled here for several years, but the old ones are still producing. Across the Santa Clara Valley from these pools lies the Torry Canyon wells, belonging to the Union Oil Company. This pool was one of the richest ever drilled in the county, and was at one time producing the bulk of the Union Oil Company's output. The wells are twenty years old and are still producing.

In the Simi Valley, which lies south of and parallel with the Santa Clara Valley, efforts have been made for years to strike oil in different localities, but without success until about two years ago, when the Santa Susanna pool was opened up by the Petrol Oil Company, which drilled in its first well at less than 300 feet. Although several concerns have gone into the district, the Petrol and the S. S. Syndicate are the only two which have received a production. The productive area is proving very narrow, and although some of the wells drilled have been "big ones," it is not believed now that the pool will amount to much.

Ventura county has been the graveyard of many an oil company. In the boom days the promoters exploited this territory to the limit, boosting the high grade oil found and the shallow drilling necessary. Every dollar, probably, that the anxious investor put into Ventura county in those days is there yet.

If there is any "big stuff" in Ventura county, forty years of prospecting has failed to locate it. Experts state that owing to the formation being "on edge" the volatile matters have escaped during the course of thousands of years. There are some places in the county where there are scores of acres of asphalt that has oozed from the ground. In other places there are streams of the stuff running down the canyons like creeks. Ventura county attracts very little attention in the oil business. The total output is from 75,000 to 80,000 barrels a month—not much when considering the State's total.

There is a total of about 400 wells still producing in the county, so it is seen their daily average output is about six and one-half barrels per well. The light cost of pumping and the high gravity of the product is all that keeps them alive. Ventura county is no longer a factor in the California oil industry.

Field Notes.

The Western Union Oil Company has just issued its annual statement, and the affairs of the company are shown to be in a prosperous condition. The present production of the company is about 1,250 barrels a day. The earnings of the company for the year were $208,000, and 12 per cent. a year is being paid in dividends on the par value of the stock. This is the only company in the Santa Maria field, except the Union, that is increasing its production. The property embraces nearly 10,000 acres, but not more than 500 acres has been developed.

The directors of the Union Oil Company, at their meeting, declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable August 25, and a $625,000 melon will accordingly be cut at that time. This is the first dividend paid by the company during the present year, and was made possible by the financial arrangements made with the Weir Syndicate, which purchased $15,000,000 of treasury stock.

As indicating the big scale on which the Shell-Royal Dutch concern plans to do business on this coast, the company has commenced work on a reservoir at its refinery site, near Martinez, which is calculated to hold 5,000,000 barrels of oil. This is by far the largest reservoir of its kind on this coast. The company is enlarging the original plans concerning the refinery, and is negotiating for an additional 250 acres of land adjoining that already secured. There is a large corps of men already engaged in the preliminary work at the refinery site.

The Kansas Crude Oil Company, operating in the extreme west end of the Salt Lake district, has abandoned its Nos. 2 and 3. These wells were only one location away from No. 1, but were drilled to 3,600 feet without result. No. 1 came in about two years ago as a good well and has been producing ever since, although the hole is in bad shape. The company will continue to pump this well, which is good for about forty barrels a day, although it is doubtful if any further drilling will be done.

The wells drilled by the Standard on the northwest frontier of the Kern River field, and which promised to extend the productive area several miles in that direction, have become flooded with water and their ruin is threatened. The company has just succeeded in shutting off the water in one of these wells and another test will be made to determine where the water comes from. One well drilled here made 300 barrels a day for several weeks.

The contract for the construction of the Valley Pipe Line Company—Shell system—eight-inch pipe line from Coalinga to Martinez, on San Francisco bay, has been awarded to Sanderson and Porter, an engineering firm of New York and San Francisco.

The General Petroleum Company has started work building its storage tanks on the forty-acre tract of land recently purchased at Point Fermin, close to Los Angeles harbor, the southern terminus of its pipe line system. As soon as these tanks are completed the loading of tankers, etc., can be done by gravity. At present the oil loaded for ocean shipment is pumped into the vessels, which makes the operation rather expensive. This tank farm is located adjacent to the tract of land purchased by the Union, on which will be built a big refining plant in the near future, according to the plans announced.

The Los Angeles City Council established a rate at which natural gas should be sold to Los Angeles consumers. The price named was 40 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The gas companies decided they could not furnish gas at that price. The city appealed to the State Railroad Commission to compel the gas companies to furnish the gas. The railroad commission has just handed down a decision stating it has no jurisdiction. In the meantime the $5,000,000 gas line is lying idle and the citizens of Los Angeles are engaged in watchfully waiting for natural gas.

The substantial increase in oil exports from this State in June, which amounted to 56,000,000 gallons, leads to the hope that a strong foreign movement is again in prospect. The June exports, while they showed a decline in crude shipments, showed a big increase in refined oils. Chile and British Columbia were the principal points of shipment and the Hawaiian Islands and Panama came next. Big shipments of refined oil went to China and Japan.

The State Consolidated has brought in its No. 7 on section 26-31-22 in North Midway, where this concern opened up a piece of shallow territory some time ago. The well is about 1,100 feet deep and starts off at 700 barrels a day. The output of the State Consolidated is now 2,400 barrels a day.

The Standard, it is announced, will use the proceeds received from the sale of additional stock recently authorized for extensions in its business in this State. The stockholders expected a stock dividend when the company increased its capital stock from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, but the directors have decided to keep the stock in the treasury for emergencies.

The Northern Exploration Company, which has a contract for drilling the gas wells for the Midway Gas Company, has just brought in its No. 1 on section 16-32-24 and it proves to be a 1,500-barrel oil well instead of a gasser, much to the disappointment of the contracting firm. The hole is 2,616 feet deep and is surrounded by a number of good gas wells.

Considerable drilling is in prospect on the Maricopa flats, "where the gushers are." The K. T. and O. Company has decided on a campaign of line drilling on sections 9-32-24 and 1-32-23. This will necessitate drilling by a number of other concerns in order to protect their lines. They will all go after the "big sand."

THE WYOMING-UTAH FIELDS.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 19, 1914.

Perhaps the most interesting development of the past few weeks in the Wyoming fields is the strike made by Messrs. Gates, Irwin, Bragg and Dickle, of Worland, in the Grass Creek Valley of Big Horn. They encountered oil at a depth of 1,280 feet. The yield is estimated at 250 barrels a day flow, and it tests 45 per cent. gasoline. The well is located a few miles above Ho and above five miles above the old stage road in the Grass Creek basin. Development work continues in spite of the withdrawal of lands some weeks ago by the government.

The Worland people have five claims of 160 acres each in the vicinity of the first well, the land being under lease to the California Oil Company. This company has also erected a derrick and will commence operations. Some dispute has been on between the Worland operators and the Midwest Oil Company as to title of these lands, the Midwest company claiming them by right of discovery. An amicable settlement of the controversy is expected and the Worland men are going right ahead with their operations. The Midwest people are looking to the Little Buffalo basin to make a good showing. It is said that they will have five drilling rigs at work there soon.

Interest in the Utah fields is picking up. Arthur Spencer, manager of the London-San Juan Oil Company, recently has gone into the San Juan country to renew operations on the south side of the San Juan River. While in Salt Lake Mr. Spencer said that Pacific coast men had placed to his credit sufficient funds to drill to a depth of 2,200 feet if necessary. He also intimated that sometime in July a party of financiers would go into San Juan with a view to the commencing of oil operations on a wider scale.

If plans carry prospecting for oil on an extensive scale will be carried on in the vicinity of Fillmore, Millard county, Utah. Gus Westphal, who has faith in that region, has secured leases on a considerable area. At a recent meeting of Fillmore residents it was voted to give Mr. Westphal and his associates all possible encouragement in the enterprise with a view to ascertaining whether or not the district is oil producing.

E. E. Price, who for two years has been superintendent of the lower Mammoth mine, Eureka, Utah, has resigned that position and has gone to Casper, Wyo., to take charge of the Pine Dome Oil Company's property near there. John Dern, of Salt Lake, a heavy holder in the Pine Dome company, is at present in Wyoming looking over the company's ground.

Calgary Oil Companies Merger.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Toronto, Can., July 23, 1914.

Seven oil companies at Calgary have joined hands, thus forming the biggest concern interested in the development of oil. The companies with their respective capital are the Herron-Elder, $1,500,000; Okotoks Oil Company, $1,500,000; Alberta Petroleum, $1,000,000; Calgary Alberta Petroleum, $10,000,000; Canadian Petroleum Resources, $6,000,000; Sweetgrass Pincher Creek Syndicate, $2,000,000, and Copper Oils, with $500,000 capital. The new corporation which will be probably capitalized at $20,000,000, will either bear the name of the Alberta Petroleum Consolidated, Ltd., or Petroleum Consolidated, Ltd. The movers of the amalgamation scheme included C. A. Owens, W. D. Outman, W. S. Herron and W. H. McLaws, as well as other leading men in the development of oil fields. The company will have eight wells drilling within a short time. The total holdings comprise more than 100,000 acres of leases.

PETROLEUM CHARTERS.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York and Philadelphia. Quantities are refined, in barrels, unless stated otherwise:—

NEW YORK.

Week ending April 10.

French bark Nantes, Australia, 14c, June-July .....cs. 90,000

Week ending May 8.

Ital bark Era, Concepcion or Paysandu, $9 .....cs. 20,000

Week ending June 5.

Br bark Colonial Empire, Australia, basis 13c., one port, Sept.-Oct....cs. 90,000

Br ship Ben Lee, same, 12½c., Sept.-Oct. .....cs. 85,000

Week ending June 26.

Fch bark General Faidherbe, Australia, basis 11½c. one port, Aug-Sept....cs. 80,000

Week ending July 10.

Br bark Inverlogie, Australia, basis 11½c. one port, Aug.-Sept.....cs. 80,000

PHILADELPHIA.

Week ending April 3.

Br str Cecilia, two ports Japan or Korea, 17½c, July .....cs. 180,000

Week ending July 10.

Bark Lingard, Stockholm, July....bbls. 6,000

PETROLEUM CLEARANCES.

Following are the clearances of petroleum from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New York and San Francisco on the dates named. Refined, unless otherwise specified:—

NEW YORK.

July 10.

Br str Welsh Prince, La Plata, 6,000 cs ref, 2,300 cs naphtha
Br str Welsh Prince, Rio Janeiro, 11,200 cs ref, 10,000 cs naphtha
Br str Welsh Prince, Buenos Aires, 4,000 cs ref, 300 cs naphtha
Br str Welsh Prince, Montevideo, 10,000 cs ref, 750 cs naphtha

July 13.

Nor str Port Antonio, Jamaica, 1,000 cs

July 11.

Ger str Pz Eitel Friedrich, Manta, 110 cs
Ger str Pz Eitel Friedrich, Port Limon, 710 cs
Ger str Pz Eitel Friedrich, Colon, 22 cs

July 14.

Br str Matura, Ciudad Bolivar, 1,610 cs
Br str Matura, Trinidad, 55 cs
Br str Metagan, Colon, 15 cs
Br str Hesione, La Plata, 7,850 cs
Br str Hesione, Buenos Aires, 40 bbls fuel oil
Br str Hesione, Montevideo, 3,000 cs ref, 100 bbls fuel oil

July 15.

Am str Caracas, Pto Cabello, 2,900 cs
Am str Caracas, La Guayra, 1,140 cs ref, 20 bbls fuel oil
Am str American, Santos, 3,000 cs
Am str American, Rio Janeiro, 15,000 cs
Am str American, Bahia, 5,000 cs ref, 7,000 cs naphtha
Ger str Rauenfels, Durban, 2,000 cs
Ger str Rauenfels, Cape Town, 11,500 cs ref, 3,875 cs naphtha
Ger str Rauenfels, Delagoa Bay, 3,500 cs ref, 3,500 cs naphtha
Ger str Rauenfels, Port Elizabeth, 2,000 cs ref, 2,500 cs naphtha
Ger str Rauenfels, East London, 4,100 cs ref, 5,000 cs naphtha
Ger str Rauenfels, Mossel Bay, 6,200 cs ref, 2,000 cs naphtha, 100 bbls fuel oil
Ger str Fangturm, Calcutta, 10,000 cs
Ger str Fangturm, Rangoon, 30,000 cs
Ger str Fangturm, Karikal, 25,000 cs
Ger str Fangturm, Colombo, 37,000 cs ref, 500 cs naphtha
Str Cedric, Liverpool, 90 bbls, 10 cs

July 16.

Ger str Albingia, Hayti, 110 cs
Br str Parima, Antigua, 50 cs
Br str Parima, Martinique, 500 cs
Br str Parima, St Kitts, 100 cs
Br str Parima, Demerara, 25 bbls, 175 cs
Br str Parima, Barbadoes, 100 cs
Br str Parima, Frederiksted, 12 bbls, 600 cs ref, 20 bbls fuel oil
Am str Montoso, Pto Rico, 103 drs, 5,050 gals naphtha
Am str Alianca, Cristobal, 110 cs
Am str Matanzas, Cuba, 600 cs ref, 200 bbls crude
Br str Lux, Santander, 28,470 gals crude
Br str Chincha, Punta Arenas, 50 cs
Br str Chincha, Callao, 100 cs
Br str Chincha, Pisco, 400 cs
Br str Chincha, Port Madryn, 750 cs
Br str Chincha, Bolivia, 600 cs
Br str Chincha, Valparaiso, 500 cs ref, 100 cs naphtha
Br str Chincha, Arica, 5,000 cs ref, 50 cs naph
Br str Chincha, Iquique, 2,000 cs ref, 220 cs naphtha
Br str Chincha, Taltal, 9,800 cs ref, 40 cs naphtha
Br str Chincha, Port Madryn, 310 cs naphtha

July 17.

Ger str Burgermeister Petersen, Flushing, 1,300,000 gals ref bulk
Br str Tenadores, Colon, 20 cs
Br str Tenadores, Kingston, 500 cs
Br str Stephano, Halifax, 300 cs
Br str Stephano, St Johns, N F, 475 bbls, 100 cs

July 18.

Ger str Pz August Wilhelm, Tumaco, 100 cs
Am str Evelyn, Cristobal, 250 cs naphtha
Am str Evelyn, Cristobal, 265 bbls, 13,600 gals naphtha

July 20

Ger str Excelsior, Copenhagen, 1,000,000 gals ref
Ger str Excelsior, Copenhagen, 625,000 gals naphtha
Nor bark Park Nook, Sundsvall, 4,467 bbls, 223,820 gals ref
Br str Beachy, Chefoo, 100,000 cs

July 21.

Br str Oriflamme, Havre, 1,879,560 gals naphtha

July 23.

Du str New York, Rotterdam, 2,700,000 gals ref bulk
Br str Broadmayner, Marseilles, 1,310,000 gals crude
Br str Valetta, Hong Kong, 150,000 cs

NEW ORLEANS.

July 10.

Str Glenarm Head, Belfast, 30 bbls naphtha

July 12.

Str Servian, London, 29,135 gals ref additional

July 14.

Str Joseph Vaccaro, Celba, 15 drs naphtha
Str Mercator, Port Cortez, 65 drs naphtha

July 15.

Str Standard, Havana, 1,146,605 gals crude
Str Rosina, Celba, 25 bbls naphtha
Str Rosina, Celba, 20 bbls crude
Str Coppename, Port Barrios, 337 cs
Str Orleanian, Stann Creek, 100 cs
Str Orleanian, Livingston, 110 cs

July 18.

Str Jupiter, Colon, 100 cs
Str Jupiter, Port Colombia, 1,000 cs naphtha
Str Corozal, Pto Rico, 100 cs and 20 drs naphtha

Total for week:—Refined, 35,605 gals; naphtha, 18,750 gals; crude, 1,147,605 gals.

SAN FRANCISCO

July 5.

Br str Trinculo, Vancouver, B C, 1,176,000 gals crude
Br str Trinculo, Ft Moody, B C, 840 gals crude

July 8.

Br str Winnemac, Miiki, Japan, 2,600,000 gals ref

July 9.

Br str Tatarrax Itosaki, Japan, 3,000,000 gals ref

July 9.

Am str Lansing, Juneau, Alaska, 1,680,000 gals crude

July 10.

Am str Roma, Bamberton, B C, 1,037,400 gals crude
Am str Lyra, Buenaventura, 30 cs ref
Am str Lyra, Bahia, 10 drs, 550 gals ref
Am str Asuncion, Vancouver, B C, 924,000 gals crude
Am sch Annie Johnson, Mahukona, T H, 175 cs ref, 20 pkgs, 2,160 gals distillate, 39 pkgs, 2,005 gals gasoline
Am str Maverick, Vancouver, B C, 100,000 gals bulk ref, 200,000 gals bulk gasoline, 200,000 gals bulk distillate
Am str Hyades, Kahului, 115 cs gasoline
Am str Hyades, Hilo, 30 dms, 3,265 gals gasoline
Am str Hyades, Honolulu, 300 dms, 31,155 gals
Am str Hyades, Port Allen, 71 pkgs, 7,615 gals gasolene, 344 pkgs, 39,905 gals distillate, 400 cs ref

Total for week:—Refined, 5,706,000 gals; naphtha, 245,190 gals; crude, 5,657,400 gals; gas oil, 238,065 gals.

Philadelphia Petroleum Exports.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Philadelphia, July 23, 1914.

Exports of petroleum in bulk from this port during the past week totaled 3,773,710 gallons, comprising the cargoes of two steamships. This brings the total bulk oil shipments for the year thus far up to 116,509,005 gallons. During the same period in 1914, the total bulk oil shipments were 138,232,905 gallons.

The vessels to clear, their destinations and the nature and value of their cargoes were as follows:—Italian steamer Lampo for Algiers and Savoy with 2,000 gallons of refined petroleum in cases, 3,000 gallons of turpentine in cases, 1,341,256 gallons of refined petroleum in bulk and 1,426,249 gallons of naphtha in bulk, valued in all at $238,481.74, and the steamer Toledo for Havana with 1,001,208 gallons of gas oil, valued at $42,551.35.

During the same period, manifests returned show the following heavy shipments of the non-explosive mineral oils and greases, carried out in the regular merchant vessels sailing from this port; Rugia for Hamburg with 125,969 gallons of lubricating oil, 50 barrels of petrolatum; Mongolian for Glasgow with 33,467 gallons of lubricating oil, 400 barrels of wax; Manchester Merchant for Manchester with 142,413 gallons of refined petroleum, 588 gallons of Pennsylvania 300 oil, 425 barrels of paraffine scale, 75 barrels of grease; Stampalia for Genoa and Naples with 36,709 gallons of lubricating oil, 200 gallons of petroleum grease, 1,800 pounds of petroleum grease, 9,750 gallons of oil.

The following vessels are either loading or are under charter to load cargoes of oil here in bulk for foreign ports:—Ems, Kremlin, LaCampine, Pennoil, Terek, Washington and Navahoe. The following are under charter to load case cargoes here:—St. Cecelia, 2,000,000 gallons for Japan; Terrier, 2,000,000 gallons for Japan; Lingard, 6,000 gallons in barrels for Stockholm. The St. Cecelia, the Lingard and the Terrier are the only members of this oil fleet now in port.

OIL MARKET.

(Continued from page 23.)

dull there was a little more disposition on the part of sellers to offer spot oil. Some odd lots of spot Ceylon oil were around at prices considerably under 9c. per pound, but consumers could not be interested. The nominal spot quotation for Ceylon oil was 9@9¼c. per pound, with futures held at 8⅝c. London cabled Ceylon oil for August-September shipment at £37 5s. per ton c. i. f. New York, with the undertone easy. It was reported that Manila oil for August shipment could have been obtained at 8¼c. per pound, bulk basis. Freudenburg or white Ceylon oil on the spot held at 9½c., with futures nominal at 8¾c. per pound. Spot Cochin oil was nominally quoted at 10½@11c. per pound, with distant futures available at 9½@9¾c. per pound.

Cable advices from Marseilles quote cocoanut oil, per 100 kilos, as follows:—

	Copra	
	Edible, francs.	Technical, francs.
Saturday	109.00	87.50
Monday	106.00	87.00
Tuesday	106.00	87.00
Wednesday	106.00	87.00
Thursday	106.50	87.50
Friday	106.00	87.00

CORN OIL.—There was a moderate demand for corn oil and prices were well maintained. Production continues light and business done was sufficient to hold quotations on the $6.35 basis for car lots. Tank cars were quoted at $5.90 per 100-pounds. Refiners were the principal buyers. With linseed oil trending upward sellers look for a better demand from the paint trade. The sharp decline in cottonseed oil was a bearish factor in the situation.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 23, 1914.

An easier feeling developed in the market for corn oil at Chicago during the week and prices receded from the levels ruling at the close of the previous week. While the supplies of corn oil on hand at the present time are only large enough to meet requirements of the trade, holders are unwilling to allow any accumulation when it can be prevented by making small concessions to users. The lowering of prices served their purpose, the market showing more firmness at the close of the week. Quotations ruling at the close follow:—Corn oil in tank cars, $5.60; carload lots in barrels, $6; lots of six barrels or over, $6.05; five barrels or less, $6.10.

OLIVE OIL.—The demand for denatured olive oil was quiet and under liberal spot offerings prices were more or less nominal. It was reported that a lot of denatured oil could have been picked up under 78c. per gallon. Prime foots were not so plentiful and prices were on a firmer basis. Prime green foots were quoted from 7¼ to 7¾c. per pound, as to quantity and seller. Foreign markets were steady.

PALM OILS. — The market abroad was easier, but this failed to move quotations here. Lagos oil for spot delivery was held at 7c. per pound by leading sellers, while futures were offered at 6¾c. Red prime oil for spot delivery closed unchanged at 6½c. per pound, with futures at 6¼@6⅜c. per pound. The demand was wholly routine throughout the interval.

Under date of July 10 Liverpool writes:—

A fresh all round decline of 5s.@10s. per ton in the past week was followed by a materially improved demand and led to a considerable business in all sorts and positions, with total transactions of fully 2,000 tons. Distant oil is still bringing a premium of 2s. 6d.@5s. per ton, with importers only indifferent sellers, not having received as yet further advices from the coast, which would encourage them to sell far ahead. The arrivals in the past week were only 1,573 casks, while the visible supply up to date is cabled with round 7,000 casks. The close is steady.

PALM KERNEL OIL.—There were no important changes in the market for palm kernel oil. The demand was dull in all quarters, but with foreign prices showing little change, quotations were nominally unchanged. There were sellers of spot oil on the basis of 8¾@9c. per pound, with futures at 8½@8⅝c. per pound.

PEANUT OIL.—Demand for soap-making grades of peanut oil was dull. Stocks on hand were limited to a few odd lots and quotations were wholly nominal. Dealers quote all the way from 62c. to 68c. per gallon, as to quality and quantity.

Cable advices from Marseilles quote peanut oil, per 100 kilos, as follows:—

	Peanut	
	Edible, francs.	Technical, francs.
Saturday	88.75	72.50
Monday	87.75	73.00
Tuesday	87.75	73.00
Wednesday	87.75	73.00
Thursday	87.50	73.00
Friday	87.50	73.00

RAPSEED OIL.—With foreign markets holding steady prices here were well maintained. The demand was rather quiet and mostly for small lots for spot delivery. Dealers quote refined oil at 59c. per gallon, with the blown at 63c. Some special grades of refined were held as high as 63c. per gallon. Off grades were around at concessions. Quotations for futures were nominal.

SESAME OIL.—The trade in sesame oil was quiet, but the tone was fairly steady. Dealers quote soap grades from 60c. to 68c. per gallon, as to acidity. Edible grades range in price from 80c. to 85c. per gallon.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Business noted in the past week was of little account, but dealers were firmer in their views, due to the strength in competing oils. At the close importers of Manchurian oil were asking on the basis of 6¼c. per pound for car lots, spot and nearby delivery. Futures were practically on a basis with spot oil. At Hull the quotation was reduced 3d. per cwt., establishing a bulk basis of 25s. 6d.

Daily cable advices from Hull give quotations for soya bean oil, per hundredweight, in bulk, as follows:—

	s.	d.
Saturday	25	9
Monday	25	6
Tuesday	25	6
Wednesday	25	6
Thursday	25	6
Friday	25	6

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS.

COD OIL.—There was little life to the market for cod oil, but prices were steady at the close. Reports on the fishing from Newfoundland were in effect that the trap fishermen have done very little to date, and the news from the banks is anything but favorable. It was reported that first hands have withdrawn their offerings of futures. Newfoundland oil was nominally quoted at 36½c. per gallon, with the domestic oil held around 33½c.

DEGRAS.—Trading was quiet in all quarters. Prices were steady, being influenced by reports of light offerings from abroad. Leading handlers quote the market as follows:—French, 3¼@3¾c.; English, 3⅛@3⅝c; German, 3@3½c.; American, 2⅞@3¼c.; neutral, 5⅛@5¼c. per pound.

LARD OIL.—Business done during the past week was of a jobbing kind, but as stocks on hand were low, prices were fairly steady. Consumers were looking for lower prices due to the unsettled position of raw materials, which closed the week at a decline. Prime oil was held at 92@93c. per gallon, with off prime at 66@68c., and extra No. 1 at 62@63c. No. 1 was nominal at 53@54c., with the No. 2 at 51@52c. per gallon.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 23, 1914.

Lard oil values were held at firm levels at Chicago during the week. Business was of limited volume, requirements of users being light. Holdings, however, are reported as small, and the lard market continues to occupy a strong position. Quotations:—Extra lard oil, 70@72c. a gallon; extra No. 1, 65@66c.; No. 1, 60@62c.; No. 2, 56@58c.

MENHADEN OIL.—The market for menhaden oil underwent little actual change in the past week. Fishing in the South again was fairly good, but the results up North were far from satisfactory. On only one or two days in the past week were any fish encountered off Long Island. With competition between the Northern and Southern handlers of oil lacking the market maintained a firm undertone. The strength in competing oils has a bullish influence. Prime Southern oil held at 32c. per gallon f. o. b. factory. It was reported that a little Northern stock was around at 34c. Trading in pressed grades showed no improvement, and quotations at the close were wholly nominal. Brown strained in car lots was offered at 37c., with the light strained at 38@39c. Yellow bleached was quoted at 41@42c., with the white bleached at 43@44c. per gallon.

NEATSFOOT OIL. — Demand for neatsfoot oil was quiet, but under limited spot offerings, prices were well maintained. The trend of prices for raw materials had little effect on the situation. Dealers quote 20-degree cold test at 96@98c. per gallon, 30-degree cold test at 88@90c., 40-degree cold test from 82 to 84c., prime at 64@65c., and dark at 58@61c., as to quantity.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 23, 1914.

Trading in neatsfoot oil at Chicago was of restricted volume during the past week, and the market was devoid of special features. The supply on hand continues to show no marked enlargement, enough inquiries being received to take care of current productions. Quotations:—Pure 20 degrees cold test neatsfoot oil, 90c. a gallon; extra, 60c.; No. 1, 55c. Prices for tallow oils held steady under light inquiry, handlers again quoting the market at 65@66c. a gallon for the acidless and 63@64c. a gallon for the pure grade.

RED OIL.—Production of red oil being on a small scale only, prices ruled steady on all standard stock. The demand was quiet, as consumers were not inclined to contract ahead at prevailing prices. Elaine was offered in car lots for prompt shipment at 6¼c per pound, with smaller parcels at 6⅜@6½c. per pound. Saponified red oil closed at 6¾@7c. per pound, as to quantity and quality.

STEARIC ACID.—Business was reported as dull in all quarters and prices were unsettled. The tone was easy in some quarters, but not so as to alter quotations. No. 1 or double pressed held at 9½@10c. per pound, with the No. 2, or single pressed at 8¾@9c. Extra No. 1 was offered at 10½c. per pound.

SEAL OIL.—With offerings lighter prices were firm at the close. Most of the stock has been cleaned up and first hands are now asking on the basis of 45c. per gallon, for round lots. Jobbers were asking from 48 to 50c. per gallon.

SPERM AND WHALE OILS.—The market for crude oil was quiet and featureless. The stocks at New Bedford are being firmly held and buyers and sellers could not get together. Trading in refined sperm oil was routine only at unchanged prices. Sellers quote the natural winter at 65@67c. per gallon, with the bleached winter at 68@70c. per gallon. Whale oil was dull for lack of offerings. Refined stock was quoted from 49 to 52c. per gallon, as to quality and quantity.

TALLOW OIL.—There was no improvement in the demand for tallow oil, and with the market for raw material unsettled, quotations were nominal. Dealers were asking 64@65c. per gallon for the acidless, with prime offered at 62@63c. per gallon.

Ohio Master Painters Meet at Cedar Point.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Sandusky, Ohio, July 24, 1914.

Despite the hot weather of the past week, more than 100 of the leading master painters of Ohio, together with their families and a number of supply men, met at the Hotel Breakers, Cedar Point, for the twenty-third annual convention of the Ohio Association of Master Painters and Decorators. Conrad Krause, of Cleveland, was the presiding officer.

On Wednesday a very able paper by Edward Hobday, of Cleveland, counsel and secretary of the Employers' Association of Cleveland, called attention to the dangerous tendency of modern legislation and the necessity for employers and business men generally to combine in order to combat it.

The Ohio Workmen's Compensation law was roundly condemned as inadequate to afford protection to the employer, in a paper by William J. Albrecht, of Toledo.

Painters' scaffolding formed the subject of a paper by William Gaw, of Cleveland, that led to the adoption of a resolution suggesting that members paint the words "Safety First" on all time reports and other stationery handled by the journeymen and also that they be stenciled on all ladders, scaffolding, etc.

A paper by James S. Cotter, of Springfield, "What Can Be Done to Encourage Trade During Our Dull Season?" led to a protest against a paint-up and clean-up campaign in the spring, as this tends to congest an already busy time, and suggested that hereafter such a campaign be carried on in the month of August, when business needs encouraging.

William D. O'Conner, of Youngstown, read an important paper on keeping track of shop equipment.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:—

President, Samuel D. Hunter, Steubenville.

Vice-President, C. M. Uber, Youngstown.

Secretary-Treasurer, Joel Kennedy, Cincinnati.

Insecticide Act Regulations.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

A formal announcement is made by the secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce departments, constituting the board authorized to enforce by proper regulations the insecticide act of 1910, amending regulation 29, with reference to the subject of guaranty. The new regulation as provided covers section 9 of the insecticide law as follows:—

REGULATION 29. GUARANTY.

(Section 9.)

(a) It having been determined that the legend "Guaranteed by (name of guarantor), under the Insecticide Act of 1910," borne on the labels or packages of insecticides, paris greens, lead arsenates and fungicides, accompanied by serial numbers given by the Secretary of Agriculture, is misleading and deceptive, in that the public is induced by such legend and serial number to believe that the articles to which they relate have been examined and approved by the government and that the government guarantees that they comply with the law, the use of said legend, or any similar legend, on labels or packages should be discontinued. Inasmuch as the acceptance by the Secretary of Agriculture for filing of the guaranties of manufacturers and dealers and the giving by him of serial numbers thereto contribute to the deceptive character of legends on labels and packages, no guaranty in any form shall hereafter be filed with and no serial number shall hereafter be given to any guaranty by the Secretary of Agriculture. All guaranties now on file with the Secretary of Agriculture shall be stricken from the files, and the serial numbers assigned to such guaranties shall be canceled.

(b) The use on the label or package of any insecticide, paris green, lead arsenate or fungicide of any serial number required to be canceled by paragraph (a) of this regulation is prohibited.

(c) Any wholesaler, manufacturer, jobber or other party residing in the United States may furnish to any dealer to whom he sells any insecticide, paris green, lead arsenate or fungicide, a guaranty that such article is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Insecticide Act of 1910.

(d) Each guaranty to afford protection shall be signed by, and shall contain the name and address of, the wholesaler, manufacturer, jobber, dealer or other party residing in the United States making the sale of the article or articles covered by it to the dealer, and shall be to the effect that such article or articles are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Insecticide Act of 1910.

(e) Each guaranty in respect to any article or articles should be incorporated in or attached to the bill of sale, invoice, bill of lading, or other schedule, giving the names and quantities of the article or articles sold, and should not appear on the labels or packages.

(f) No dealer in insecticides, paris greens, lead arsenates or fungicides will be liable to prosecution if he can establish that the articles were sold under a guaranty given in compliance with this regulation.

This amendment shall become and be effective on and after May 1, 1916: Provided, That as to products packed and labeled prior to May 1, 1916, in accordance with law and with the rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Insecticide Act of 1910, in effect prior to May 1, 1916, this amendment shall become and be effective on and after November 1, 1916: And provided further, That compliance with Regulation 29, as hereby amended, will be permitted at any time after the date of the signing of this amendment.

Standard Oil Co. Charged with Gasoline Price Discrimination in New Jersey.

VIOLATION OF "SEVEN SISTERS" STATUTE ALLEGED IN SELLING MOTOR FUEL IN HUDSON COUNTY TWO CENTS BELOW PRICE IN ESSEX COUNTY—MUTUAL OIL COMPANY'S CIRCULAR BROUGHT INTO ISSUE—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF PRICE DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITION LAW MAY BE TESTED.

On the initiative of the Crew-Levick Oil Company, through William H. Lawdham, its agent in Hudson county, New Jersey, proceedings have been instituted against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey by the County Prosecutor's office, charging a misdemeanor in the sale of gasoline at a discriminatory rate, namely, 9½ cents per gallon, while 11½ cents was being maintained at Newark, in the same State, in alleged violation of what is popularly known as the "seven sisters" act, passed in 1913 during the term of Governor Wilson, prohibiting any discrimination in prices for commodities in general use in different localities of the State except on the difference in grade, quality and quantity, or on the variance in transportation charges. A warrant was issued by Judge Tennant, of the Hudson County Common Pleas Court, against the Standard Oil Company last Wednesday, and service was made on the superintendent of the company's Bayonne plant the following day as the resident agent. The warrant was then turned over to former Prosecutor Garvin, chief counsel for the Standard in New Jersey.

The following is a copy of the charge on which the proceedings have been based:—

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, COUNTY OF HUDSON.

William H. Lawdham, of the city of Jersey City, county of Hudson, on his oath complains and says, that he is the manager of the Jersey City station of the Crew-Levick Company, a corporation duly authorized to do business in the State of New Jersey, and that the said Crew-Levick Company is now and for many years past has been engaged in the business of distributing and selling divers commodities in general use, to wit, the commodity of gasoline; and that the said Crew-Levick Company now has and during the said time has had its principal place of business and trade in divers sections and communities in the county of Hudson, to wit, in the city of Jersey City, in said county.

And that on several days and times in the month of June, 1914, to wit, on the 17th day of June, 1914, at the city of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, was then and there engaged in the sale of gasoline, being a commodity of general use; and that the said Standard Oil Company of New Jersey did then and there discriminate in the sale of said commodity in different sections and communities of the said county of Hudson, to wit, in the city of Jersey City, and in different sections and communities in divers other parts of the State of New Jersey, to wit, in the city of Newark, the county of Essex, by then and there selling the said commodity in said different sections and communities of the said county of Hudson at nine and one-half cents per gallon thereof, and by then and there selling the said commodity in said different sections and communities in the said county of Essex, to wit, in the said city of Newark, at eleven and one-half cents per gallon thereof, the said selling price in the said sections and communities in the said county of Essex, to wit, in the said city of Newark, being at a different rate or price after making due allowance for the actual cost of transportation from the point of production or manufacture and there being no difference in grade, quality or quantity of the said commodity as sold in the said sections and communities in said county of Hudson and in said sections and communities in said county of Essex, to the effect and with the intent by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to establish and maintain in said sections and communities in the said county of Hudson, to wit, at the said city of Jersey City, a virtual monopoly of the sale of the said commodity, and to hinder competition and restrict trade in the general commodity by then and there and by the means aforesaid wilfully, unlawfully and knowingly harrassing the business and trade in said commodity of the Crew-Levick Company aforesaid, and devising and intending thereby to eliminate the said Crew-Levick Company in the said sections and communities in the said county of Hudson, from the sale of the said commodity, and to destroy the said Crew-Levick Company in their lawful and proper business all for the purposes of such monopoly as aforesaid, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same.

Wherefore, he prays that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey may be held to answer the said complaint and to be dealt with as the law and justice may require.

William H. Lawdham,
62 Reservoir avenue,
Jersey City.

Sworn and subscribed to, before me, this 22d day of July, 1914.

George G. Tennant,
Judge Quarter Sessions, Hudson county, New Jersey.

The statute which the defendant is alleged to have violated is as follows:—

Chapter 14, Laws of 1913.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association, engaged in the production, manufacture, distribution or sale of any commodity of general use or rendering any service to the public, to discriminate between different persons, firms, associations or corporations or different sections, communities or cities of the State, by selling such commodity or rendering such service at a lower rate in one section, community or city than another, or at a different rate or price at a point away from that of production or manufacture, as at the place of production or manufacture, after making due allowance for the difference, if any, in the grade, quality or quantity, and in the actual cost of transportation from the point of production or manufacture, if the effect or intent thereof is to establish or maintain a virtual monopoly hindering competition or restriction of trade.

2. Any person or corporation violating this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and

on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

3. This act shall take effect immediately. Approved, February 19, 1913.

The gasoline trade war has been waged with drastic effect upon prices in Hudson county, and the Mutual Oil Company, operating retail service stations in Jersey City, on May 27 issued a circular letter, signed by "G. E. Blakeslee and E. R. Ryders, owners," offering to sell Standard Oil gasoline at 13 cents. One of the circulars was through error sent to the Hudson county agent of the Crew-Levick Company, which was referred to the company's head office in Philadelphia. This letter has been called into service on behalf of the prosecution, with the view of associating the Standard Oil Company in the operations of the Mutual Oil Company. It will be noted that the official charge names 9½ cents as the basis of discriminatory sale of gasoline in Hudson county on June 17, or 3½ cents below the figure quoted by the Mutual Oil Company, the market in the meantime being subjected to further declines. The following is a copy of the circular sent by the Mutual Oil Company concerning the sale of Standard Oil gasoline:—

We propose to sell you gasoline and oil at practically cost. We seek to reduce the cost of maintenance of autos. We have opened three retail service stations under the name of the Mutual Oil Company at the following places:—Boulevard and Blum street, Union Hill; Boulevard and Old Bergen Road, Jersey City, and Communipaw avenue, opposite West Side Park, Jersey City.

You probably have noticed that every garage has dropped in the price of gasoline this month. The answer is, the Mutual Oil Company is retailing it at cost price. We must have volume to make these stations pay. If we die, your price at the garages will go back to the old price.

We guarantee the gasoline we sell is the regular Standard Oil Company's motor gasoline. Just the kind every one has been charging you from 20 to 22 cents a gallon for, and our oil is the genuine Polarine oil.

Our future depends upon your support. Do you want to see the price of gasoline and oil kept at a low price? If so, you must support us. If you do we will keep these places open and pledge you our word to keep the prices low.

The action against the Standard Oil Company was originally sought to be instituted by the Attorney-General of New Jersey, but was referred to the Hudson county officials, as the county was the scene of the defendant's refinery as well as of the alleged discriminatory sales. Acting Prosecutor Vickers expressed his belief that the Mutual Oil Company was under the control of the Standard Oil Company, and he regarded as a significant point the circular of the former company which fell in the hands of the Crew-Levick Company. If the action in the county were successful and an infraction of the statute clearly established, Mr. Vickers stated that proceedings would be undertaken affecting the question of the Standard Oil Company's New Jersey charter.

Officials of the company at the local offices were not disposed to discuss the action, but it is known that they regard the matter as one that cannot involve the company in unlawful or discriminatory sale practices in New Jersey or in any serious concern over the State charter. The Mutual Oil Company was declared to be merely a customer of the Standard and its price war on gasoline was believed to have been carried so far with a view of building up a large trade on very slender margin. The constitutionality of the statute bearing on the case will probably be brought into direct issue in the trial.

On Friday Judge Sullivan of the Hudson county Common Pleas Court set August 3 for a hearing on the case, on the request of Mr. Garvin, who will represent the defendant company.

Drawback Allowances at New York.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

The Collector of Customs at St. Louis has been advised by the officials of the Treasury of the allowance of drawback payment on hydrogen peroxide manufactured by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works of St. Louis with the use of imported barium dioxide. Requirements are made that manufacturer's record shall be kept and filed in connection with exports of product upon which drawback payments are asked.

The department has advised the Collector of Customs at New York of the allowance of drawback payments on bottle stoppers manufactured by the Interstate Bottle Stoppers Company of New York, with the use of imported cork disks and domestic tin, for the account of Ferdinand Gutman & Co. of New York.

Cottonseed Oil Exports by Countries.

Details of cottonseed oil exports by countries for eleven months ending May of the last three years follow:—

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY.

	1912. Pounds.	1913. Pounds.	1914. Pounds.
Aust.-Hungary	8,810,889	8,083,584	4,172,176
Belgium	9,793,520	1,911,149	3,442,461
France	24,924,692	17,593,971	8,125,649
Germany	223,716,315	13,136,591	7,548,372
Italy	35,409,824	38,371,951	13,705,260
Netherlands	195,793,176	71,483,952	26,744,517
Norway	7,682,055	8,497,224	6,821,986
Turkey in Europe	11,324,856	11,407,768	4,886,321
U. Kingdom	49,884,489	30,251,555	29,715,093
Other Europe	12,227,185	9,277,818	6,903,691
Canada	20,811,051	24,646,504	25,328,265
Mexico	27,114,939	23,641,052	6,010,263
Cuba	2,101,848	4,610,263	4,325,274
Other W. Indies and Bermuda	7,454,814	8,077,355	7,508,382
Argentina	8,478,511	13,685,683	13,735,148
Brazil	2,734,651	3,239,140	2,299,248
Chile	4,178,952	3,346,238	4,637,111
Other South America	5,500,774	5,306,024	5,526,391
Other countries	7,623,931	5,207,871	4,680,957
Totals	386,620,983	301,775,693	186,116,565
Values	$23,253,870	$19,735,718	$13,312,904

DRUG MARKET.

(Continued from page 48.)

quality. Smyrna seed is still being offered at 5.80@5.85c., and Sicily seed at 6½@7c., as to quality.

CARAWAY.—A material lowering of prices for this seed has occurred within the week, as a sequel to the more favorable crop condition and the proximity of new crop shipments from Holland. The revised quotation for this seed is 7¾@7¾c., as to quality.

CELERY.—Despite increased purchasing operations by the pickling trade, spot stocks of this seed have recently proved more than sufficient to meet all requirements, and local holders have therefore reduced their prices a quarter-cent to 17½@18c., according to quality.

CUMIN.—A growing scarcity of all descriptions of this seed has resulted in a further advance in prices, amounting to a cent for the Malta variety and to 1¼c. for the Morocco grades, making revised quotations 10@11c. for the former and 9¾@10½c. for the latter.

SPICES.

Though the pickling trade and grinders have generally continued to make moderate purchases of most of the crude spices within the week, few price changes have been made in an upward direction and a majority of the descriptions of black and white pepper have been marked down materially, in view of a recent replenishing of spot stocks. Greater activity and higher prices are generally looked for next month.

CASSIA.—Small concessions have been made of late in prices for No. 1 Saigon rolls and China in cases, in consequence of more liberal supplies here, the revised quotations being 28½@29c. and 7⅜@7½c., respectively. Other varieties of this spice, however, are being held at previously quoted figures.

CINNAMON.—No. 3 Ceylon has been marked up a cent, in view of a recent further reduction of spot stocks, but other Ceylon descriptions continue to be offered at previously mentioned levels.

NUTMEGS.—A fair buying movement is still reported in all varieties of this spice, which continue to be held at previously quoted figures. Exports from Singapore and Penang to the United States for the first half of July are reported to have amounted to only two tons, but those for the period from January 1 to July 15 have reached 203 tons, as compared with 196 tons for the corresponding period of last year and with 242 tons for the similar period of 1912.

PEPPER.—Concessions of an eighth to a half cent have been made of late in prices for most grades of black and white pepper, as a sequel to a recent replenishing of spot stocks. The revised quotations are 11⅛@11¼c. for the black Singapore and 10⅝@10¾c. for the black Acheen grades, as well as 10½@10¾c. for the black Lampong and 18½@19c. for the black Tellicherry descriptions and 18½@19c. for the white Singapore and 16½@16¾c. for the black Penang varieties.

Exports of black and white pepper from Singapore and Penang for the first half of July, follow:—

	To United States. Tons.	To Great Britain. Tons.	To Continent. Tons.
Black—			
Singapore	20	100	105
Penang	25	...	...
White—			
Singapore	..	60	65
Penang	50	...	...

Total shipments of black and white pepper from Singapore and Penang, from the beginning of this year to July 15, to the United States and Great Britain, follow:—

	To United States.		To Great Britain.	
	1914. Tons.	1913. Tons.	1914. Tons.	1913. Tons.
Black—				
Singapore	720	865	380	355
Penang	255	305	...	...
White—				
Singapore	540	435	465	285
Penang	290	165	...	...

Total shipments of black and white pepper from Singapore and Penang, to the European Continent from January 1 to July 15 of this year and the two previous years follow:—

	1914. Tons.	1913. Tons.	1912. Tons.
Black	2,218	2,855	2,125
White	653	775	445

WAXES.

PARAFFINE.—A moderate demand is still reported for all grades of the crude and refined commodity and prices continue to be well maintained for all descriptions at previously mentioned levels. Clearances from the local port within the week have amounted to 1,814,930 pounds, as compared with 1,690,093 pounds for the previous week.

London Auction Results by Cable.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

London, July 23, 1914.

Aloes manifested greater weakness at to-day's periodical offering of new drugs, when a lot of hard bright Cape gum brought only 33s., as compared with 34s. at the July 9 sale and with 36s. at the June 25 auction.

Cardamoms held their own fairly well, when offerings of good bold pallish to pale Ceylon-Mysore seed were taken at 5s. 4d.@5s. 6d., as compared with 5s. 4d.@5s. 10d. at the July 9 sale and with 4s. 11d.@5s. 4d. at the June 25 auction.

Gum benzoin failed to show any further weakness, a lot of ordinary Sumatra thirds commanding £5 15s., the same figure as that realized at the July 9 sale.

Sarsaparilla root commanded 1s. 8d. for a lot of fair gray Jamaica, as compared with 1s. 9d. at the June 25 auction and with 1s. 8d. at the June 11 sale.

Rio ipecac root brought the same figure as was recorded at the July 9 and June 25 auctions, when offerings of this root fetched 7s. 9d.

Cartagena ipecac root revealed considerable weakness, however, by selling at 5s. 2d., as compared with a quotation of 6s. 6d. in the open market at the close of last week.

London Closing Prices by Cable.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

London, July 25, 1914.

Shellac has advanced considerably within the week and fair free quality of T. N. on spot is now being held at 63s., or a shilling higher than a week ago, while the December delivery is being quoted at 64s. 6d., although the August delivery was offered up to the close of the previous week at 61s. 6d.

Citric acid has been marked up a penny within the interval and is now being held at 2s. 6d. for good foreign brands.

Lemon oil has been reduced further within the week and is now being offered at 7s. 6d. for good brands, or 3d. below the level reached at the close of last week.

Morphine has been advanced again, this time to the extent of 6d. to 9s. 6d. for good muriate powder.

Peppermint oil has been offered down within the interval to the extent that the Wayne county description is now being quoted at 14s., or 6d. below the figure named a week ago. The H. G. H. variety, however, is still being maintained at 21s.

Cartagena ipecac root is in an unsettled state. The previous quotation for this root was 6s. 6d., but any quotation for this commodity at present is merely nominal. Rio ipecac root, however, is being held at 7s. 9d.

The following drugs and other commodities remain unchanged:—

Opium, 18s. 6d. for good Turkey druggists' quality.

Codeine, 12s. 10d. for pure crystals.

Cocaine, 4s. 5d. for hydrochloride or muriate in 175-ounce lots on contract.

Buchu leaves, 5s. 9d. for good round green leaves.

Glycerin firmly held at the convention level of 99s. per cwt. for the C. P. grade in five-ton lots of 56-pound tins in cases.

Camphor, crude, China, 160s.; Japan, 135s.; refined, Japan, 2½-pound slabs, 1s. 7½d.; ounce tablets, 1s. 8d.; English bells, 1s. 11d.

Quinine, 1s. ⅛d. for best German sulphate.

Menthol, 16s. 3d. for Kolsayashi on spot.

Bill to Encourage Denatured Alcohol Production.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

After a long period of comparative indifference to the subject of the production of denatured alcohol for fuel and power purposes on the farms of the United States, that subject has been revived in a bill presented in the House as H. R. bill 17855, introduced by Representative Casey, of Pennsylvania. The primary object of this bill is to provide an industrial alcohol commission under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to aid in developing the production of denatured alcohol in farm distilleries.

It will be recalled that, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, a variety of experiments were made through the Bureau of Chemistry in the department to ascertain the cost of producing alcohol for denaturing purposes in comparatively small stills and from all kinds of refuse of fruits and vegetables on farms. The attention of the bureau was directed chiefly to the utilization of potatoes, and special varieties of potatoes of foreign growth were introduced in order to ascertain the basis of the success of producing alcohol from potatoes in Germany. The general results of the inquiries of the department were that production of industrial alcohol on the farms of the country could not be made a profitable investment unless it were entered into by a number of farmers in a general plant to be established at some convenient point.

Since the results of the investigation by the department became known, comparatively little attention has been given to the subject of industrial alcohol and so much of this production as has been on the market has come from larger distilleries.

The bill presented by Representative Casey is as follows:—

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be established under the general direction of the Secretary of Agriculture an Industrial Alcohol commission, composed of a commissioner and assistants, for the following purposes:—

First. To establish a bureau of information and educational publicity covering all questions relating to industrial alcohol.

Second. To conduct experimental and research work in the industrial uses of alcohol.

Third. To build and operate for demonstration purposes one or more industrial alcohol distilling plants composed of small low-proof stills on farms in combination with a central redistilling denaturing plant, as provided for in the revised denatured alcohol laws of the act of October 3, 1913.

The commission shall be conducted under such regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, may prescribe. The commission shall be for a term of five years from the date of passage of this act.

Sec. 2. That the Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol shall have been identified with industrial alcohol development, particularly in its relation to agriculture, that he shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold office during the life of the commission, or for a term not exceeding five years, unless sooner removed by the President upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate and he shall be entitled to a salary of $6,000 a year.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture at the request of the commissioner, may appoint an assistant commissioner, and such experts and clerks as may be necessary to discharge such duties as the commissioner shall direct.

Sec. 4. That no demonstration distillery or distillery group, provided for in this act, shall be built and operated in any community unless a part of the cost of the central plant is subscribed locally, and a sufficient number of farmers within a radius of five miles of the proposed central distillery to insure the practical success of the demonstration agree to install on their farms small low-proof stills and operate them on such terms and conditions as the Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, may prescribe.

Sec. 5. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $40,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Sec. 6. That this act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

Representative Casey's bill has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and the Pennsylvania member exhibits considerable enthusiasm in regard to it.

He asserts that the denatured alcohol act passed several years ago has been of no value to the farmers of the country. He expects that, if the bill shall become a law, "every farmer would be allowed to set up a small low proof still on his place, free from the heavy tax restrictions which are at present placed on such operations, and would be allowed to make alcohol from his farm products, potatoes and cabbages being fruitful sources of motor power, when properly handled. Having extracted the fumes of alcohol, Mr. Casey claims he can feed the residue of the potatoes and cabbages to the hogs and send the alcohol to the proposed central distilling plant, where it will be denatured and made into a power-producing fluid."

New Rotterdam Oil Refinery.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

Information has been received at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Consul General Listoe at Rotterdam that an oil refinery which handles 60,000 tons of Mexican crude petroleum annually is to be erected by the new Netherlands Petroleum and Asphalt Company, with a capital of $800,000. Asphalt is to be the chief product of this refinery, while gasoline, naphtha, gas-oil, kerosene, coke, etc., will also be manufactured. It is said that the company has leased a large tract at Flushing, with extensive water frontage, where tank steamers drawing up to 24½ feet can dock, while railway and waterway connections will afford ready distribution of the factory's products through Holland, Belgium and Germany.

Goods in Bonded Warehouses.

The quantity and value of merchandise in bonded warehouses at the port of New York on June 30, 1913 and 1914, as compiled by the Custom House Statistical Bureau, follows:—

JUNE 30, 1914.

	Quantity.	Value.
Bristles, lbs.	154,165	$359,146
Brushes	.....	47,597
Oxalic acid, lbs.	13,969	786
Acids, all other	.....	45,917
Ammonia, muriate of, lbs.	9,264	493
Coal-tar colors	.....	44,296
Coal-tar preparations	.....	3,861
Fusel oil or amylic alcohol, lbs.	64,624	12,827
Glycerine, crude, lbs.	22,295	2,948
Gum chicle, lbs.	488,815	167,264
Gum, all other	.....	32,206
Opium, containing 9 per cent. morphia or over, lbs.	27,946	103,274
All other potash, lbs.	17,894	1,401
Preparations, medicinal	.....	255,671
All other salts, soda, lbs.	252,517	28,963
Vanilla beans, lbs.	85,271	264,905
All other chemicals	.....	458,571
China clay or kaolin, tons	918	6,510
Gelatin, unmanufactured, lbs	94,332	18,887
Glass bottles	.....	6,984
Glass, cut or ornamental	.....	980
Glass, C. C. & C., unpolished, lbs.	247,578	10,790
Glass, all other manufactures	.....	335,283
Glue, lbs.	708,379	72,888
Lead ore— Gross, tons	8,723	
Contents, lbs.	879,814	26,371
Lead, B. H.— Gross, lbs.	6,415,695	
Contents, lbs.	6,367,504	241,908
Cocoa butter or butterine, lbs	31,427	9,808
Olive oil, edible, gls.	178,554	223,069
Fixed oil, all other	.....	62,181
Essential oil	.....	109,092
Lemon oil, lbs.	52,894	107,181
Paints	.....	33,441
Perfumery	.....	52,438
Soap, castile, lbs.	66,061	5,499
Soap, all other	.....	1,741
Cassia and cassa vera, lbs.	1,221,825	31,518
Ginger root, not preserved, lbs.	951,451	33,136
Pepper, lbs.	1,914,089	206,712
Spices, n. e. s., lbs.	337,582	20,729

JUNE 30, 1913.

	Quantity.	Value.
Asphaltum, tons	8	$62
Bristles, lbs.	313,143	502,900
Brushes	.....	46,957
Oxalic acid, lbs.	66,943	3,234
Acids, all other	.....	25,592
Coal-tar colors	.....	350,656
Coal-tar preparations	.....	15,493
Quebracho, extract of, lbs.	7,539,255	149,377
Dyewood, extracts of, per cent., lbs.	206,815	8,945
Fusel oil or amylic alcohol, lbs.	301	30
Glycerine, crude, lbs.	22,564	2,578
Camphor, refined, lbs.	39,500	13,982
Gum chicle, lbs.	3,410,234	1,060,083
Gum, all other	.....	35,080
Opium, containing 9 per cent. morphia or over, lbs.	7,907	88,897
Potash, cyanide of, lbs.	809,197	121,970
All other potash, lbs.	34,954	3,450
Preparations, medicinal	.....	116,839
All other salts soda, lbs.	544,266	38,649
Sumac, ground, lbs.	135,114	2,962
All other chemicals	.....	847,285
Gelatin, unmanufactured, lbs	113,268	39,550
Glass bottles	.....	18,343
Glass, cut or ornamented	.....	16,153
Glass, C. C. & C., unpolished, lbs.	418,374	16,996
Glass, all other manufactures	.....	304,048
Glue, lbs.	704,551	79,289
Fish and other oil, gals.	95,566	48,212
Cocoa butter or butterine, lbs	67,347	19,436
Olive oil, edible, gals.	212,590	287,579
Fixed oil, all other	.....	77,467
Essential oil	.....	56,456
Paints	.....	54,423
Perfumery	.....	11,678
Soap, castile, lbs.	71,134	3,949
Soap, all other	.....	5,307
Spices, n. e. s., lbs.	570,204	26,303
Castor seeds, bu.	66,815	70,888
Seeds, all other	.....	30,795
Zinc dust, lbs.	278,734	15,233

A. J. Maeder, resident manager of the New York Glue Company, has returned after a year's stay in the South to regain his health.

Government Loses Coca Cola Case

FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE SUSTAINS JUDGMENT OF LOWER COURT IN FAVOR OF CLAIMANT ON CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS UNDER PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—JUDGE DENISON'S ELABORATE OPINION, DETERMINING QUESTIONS OF TECHNICAL AND SUBSTANTIVE EFFECT—CAFFEINE AS A STANDARD AND VALUABLE CONSTITUENT NOT AN ADULTERANT—QUESTION OF PROPORTION OF "ADDED DELETERIOUS" INGREDIENT AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

Through the office of the solicitor, the law officer of the Department of Agriculture, I have obtained the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the sixth circuit affirming the decision of the United States district court for the eastern district of Tennessee in the case of the United States against 40 barrels and 20 kegs of coca-cola.

This case was brought in the circuit court of appeals on a writ of error from the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee before circuit Judges Warrington, Knappen, and Denison. The opinion in this case is delivered by circuit Judge Denison.

The government loses this coca-cola case on the ground chiefly set forth by the circuit judge in the opinion of the court that coca-cola, as it is sold on the market, does not contain a greater proportion of caffeine than does the average cup of tea or coffee.

The decision in this case becomes of great importance to the trades because of the elaborate discussion which Circuit Judge Denison gives to the various detailed features of the food and drugs act, chiefly with respect to sections 6, 7, and 8. These sections are referred to in the foot notes of the opinion of the court and many of the controverted questions that have arisen with respect to the addition of poisonous or deleterious articles in food as well as the subject of misbranding are discussed in an elaborate way in this opinion.

The opinion of the court in full is as follows:—

Denison, Circuit Judge. This proceeding was brought by the United States to condemn a quantity of syrup called coca-cola. Forfeiture was claimed under the pure food law (34 U. S. S. L. 768) because the syrup was said to be adulterated and misbranded. The case was tried at great length before a jury; at the conclusion of the trial the government withdrew certain issues, and upon the two remaining matters the court instructed a verdict for the Cora-Cola Company, the claimant of the property. The sole question presented by this writ of error is whether there was any evidence tending to show that the article was either adulterated or misbranded within the prohibition of the act. The facts presented and the questions involved are so well set out by the District Judge in his carefully prepared opinion (191 Fed. Rep., 431)[1] that we refrain from further preliminary statement. The sections and clauses of the act which it seems may have some bearing on the question before us are given in the margin.[2]

In applying a statute to particular facts and where it becomes necessary to construe language to which opposing sides give different meanings it is vital to have in mind the essential scope and purpose of the act. The present case well illustrates the importance of this consideration. Much of the government's contention as to the extent of the prohibitions here found rests upon the theory that Congress intended to protect the public health by preventing (to the extent of the constitutional power resting in the commercial clause) the sale or transportation of deleterious foods. The opposing contention denies this broad purpose and concedes only the intent to prevent any fraud or deception in the sale of foods. The title to the act is broad enough to support the government's utmost claim as to general purpose. It is, "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, etc." If there was nothing in the body of the act expressly prohibiting the sale of deleterious food, qua deleterious, this title would furnish some reason for expanding in that direction any terms of prohibition there might be, ambiguous enough to permit the implication (Goodlett vs. L. and N. R. R., 122 U. S., 391, 408); but we find in section 11, which relates solely to importations from foreign countries, an express direction that such importation shall be wholly forbidden if the food is adulterated or misbranded "or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States." We have, therefore, a provision which responds to the call of the title in this particular and makes it unnecessary to resort to any otherwise unjustifiable construction for the mere purpose of giving some effect to all parts of the title. With the exception of this clause of section 11 every other directly or indirectly prohibitory clause of the act relates to articles which carry the taint of deception and fraud by being adulterated or misbranded. Section 2 prohibits interstate commerce on any article "which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act" and subsequent clauses of the same section refer to "any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act" and to "any such adulterated or misbranded foods." The expert examination provided for by section 4 is to determine "whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded." Section 7 defines when, for the purposes of the act, an article shall be deemed to be adulterated, and section 8 defines the term "misbranded" as used in the act and specifies when, for the purposes of the act, an article shall be deemed to be misbranded. Section 9 prescribes a certain immunity from prosecution when there is a guaranty to the effect that the article is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act. Section 10 provides for the seizure and forfeiture of the offending articles, but its effect is limited to an article which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act. A subsequent clause of section 10 furnishes some superficial support for the broader theory of the purpose of the act by providing for the disposition of the offending article if it "is condemned as being adulterated or misbranded or of a poisonous or deleterious character within the meaning of this act"; but this support is only superficial, because the power to condemn, given by the first part of section 10, rests on the finding that the article is "adulterated or misbranded." This general reference to a poisonous or deleterious character as ground of condemnation must be to instances where that character, by incorporating into the article, causes the fatal adulteration or misbranding. Considering all these parts of the act, together with its title, we cannot doubt that so far as its general purpose and intent furnish any aid for interpretation that general purpose and intent must be deemed to be the prevention of fraud and deception, so that the purchaser can get the thing he has a right to suppose he is getting rather than the protection of the public health to the extent of preventing the purchaser from deliberately and intentionally buying a particular food which is what it purports to be, even though a jury might think it "deleterious." If argument were needed to sustain this conclusion it could be found in the provisions as to drugs. Foods and drugs are put on the same basis throughout, save as to matters of definition, and some detailed requirements. There can be no room to suppose that the act was intended to prohibit broadly the sale of all deleterious foods and not to prohibit with equal breadth the sale of all poisonous drugs. The latter supposition is impossible; and so the former cannot be accepted. Further support will be found in the provisions which, by necessary implication, permit the sale of foods containing cocaine, morphine and the like, provided the purchaser is properly advised of the contents. These views of the general purpose of the act have been accepted by the decisions so far as they go (Savage vs. Jones, 225 U. S., 501, 533.5; McDermott vs. Wisconsin, 228 U. S., 115, 131; United States vs. Lexington Co., 232, U. S. 399, 409).

The general language of the court in the last cited case that "the statute was intended to protect the public health from possible injury," is not at all inconsistent with the view we have expressed, because that language is used with reference to adulterations and the addition to known foods of injurious elements. The very word "adulterated" imports fraud and deception; it implies that the article is not what it purports to be.

Under the statement of facts it is clear that the only question arising under Sec. 7 is whether the caffeine in the coca-cola is an "added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health"; and, under the assumption made by the District Judge, of which the government cannot complain, and which we here adopt, but only for the purposes of this opinion—i. e., that there was evidence requiring submission to the jury to the effect that caffeine is a poisonous or deleterious ingredient which may render the coca-cola injurious to health—it is equally clear that the turning point is whether it can be said or whether a jury could be permitted to say that the caffeine was "added" within the meaning of this clause.

Question of Caffeine Content.

It is impossible intelligently to conceive the meaning of "added," unless we suppose a base upon which the addition is placed, and we at once meet the question:—If caffeine is the addition, what is the base? For fifteen years before the passage of the act, coca-cola had been an existing article of food (within the statutory definition of "food"), and in the latter ten years of that period it had been one of the most widely known and used articles of its general class. It was a compound; it had no distinctive base (unless water, by reason of its larger proportion); it was made up of water, sugar, caffeine, phosphoric acid, glycerine, lime, juice, coloring matter, flavoring matter and "merchandise No. 5." Each of these elements is more or less important; there seems to be no method of determining their relative importance; but if any one may be rejected as comparatively negligible or secondary or non-characteristic, that one is not caffeine. In the manufacturing process, water and sugar are boiled to make a syrup; this boiling is repeated; then caffeine is "added" and then the syrup is boiled once or twice more; the syrup is then put into a cooling tank and then into a mixing tank in which the remainder of the process is carried on and in which the other elements become part of the ultimate combination. It is plain as may be that without caffeine the mixture would not be coca-cola, and the purchaser who had been using it in its standard form fifteen years when the act was passed, and who might then buy an article of the same name which did not contain any caffeine, would rightfully think that he was deceived; and yet it is said that the act intended to prevent misleading the public is violated unless the public is thus misled.

It is another form of the same thought to say that the mere use of the word "adulterate" or "added" implies the existence of a standard; and it is a contradiction in terms to say that the use of an element necessary to constitute the standard is an adulteration of, or addition to, the standard; but to this contradiction, the argument for the government necessarily leads. So, further, we find that clause 3 of that division of Sec. 7 relating to foods declares adulteration if any valuable constituent has been abstracted. Caffeine is a valuable constituent. If it is omitted the article is adulterated, and if it is included the article is adulterated. We must break clause 3 to keep clause 5.

It is urged that in case of a compound article each element is, in a proper sense, "added," and so, if any element is deleterious, it is an "added deleterious ingredient." This position not only depends in part upon what we have thought an erroneous view of the general purpose of the statute, but it destroys all force in the word "added" and gives clause 5 of that part of Sec. 7 relating to food precisely the same meaning as if it read "if it contain any poisonous or other deleterious ingredient, etc." The deliberate and careful insertion of the word "added" before the word "poisonous" and again before the word "deleterious," while the word is omitted in the preceding almost identical clause relating to confectionery, cannot be treated as accidental or meaningless. So to do would violate the settled rule of construction which requires us to "give full effect to all the words in their ordinary sense" (Bend v. Hoyt, 13 Pet. 263), and requires that "signification and effect shall, if possible be carried to every word" (Washington Co. v. Hoffman, 101 U. S. 112, 115), and declares it the "duty of the court to give effect, if possible, to every clause and word of a statute, avoiding, if it may be, any construction which implies that the legislature was ignorant of the meaning of the language it employed" (Montclair v. Ramsdell, 107 U. S. 147, 152).

Again, it is urged that the true test whether the deleterious ingredient is "added" is whether this ingredient is in its natural or in an artificial form. This criterion is supposed to find support in statements made during the congressional debates and in the well-known fact that many natural articles of food, like fruits, contain elements which in the combination formed by the complete fruit are not materially harmful, but which, when extracted and administered separately, may be injurious. This criterion may often be a useful aid in applying and interpreting the statute, but to apply it as a hard and fast rule where artificially compounded foods are under consideration comes to saying, in the case before us, that if coffee berries or tea leaves, or, we take it, the complete extract of coffee berries or tea leaves, containing the amount of caffeine now in question, were put into the compound in its manufacture, there would be no violation of the law, but if the caffeine, and that only, which was in these same coffee berries or tea leaves or in some other natural product is put into the syrup, the law is broken. Alcohol surely might be considered a "deleterious ingredient," if caffeine may be; but can we suppose that a compound food would be obnoxious to this law if it contained five per cent. of alcohol purchased in the market ready distilled and yet that a compound otherwise the same would be within the approval of the law though it contained twenty-five per cent. of alcohol distilled from grain during the process of making the compound? There has been much controversy whether "blended whiskey" could be sold under that name, but it has never been thought to be forbidden merely because its alcohol was an "added" ingredient. Many wines are "fortified" by adding alcohol, and these may be obnoxious to the law for other reasons; but if the theory now under consideration is correct, they could not be sold at all, no matter how labeled. This theory must even lead us to say that if a ground or pulverized coffee or a coffee extract is so deficient in caffeine as to be below standard, the law is violated by adding from another source caffeine enough to make the coffee of full normal strength, or to say that it is a vital distinction whether the citric acid contained in any familiar and popular acid beverage is at the time of compounding squeezed from a lemon or poured from a bottle. We can not follow the argument which brings us to those results. Not only is it without basis in the statute, but it lacks inherent cogency.

We get from section 8 some help on the proper meaning of the phrase "added poisonous or deleterious ingredient," because, unquestionably, the two sections must be construed together and the same phrase should have the same construction in each. The proviso of the fourth paragraph of that part of section 8 relating to food seems to be drawn with express reference to situations like the present. Congress must have known that many proprietary articles of food and drugs were upon the market under proprietary or trade names, and Congress thought fit to provide that these things should not be deemed to be adulterated unless any deleterious ingredient contained therein was "added." This recognizes somewhat more expressly than is done by section 7 the thought that the necessity of a standard before there can be any adulteration applies as well to compounds as to simple foods, and then avoids future difficulties in application by providing that the compound article, in its distinctive and known form, should be the standard.

We do not overlook the argument that the act makes no distinction between compounds known at its date and those thereafter devised, and so that the construction which prevents an inherent element from being considered as "added" leaves the manufacturer at liberty to use any poison he pleases in making up his compound "food," provided only he gives to it and sells it under a distinctive name. This conclusion must, to some extent, be granted; yet it loses most of its apparent force when we remember the real purpose of the act and observe the express direction of the law that the maker of a proprietary food need not disclose its contents if he states the place of manufacture. It would seem a proper provision that if a proprietary food contains any ingredient fairly subject to be called deleterious, the maker should disclose on the label its presence and its extent, just as is required in numerous specific instances; but we can not make such a law. On the other hand, it is difficult to suppose that Congress intended absolutely to forbid the use in any compound of any element that a jury might later call "deleterious"; but it must be one thing or the other. The prohibition is either absolute or nonexistent. The best known habit-forming drugs are selected, and implied permission is given to allow their use in compounding products for sale, provided they are named on the label; but as to the great mass of other food and drug elements which are undoubtedly deleterious if used to excess, there is no provision for naming them on the label. If they are within the definition the definition of "added deleterious ingredient," they may never be used under any conditions or in any quantity that may be injurious to health, even though they are described in the largest of letters on the outside of the package. This way of reading the statute would practically greatly impede the progress of synthetic chemistry in foods, and we think it distinctly more unreasonable than it is to suppose that Congress, having selected and regulated the use of those things known to be particularly dangerous, thought best not wholly to forbid at that time other things from which no serious danger need be anticipated.

Proportion of "Added Deleterious" Ingredient a Factor.

There is a middle view which is sufficient for the purposes of this case and which will recognize the composite meaning of "added deleterious" rather than the separate meaning of each word. This view is that in using the word "added" with reference to a possibly deleterious food ingredient, Congress had in mind an addition above and beyond the quantity in which such ingredient was normally found in usual and customary articles of food, and that no such ingredient should be considered as "added" if it was present only in the quantity in which it existe in these common articles of food with which every member of Congress was familiar, and which had generally been thought wholesome. For example; creosote and other products of destructive wood distillation are, independently considered, injurious, but they have always been present in smoked hams. Can the addition of the same preservatives to the same extent to the same meat be something that Congress intended to prohibit? The boric acid found in apples is a preservative. If certain apples which are to be preserved are not up to the maximum in this element, did Congress intend to forbid supplying the deficiency by the same element from another source? Acetic acid may, of course, be injurious, but if, by its use, an artificial vinegar is made which is chemically and in every way equivalent to the natural vinegar familiar to the members of Congress in many compounds, would they have thought of it as a deleterious addition? No example is so clear as the very one here involved. Every member of Congress had been familiar from childhood with tea and coffee; perhaps most of them drank it. The average cup of coffee contains more than two grains of caffeine; the average cup of tea, one and one-half grains. A glass of coca-cola, as consumed, contains one and one-fifth grains of caffeine. The chemical qualities and the physiological effects of the caffeine which is in the tea or coffee and of the caffeine which is in the coca-cola are precisely the same. We are quite convinced that the use in an artificial beverage of a certain element which had been one of its characteristic elements for many years, and when such use was in a less proportion than the same element was known to make up in different natural beverages then in universal use and generally thought wholesome—that such an element so employed could not have been within the meaning of Congress when it chose the words "added deleterious ingredient."

The question arising under section 8—the misbranding section—is to be determined by the proviso under the fourth clause relating to food. Separate reference to the first clause which forbids sale "under the distinctive name of another article" is unnecessary because the same prohibition is repeated in the proviso under clause four. We have reached the conclusion that coca-cola does not contain any "added poisonous or deleterious ingredients," and it is undisputed that the labels carry a statement of the place of manufacture. Hence this proviso declares that coca-cola shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded if it was or is known as an article of food under its own distinctive name and if it is not in imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. It is an article of food under the definition of the statute. That it was at the time of the passage of the law and ever since has been known under its own distinctive name is too clear for question, except as it is said that the adopted name cannot be its distinctive name because it is the distinctive name of another article. Neither is it said to be an imitation of another article except as these words also raise the same question whether it is sold under the distinctive name of another article. Coming to that question, and just as on the subject of adulteration we must first find the standard, we here first meet the inquiry:—What is the "distinctive name of another article" under which name coca-cola is sold? The record makes it very clear to us that there is no such other article. No article except plaintiff's compound is or ever has been sold "under the distinctive name" coca-cola. These words constitute and are the distinctive name of plaintiff's product and they are the distinctive name of nothing else. "Coca" is indicative of one article; "cola" is indicative of another, very distinct, but "coca-cola" was not in 1892 and (save for the general knowledge of plaintiff's article) is not now intelligently descriptive of any combination of the two. It might be medicine, food or drink; it might be to swallow, smoke or chew. These associated words as the distinctive name of any substance or combination of substances were unknown until adopted by plaintiff; that "distinctive name" is still unknown as an appellation for any other substance on the market.

The burden put upon the government to show that coca-cola is masquerading under the distinctive name of another article is surely more exacting than the burden on one attacking the trade-mark to show that the name is sufficiently misleading as indicating the makeup of the product so that it is an improper trade-mark. We consider the latter question in our opinion this day filed in Nashville Syrup Company vs. Coca-Cola Company, and conclude that the name carried no forbidden deception. We need not here repeat that discussion. If that conclusion is correct, it is even more certain that coca-cola is not guilty of posing "under the distinctive name of another article."

It follows that the judgment below must be affirmed.

[1] The parts of the libel voluntarily dismissed by the government were those matters numbered 4 and 5 in the district judge's opinion; the statement on page 440 of 191 Fed. Rep. is erroneous in this respect.

[2] Sec. 6 * * * the term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiments, by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound.

Sec. 7. That, for the purposes of this act, an article shall be deemed to be adulterated * * * in the case of food * * * third, if any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted * * * fifth, if it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health.

Sec. 8. That the term "misbranded" as used herein, shall apply to all drugs or articles of food or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design or device regarding such article or ingredients or substance contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular * * * that for the purpose of this act, an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded * * * in the case of food:—First, if it be in imitation or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. Second, if it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser * * * or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilid or any derivative or proportion of any such substance contained therein * * * Fourth, if the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substance contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular; provided that an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:—First, in the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food under their own distinctive names and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand, with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced. Second, * * * and provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredient, to disclose their formula, excepting so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

Neroli Oil and Orange Flower Water.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

From British authority the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been advised that the production of essence of orange flowers and orange flower water in Tunis "is confined to the region of Nabeul, where 200,000 pounds of orange flowers are distilled each year, the distillation yielding 200 pounds of essence of neroli, valued at $26 to $30 per pound, and 74,000 to 85,000 quarts of orange flower water. This production, which is increasing, finds a market, apart from the local demand, (1) in France, where two principal Tunisian producers are concerned, at Saint-Etienne and at Grasse, respectively, with the manufacture and trade in Eau-de-Cologne, and other perfumery; (2) in other countries. It is difficult to state the exports exactly, as the Tunisian trade returns do not distinguish between products of the distillation of orange flowers and other products of the same order. The exports under the heading "volatile oils or essences of all sorts" in 1912 were 17,600 pounds to France and 33,000 pounds to other countries, especially Italy and England."

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

The following are the exports of petroleum products from the port of New York, in gallons, during the past week and since January 1, as are also exports during the corresponding period of last year:—

NEW YORK.

Refined.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1914.	Same time last year.
Aarhuus	.....	.....	1,575,000
Acajutla	.....	.....	5,000
Adelaide	.....	1,472,765	1,291,000
Aden	.....	966,270	1,560,100
Africa, South	.....	.....	180,000
Africa, West Coast	.....	4,546,790	3,466,500
Algiers	.....	34,965	.....
Algoa Bay	.....	247,500	428,140
Amapala	.....	.....	790
Amoy	.....	.....	1,535,710
Amsterdam	.....	5,250,000	4,800,000
Anend	.....	50,000	.....
Antofagasta	.....	697,830	554,750
Antigua	500	26,150	34,800
Antwerp	.....	10,360,410	18,970,555
Arica	50,000	90,000	.....
Avonmouth	16,250	7,896,250	6,870,970
Azores	.....	.....	30,000
Bahia	50,000	2,295,000	1,627,200
Bahia Blanca	.....	693,500	625,550
Bahia Caraquez	.....	2,000	22,000
Banda	.....	610,000	.....
Barbadoes	1,000	164,750	204,050
Barcelona	.....	30,000	.....
Barranquilla	.....	11,550	1,250
Barrow	.....	695,540	.....
Batavia	.....	6,131,000	307,870
Beira	.....	346,650	60,800
Belize	.....	49,000	10,000
Belfast	.....	2,300,000	.....
Bergen	.....	3,865,625	364,300
Birkenhead	.....	5,582,275	.....
Bolivia	6,000	67,000	24,000
Bocas del Toro	.....	5,200	26,000
Bombay	.....	1,670,000	896,370
Bremen	.....	22,050	.....
Brisbane	.....	5,600	1,000
Buenaventura	.....	7,820	8,300
Buenos Aires	40,000	306,000	1,811,550
Cabadello	.....	305,000	531,600
Calais	.....	2,282,485	337,075
Calcutta	100,000	3,542,000	3,292,730
Caleta Buena	.....	.....	3,000
Callao	1,000	44,700	42,000
Cape Gracios	.....	.....	1,500
Cape Town	115,000	1,601,000	1,491,200
Cartagena	.....	24,000	20,450
Carupano	.....	46,000	30,250
Cayenne	.....	17,650	112,000
Cebu	.....	1,050,000	1,984,680
Ceara	.....	387,000	504,800
Cette	.....	332,465	2,490,035
Chefoo	1,000,000	2,976,030	.....
Chinkiang	.....	.....	3,905,370
Christiansted	.....	13,000	13,650
Ciudad Bolivar	16,100	123,050	43,700
Christchurch	.....	2,500	175,000
Coconada	.....	300,000	500,000
Cochin	.....	450,000	.....
Colombo	370,000	1,065,000	1,336,000
Colon	570	155,340	230,200
Constantinople	.....	1,511,000	.....
Copenhagen	1,000,000	4,153,620	3,286,490
Coquimbo	.....	70,000	56,455
Corinto	.....	5,820	13,000
Coro	.....	4,100	2,250
Coronel	.....	10,000	10,000
Corral	.....	210,000	210,250
Cristobal	1,100	162,850	369,600
Cuba	6,000	70,490	104,520
Cumana	.....	18,500	28,400
Curacao	.....	71,800	98,470
Dalny	.....	.....	681,130
Dar es Salam	.....	10,000	117,000
Darien	.....	1,343,000	.....
Delagoa Bay	35,000	1,187,500	1,502,000
Demerara	3,000	220,070	221,550
Dominica	.....	41,035	56,780
Dublin	.....	2,343,395	1,168,850
Dunedin	.....	404,850	985,650
Durban	20,000	279,980	315,260
Dunkirk	.....	.....	1,100,475
East London	41,000	736,490	590,980
Esmeralda	.....	.....	2,500
Eten	.....	.....	4,000
Fayal, Azores	.....	.....	35,000
Florinapolis	.....	245,000	80,000
Flushing	1,500,000	27,543,500	33,901,800
Fredericksted	6,600	73,450	11,300
Fremantle	.....	1,211,500	2,227,330
Furt Blaye	.....	1,886,705	.....
Genoa	.....	250,000	550
Ghent	.....	.....	900,000
Grenada	.....	48,500	42,500
Gothenburg	.....	.....	1,100,000
Grangemouth	.....	.....	343,000
Guadeloupe	.....	103,460	94,590
Guanta	.....	15,000	6,000
Haiphong	.....	.....	600,000
Halifax	3,000	1,061,050	1,291,150
Hamburg	.....	17,450	86,850
Hamilton, Bermuda	.....	183,380	238,680
Hankow	.....	1,050,000	6,490,800
Havre	.....	4,391,970	4,190,925
Hayti	1,100	159,250	540,870
Hodeidah	.....	300,000	1,000,000
Helsingborg	.....	.....	124,750
Hong Hong	1,500,000	2,464,960	8,176,060
Hull	.....	.....	1,500
Ibicui, Brazil	.....	100,000	350,000
Iquique	20,000	370,000	70,000
Iquitos	.....	24,900	48,700
Itacoatiara	.....	10,000	.....
Jamaica	15,000	608,420	762,210
Jeddah	.....	.....	150,000
Karrichi	.....	1,650,000	1,071,660
Karrikal	250,000	565,000	350,000
Karang Antoe	.....	1,770,000	.....
La Guayra	11,400	560,590	344,180
La Libertad	.....	1,000	.....
La Pallice	.....	1,308,485	1,705,815
Las Palmas	.....	865,000	.....
La Plata	138,500	2,655,560	5,011,490
La Union	.....	250	5,500
Leixoes	.....	.....	1,100
Lisbon	.....	4,746,700	2,904,045
Liverpool	4,600	24,400	.....
London	.....	18,402,995	21,161,775
Lyttleton	.....	.....	31,250
Macalo	.....	693,000	641,000
Macassar	.....	500,000	900,000
Madagascar	.....	200,000	.....
Madeira	.....	40,000	.....
Madras	.....	.....	1,950,000
Manaos	.....	786,500	888,600
Manila	.....	2,245,000	4,067,790
Manta	1,100	2,000	35,000
Maracaibo	.....	112,310	122,700
Maranham	.....	240,000	267,300
Marseilles	.....	956,445	1,100,715
Mauritius	.....	60,000	120,000
Martinique	5,000	80,750	73,000
Melbourne	.....	2,361,020	2,743,590
Menado	.....	470,000	.....
Mersina	.....	100,000	300
Messina	.....	2,592,425	.....
Mollendo	.....	159,500	72,000
Mombassa	.....	.....	243,000
Montevideo	130,000	2,212,000	2,560,490
Montserrat	.....	1,000	.....
Muscat	.....	.....	1,690,250
Mossel Bay	62,000	62,000	97,000
Nassau	.....	395,250	71,900
Natal	.....	84,380	66,040
Nevis	.....	.....	600
Newchwang	.....	25,000	5,692,240
Oporto	.....	20,000	2,544,740
Oran	.....	.....	550,000
Oscarshamm	.....	.....	275,000
Oxelsound	.....	.....	2,490,000
Pacasmayo	.....	3,000	5,000
Padang	.....	250,000	470,000
Panama	.....	88,350	8,750
Para	.....	1,065,050	1,433,000
Parahyba	.....	327,180	84,500
Paramaribo	.....	156,400	144,500
Paranagua	.....	250,000	45,000
Patras	.....	930,000	.....
Paysandu	.....	150,000	100,000
Payta	.....	23,000	.....
Pekalongen	.....	.....	811,965
Pelotas	.....	2,000	2,500
Penang	.....	400,000	475,000
Pernambuco	.....	1,435,000	1,568,000
Piraeus	.....	300,000	.....
Pisagua	.....	5,000	.....
Pisco	4,000	24,000	.....
Pondicherry	.....	150,000	.....
Porto Delgado	.....	65,000	.....
Port Alegre	.....	.....	30,000
Port Barrios	.....	34,000	31,000
Porto Cabello	29,000	261,930	224,480
Port Colombia	.....	13,600	25,600
Port Cortez	.....	15,900	2,750
Port du Bouc	.....	847,755	680,750
Port Elizabeth	20,000	409,400	553,780
Port Limon	7,100	10,750	11,150
Port Madryn	7,500	38,000	15,000
Port Natal	.....	253,000	463,680
Porto Rico	.....	932,385	900,450
Port Said	.....	9,775,930	5,417,600
Port of Spain	.....	92,520	183,470
Port Soudan	.....	.....	10,000
Port Swetterham	.....	150,000	500,000
Port Velho, Brazil	.....	27,200	.....
Praia	.....	11,300	.....
Progreso	.....	.....	687,200
Punta Arenas	500	650,000	.....
Puntarenas, C.R.	.....	2,700	3,200
Rangoon	300,000	1,120,000	61,000
Reyjavik	.....	.....	176,850
Rio Gallegos	.....	27,000	261,000
Rio Grande do Sul	.....	1,812,500	1,000,000
Rio Janeiro	262,000	1,386,500	2,825,010
Rockhampton	.....	1,760	6,250
Rosario	.....	50,000	2,697,340
Rotterdam	2,700,000	23,812,800	14,887,875
Rouen	.....	690,580	1,419,230
Ruatan	.....	1,000	.....
Saigon	.....	583,500	1,338,450
Salaverry	.....	8,500	25,000
Samarang	.....	.....	187,480
San Andreas	.....	1,750	.....
Santa Fe, Arg. Republic	.....	75,000	705,000
San Domingo	.....	569,130	616,340
San Fernando	.....	80,000	140,000
San Juan de Sur	.....	8,000	21,750
San Julien	.....	2,000	1,000
Santa Cruz	.....	2,000	4,000
Santa Marta	.....	18,850	3,800
Santos	30,000	4,940,150	4,910,120
Sao Francisco	.....	10,000	140,000
Sao Paolo	.....	.....	50,000
Savanilla	.....	7,000	27,100
Savona	.....	1,787,760	1,142,050
Shanghai	.....	5,415,230	4,750,330
Singapore	.....	1,100,000	592,500
Skaaleving, Norway	.....	.....	330,250
Smyrna	.....	.....	410,000
Sourabaya	.....	.....	1,027,500
Stockholm	.....	4,075,000	1,235,600
Sundsvall	223,820	223,820	.....
Surinam	.....	30,350	32,800
Sydney	.....	1,813,640	612,550
Suva	.....	942,480	.....
St. Croix	.....	500	1,950
St. John, N. B.	.....	.....	750,000
St. Johns, N. F.	24,750	768,350	614,800
St. Kitts	1,000	47,640	53,500
St. Lucia	.....	19,200	22,750
St. Martins	.....	.....	1,500
St. Michaels	.....	2,270	.....
St. Pierre, Miquelon	.....	5,250	.....
St. Thomas	.....	24,950	25,020
St. Vincents, C. V. Is.	.....	80,000	.....
St. Vincents, W. I.	.....	4,300	.....
Taku Bar	.....	6,442,190	3,373,150
Talcahuano	.....	996,300	1,312,630
Taltal	98,000	358,000	171,000
Tela	.....	1,250	.....
Tellicherri	.....	.....	1,250,000
Teneriffe	.....	180,000	.....
Timaru	.....	50,000	.....
Tjilatjap	.....	930,000	280,000
Trieste	.....	3,750	500
Terceira, Azores	.....	.....	10,200
Tocopilla	.....	45,000	.....
Trinidad	550	246,650	193,830
Tsingtau	.....	.....	1,950,550
Tumaco	1,000	2,800	13,650
Turks Island	.....	4,370	7,220
Tuticorin	.....	695,000	500,000
Valencia	.....	.....	945,000
Valparaiso	50,000	2,362,520	2,495,000
Vathy	.....	.....	400,000
Vera Cruz	.....	7,000	6,000
Victoria, Brazil	.....	305,000	534,900
Wellington	.....	505,000	651,870
Woosung	.....	8,212,790	2,206,620
Whampoa	.....	2,445,340	2,750,380
Yokkaichi	.....	.....	500,000
Yokohama	.....	524,500	1,277,840
Zanzibar	.....	100,000	.....
Totals	.....	10,093,790	275,939,[illegible] 286,231,065

Crude.

Alicante	.....	1,902,300	2,791,385
Bilboa	.....	955,360	.....
Blaye	.....	.....	1,521,345
Bordeaux	.....	1,540,185	.....
Calais	.....	3,705,390	4,778,000
Cartagena	.....	866,065	750,000
Cette	.....	1,531,760	.....
Coruna	.....	1,486,270	.....
Cuba	10,000	20,600	5,200
Flushing	.....	1,000	.....
Furt Blaye	.....	.....	1,387,715
Havre	.....	4,378,485	7,010,880
Marseilles	1,310,020	1,310,020	.....
Macelo	.....	5,500	.....
Palma	.....	.....	965,295
Porto Rico	.....	7,500	9,250
Rouen	.....	1,816,695	1,569,845
Santander	28,470	948,980	1,511,015
Seville	.....	643,620	.....
Valparaiso	.....	25,000	.....
Valencia	.....	.....	974,500
Vigo	.....	640,695	969,930
Totals	1,348,490	20,292,115	24,851,905

Fuel Oil.

Algoa Bay	.....	2,500	.....
Antwerp	.....	375,000	.....
Avonmouth	.....	592,700	.....
Azores	.....	.....	5,000
Bahia	.....	25,400	5,000
Barbadoes	.....	2,500	5,000
Buenos Aires	2,450	7,450	90,300
Cape Town	.....	1,000	.....
Cartagena	.....	.....	2,000
Ceara	.....	3,000	.....
Colon	.....	1,000	.....
Copenhagen	.....	750	.....
Cristobal	.....	300	.....
Cuba	.....	12,000	18,750
Curacao	.....	.....	2,750
Demerara	.....	12,285	20,000
Dunedin	.....	500	.....
East London	.....	7,500	.....
Ellingholme	.....	2,142,810	.....
Flushing	.....	2,486,700	.....
Fredericksted	1,000	6,200	4,200
Furt Blaye	.....	.....	522,200
Halifax	.....	.....	450,000
Guadeloupe	.....	.....	1,000
Guayaquil	.....	1,000	.....
Hamburg	.....	6,250	.....
Hamilton	.....	750	6,600
Iquique	.....	.....	1,500
Iquitos	.....	.....	1,000
Jamaica	.....	5,500	4,350
Killingholme	.....	2,150,000	.....
La Plata	1,000	1,000	10,000
London	.....	6,371,320	1,000
Liverpool	.....	175,000	.....
London	.....	15,810	.....
Macelo	.....	10,750	.....
Manchester	.....	175,000	.....
Maranham	.....	3,000	.....
Marseilles	.....	.....	1,250
Montevideo	5,000	133,150	66,750
Mossel Bay	5,000	5,000	5,000
Oporto	.....	.....	14,680
Para	.....	3,000	.....
Paranagua	.....	.....	500
Paramaribo	.....	11,000	.....
Port Limon	.....	.....	700
Port Natal	.....	2,500	.....
Pernambuco	.....	10,000	.....
Port Velho, Brazil	.....	15,000	9,000
Porto Rico	.....	31,250	58,000
Punta Arenas	.....	19,500	18,000
Rio Grande do Sul	.....	18,000	1,500
Rio Janeiro	.....	22,700	25,450
Rotterdam	.....	2,500	1,350,000
San Domingo	.....	52,500	12,010
Santos	.....	13,450	.....
Sao Francisco	.....	.....	5,000
Savona	.....	500	500,000
Shearness, Eng.	.....	6,438,920	.....
St. Kitts	.....	2,400	.....
St. Michaels, Azores	.....	.....	1,250
Sydney	.....	3,250	.....
Trinidad	.....	1,500	.....
Valparaiso	.....	134,500	45,000
Wellington	.....	3,200	.....
Totals	14,450	21,506,695	2,974,740

Gas Oil.

Antwerp	.....	1,125,000	585,000
Avonmouth	.....	912,600	1,225,000
Bahia Blanca	.....	400,000	.....
Birkenhead	.....	2,000	.....
Buenos Aires	.....	56,615	5,500
Ciudad Bolivar	.....	5,000	.....
Copenhagen	.....	1,445,975	.....
Cuba	.....	4,775	4,800
Flushing	.....	600	423,925
Liverpool	.....	2,469,000	.....
London	.....	15,551,105	6,825,000
Manchester	.....	1,050,000	.....
Melbourne	.....	.....	10,000
Martinique	.....	600	.....
Montevideo	.....	.....	20,000
Napier	.....	10,000	.....
Paramaribo	.....	23,000	.....
Pernambuco	.....	26,000	29,000
Porto Rico	.....	.....	21,500
Rio Janeiro	.....	20,000	132,170
Santos	.....	15,325	61,000
Sydney	.....	58,500	.....
Trinidad	.....	4,900	.....
Totals	.....	26,179,045	9,323,395

Naphtha.

Adelaide	.....	464,000	254,840
Aden	.....	18,000	8,800
Africa, South	.....	.....	11,500
Africa, West Coast	.....	129,840	69,950
Algiers	.....	272,700	92,500
Algoa Bay	.....	710,750	35,150
Antofagasta	.....	32,050	19,225
Antwerp	.....	1,352,800	1,725,000
Arica	500	1,155,500	1,325,000
Azores	.....	.....	21,500
Auckland	.....	2,242,500	1,683,750
Algiers	.....	272,700	131,150
Bahia	70,000	481,500	305,000
Bahia Blanca	.....	317,500	630,000
Barbadoes	.....	17,070	27,240
Barcelona	.....	9,500	.....
Barranquilla	.....	1,900	2,000
Barrow	.....	1,517,395	.....
Beira	.....	46,850	13,505
Belize	.....	10,500	.....
Blaye	.....	.....	1,832,695
Bolivia	.....	1,500	.....
Bombay	.....	30,000	35,000
Brisbane	.....	45,050	.....
Buenaventura	.....	700	.....
Buenos Aires	3,000	101,395	571,000
Cabadello	.....	4,000	11,500
Calais	.....	656,295	1,607,705
Cape Gracios	.....	6,000	.....
Cape Town	38,750	336,800	234,250
Carupano	.....	.....	1,000
Caracas	.....	6,820	40,250
Cartagena	.....	.....	2,000
Cayenne	.....	1,408,900	959,000
Ceara	.....	.....	185,000
Cebu	.....	2,000	.....
Chefoo	.....	.....	15,000
Chinkiang	.....	6,035	.....
Chudad Bolivar	.....	10,000	.....
Colombo	5,000	32,150	255,250
Colon	.....	10,000	.....
Constantinople	.....	625,000	16,275
Copenhagen	625,000	1,500	650
Coquimbo	.....	12,750	4,050
Corral	.....	.....	250
Coro	.....	137,515	203,000
Cuba	.....	16,200	1,000
Cristobal	16,100	350	.....
Curacao	.....	.....	20,000
Dalny	.....	15,000	.....
Dar es Salam	.....	50,000	.....
Darien	.....	352,800	816,000
Delagoa Bay	35,000	30,255	25,650
Demerara	.....	.....	1,000
Desterro	.....	154,000	149,500
Durban	.....	797,500	1,467,500
Dunedin	.....	1,300	.....
Dunkirk	50,000	298,200	91,000
East London	.....	15,000	5,000
Florianapolis	.....	7,510,000	2,023,910
Flushing	.....	2,500	.....
Fredericksted	.....	20,000	195,500
Fremantle	.....	.....	5,000
Frontera	.....	75,000	.....
Genoa	.....	.....	1,610
Georgetown	.....	.....	400,000
Gothenburg	.....	1,750	.....
Grenada	.....	8,000	2,400
Guadaloupe	.....	1,200	4,600
Guayaquil	.....	1,443,500	1,073,250
Halifax	.....	6,000	.....
Hamilton	.....	1,800	33,470
Hayti	1,879,569	9,949,200	3,725,765
Havre	.....	.....	250,000
Ibicui, Brazil	2,200	31,045	9,400
Iquique	.....	1,200	2,930
Iquitos	.....	83,340	195,735
Jamaica	.....	.....	4,000
Karachi	.....	91,705	86,940
La Guayra	.....	7,433,525	2,716,430
La Plata	23,000	135,000	.....
Las Palmas	.....	.....	22,000
Leixoes	.....	2,137,670	382,940
Lisbon	.....	10,602,205	4,637,205
London	.....	50,000	.....
Lyttleton	.....	.....	11,800
Macassar	.....	23,800	10,800
Macelo	.....	5,000	.....
Madagascar	.....	26,000	.....
Madeira	.....	300,000	562,000
Manila	.....	26,750	38,700
Manaos	.....	22,430	200
Maracaibo	.....	7,950	31,100
Maranham	.....	30,000	.....
Marseilles	.....	158,665	250
Martinique	.....	3,000	2,840
Mauritius	.....	85,000	40,200
Melbourne	.....	775,000	1,085,500
Mombassa	.....	.....	26,000
Montevideo	7,500	280,500	1,206,000
Mossel Bay	20,000	20,000	76,600
Muscat	.....	.....	500
Napier	.....	182,500	.....
Nassau	.....	3,750	1,050
Natal	.....	.....	4,900
Newchwang	.....	.....	530,000
Oporto	.....	10,000	64,000
Padang	.....	10,000	.....
Panama	.....	15,750	.....
Para	.....	114,600	161,700
Parahyba	.....	.....	150
Pernambuco	.....	181,250	228,300
Paranagua	.....	50,000	50,000
Patras	.....	110,000	.....
Pernambuco	.....	171,250	203,300
Penang	.....	5,000	5,000
Piraeus	.....	160,000	.....
Port Alegre	.....	3,840	.....
Port Barrios	.....	600	1,425
Port Cabello	.....	3,000	12,300
Port Colombia	.....	1,000	13,500
Port de Bouc	.....	988,630	1,494,105
Port Elizabeth	25,000	203,050	263,400
Port Madryn	3,100	23,600	7,500
Port Natal	.....	17,000	93,000
Porto Rico	5,050	818,870	762,045
Port of Spain	.....	25,250	23,000
Port Said	.....	225	.....
Port Velho, Brazil	.....	11,335	.....
Punta Arenas	.....	42,100	7,420
Rio Gallegos, A. R.	.....	1,000	1,000
Rio Grande do Sul	.....	170,000	110,000
Rio Negro	.....	.....	2,000
Rio Janeiro	100,000	937,570	4,227,980
Rosario	.....	1,065,630	1,105,305
Rouen	.....	1,750,310	854,320
Saigon	.....	35,000	.....
Salaverry	.....	.....	597,885
San Domingo	.....	79,640	68,210
Santa Cruz	.....	.....	1,300
Santa Fe, Arg. Republic	.....	400,000	280,000
San Fernando	.....	.....	13,750
San Julien	.....	1,000	2,000
Santa Marta	.....	.....	1,700
Santos	.....	246,000	2,160,000
Sao Francisco	.....	10,000	10,000
Sao Paolo	.....	.....	500
Savanilla	.....	4,175	5,800
Savona	.....	.....	1,381,220
Shanghai	.....	160,000	.....
Singapore	.....	15,000	.....
Stockholm	.....	925,000	.....
Surinam	.....	600	.....
Sydney	.....	615,000	300,000
Suva	.....	480,000	.....
St. John, N. B.	.....	600,000	.....
St. Johns, N. F.	.....	64,695	1,110
St. Kitts	.....	850	.....
St. Pierre, Miquelon	.....	3,750	.....
Taku Bar	.....	20,000	.....
Talcahuano	.....	20,600	8,600
Taltal	400	1,100	.....
Teneriffe	.....	50,000	.....
Timaru	.....	100,000	.....
Trinidad	.....	84,550	27,660
Tjilatjap	.....	1,000	.....
Tocopilla	.....	500	200
Tsingtau	.....	.....	3,000
Valparaiso	1,000	315,480	124,050
Vera Cruz	.....	500	.....
Vancouver	.....	25,000	.....
Victoria, Brazil	.....	31,000	11,000
Wellington	.....	180,500	203,750
Woosung	.....	4,000	.....
Zanzibar	.....	2,500	.....
Totals	2,910,160	66,351,020	51,038,605

Comparison of Kukui and Lumbang Oils.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

A discussion of comparisons of lumbang oils in the Pacific Islands has been sent to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by a correspondent at Manila. He says:—

Investigations have proved that there is very little if any difference between the kukui nut of Hawaii and the lumbang nuts. Aleurites moluccana and Aleurites triloba, found in the Philippines. Kukui-nut oil is a valuable Hawaiian product and is in demand in the paint and varnish trade. It has been shipped to the United States from various Pacific islands for the last 75 years.

The kukui-nut oil of Hawaii, like the lumbang oil of the Philippines, has very pronounced drying properties and is said to be suitable for all purposes for which linseed oil is used. The kukui-nut press cake is rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, and is highly prized as a fertilizer. This is also true of the lumbang cake of the Philippines. There seems to be some difference of expert opinion as to the value of these cakes as a fodder, but most feeders consider them poisonous. The oils are generally considered as unfit for human consumption on account of their pronounced purgative properties.

An oil is made in the Philippines from the nuts of Aleurites tri-sperma, locally called "lumbang banucalad," and the assertion is made that it is practically identical with the well known Chinese tung oil.

BALTIMORE EXPORTS.

(Continued from page 55.)

SEED, CLOVER—32 bgs, 4,955 lbs, Lord Charlemont, Belfast
FESCUE—403 bgs, 45,153 lbs, Graciana, Leith
SELENIUM—2 bxs, 395 lbs, Belgia, Hamburg
SHEEP DIP—45 bbls, 32,983 lbs, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
SHELLS, MUSSEL—306 bgs, 64,260 lbs, Belgia, Hamburg
155 bgs, 17,800 lbs, Philadelphian, Havre
SOAP STOCK—100 bbls, 35,634 lbs, Philadelphian, Havre
SODA, ASH—125 bbls, 37,625 lbs, Missouri, London
CAUSTIC—50 dms, 38,700 lbs, Crown of Leon, Havana
100 dms, 73,500 lbs, Crown of Leon, Havana
50 cks, 37,000 lbs, Missouri, London
60 dms, 44,930 lbs, Missouri, London
WAX, PARAFFIN—33 bbls, 9,090 lbs, Noorderdyk, Rotterdam
200 bbls, 49,689 lbs, Graciana, Leith
699 bbls, 201,600 lbs, Missouri, London
2,064 bbls, 593,194 lbs, Missouri, London
4,173 bbls, 95,493 lbs, Lord Charlemont, Dublin

PHILADELPHIA EXPORTS.

COLOR, ANILINE—4 bbls, Man Merchant, Manchester
EXTRACT, DYEWOOD—35 bbls, Man Merchant, Manchester
18 pkgs, Stampalia, Genoa
20 bbls, Rugia, Hamburg
GLUCOSE—360 bbls, Man Merchant, Manchester
GREASE—75 bbls, Man Merchant, Manchester
100 bbls, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
PET LUB—2,000 lbs, Stampalia, Genoa
HYDROLENE—326 bbls, Man Merchant, Manchester
266 drs, Rugia, Hamburg
39 drs, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
OIL—324 bbls, Man Merchant, Manchester
195 bbls, Stampalia, Genoa
LUB—81,352 gals, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
142,413 gals, Man Merchant, Manchester

36,769 gals, Stampalia, Genoa
143,569 gals, Rugia, Hamburg
179 bbls, River Oconee, Alexandria
OLEO—570 tcs, Rugia, Hamburg
1,160 tcs, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
RED—150 bbls, Man Merchant, Manchester
300—12 bbls, Man Merchant, Manchester
300 SPERM—50 bbls, Man Merchant, Manchester
OIL CAKE, LINSEED—9,242 bgs, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
PETROLATUM—50 bbls, Rugia, Hamburg
POWDER, MAGNESIA—400 bgs, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
SCALE, PARAFFINE—425 bbls, Man Merchant, Manchester
SODA BICARB—268 kgs, Rugia, Hamburg
STARCH—685 bbls, Man Merchant, Manchester
TALLOW, INEDIBLE—132 bbls, Stampalia, Genoa
WAX—220 bbls, Man Merchant, Manchester
150 bgs, Stampalia, Genoa

NEW ORLEANS EXPORTS.

ALCOHOL—325 bbls, Momus, Celba
COTTONSEED CAKE—7,773 sks, Frankfurt, Bremen
7,840 sks, Torr Head, Belfast
MEAL—3,000 sks, Excelsior, Havana
2,240 sks, Frankfurt, Bremen
2,231 sks, Rossetti, Antwerp
10,000 sks, Corozal, San Juan
FERTILIZER—778 bgs, Turrialba, Havana
600 sks, Corozal, San Juan
GREASE, SOAP—30 bbls, Excelsior, Havana
LINSEED CAKE—2,983 sks, Gorredyk, Rotterdam
1,481 sks, Terence, Antwerp
MEAL—1,107 sks, Terence, Antwerp
OIL CAKE—3,108 sks, Rossetti, Antwerp
COTTONSEED—200 bbls, Excelsior, Havana
100 bbls, Belgia, Hamburg
170 bbls, Luchana, Progreso
LUBRICATING—25 bbls, Luchana, Progreso
30 bbls, 250 cs, Coppename, Pt Barrios
150 bbls, Terence, Antwerp
5 bbls, Escondido, Bluefields
175 bbls, Rossetti, Antwerp
400 cs, Parismina, Colon
12 bbls, Glenarm Head, Belfast
150 bbls, Belgia, Hamburg
75 bbls, Alexandrian, Liverpool
OLEO—4 tcs, Excelsior, Havana
95 tcs, Gorredyk, Rotterdam
70 tcs, Belgia, Hamburg
ROSIN—400 bbls, Momus, Celba
478 bbls, Alexandrian, Liverpool
100 bbls, Turrialba, Havana
450 bbls, Torr Head, Dublin
SOAP—125 bbls, Celba, Celba
50 cs, Chalmette, Havana
GREASE—95 bbls, Chalmette, Havana
STOCK—100 bbls, Alexandrian, Liverpool
TALLOW—66 bbls, Alabama, Frontera
20 drs, Orleanian, Stann Creek
10 bbls, Luchana, Progreso
TURPENTINE—75 bbls, Momus, Celba

GALVESTON EXPORTS.

COTTON OIL FOOTS—500 bls, $2,859, Novian, Liverpool
COTTONSEED MEAL—7,949 sks, 658 tons, $22,913, Chemnitz, Bremen
OIL, LUBRICATING—150 bbls, $2,066, Dipton, Antwerp

MOBILE EXPORTS.

ROSIN—2,150 bbls, Brooklet, Rotterdam
TURPENTINE—600 bbls, Brooklet, Rotterdam

SAN FRANCISCO EXPORTS.

ACID, MURIATIC—12 carboys, 1,454 lbs, Annie Johnson, Mahukona
SULPHURIC—2 drs, 365 lbs, Manchuria, Manila
ASPHALT—4,216 bbls, 600,370 lbs, Lyra, Colon
BARYTES—40 sks, 4,000 lbs, Governor, Vancouver, B C
BEANS, VANILLA—42 cs, 4,225 lbs, Lyra, Hamburg
BORAX—100 cs, 13,300 lbs, Manchuria, Kobe
130 cs, 17,290 lbs, Manchuria, Yokohama
26 cs, 1,248 lbs, Manchuria, Manila
DISINFECTANT—3 bbls, 1,200 lbs, Manchuria, Manila
FERTILIZER—3,336 sks, 401,200 lbs, Annie Johnson, Mahukona
GREASE, LUBRICATING—20 cs, 1,000 lbs, Asuncion, Vancouver, B C
LEAD IN OIL—16 cs, 400 lbs, Annie Johnson, Mahukona
OIL, COCOANUT—100 bbls, 37,250 lbs, Annie Johnson, Mahukona
ESSENTIAL—6 cs, 450 lbs, Manchuria, Hong Kong
LINSEED—15 cs, 150 gls, Annie Johnson, Mahukona
LUBRICATING—35 cs, 3,500 gls, Tatarrax, Itosaki
50 pkgs, 1,973 gls, Asuncion, Vancouver, B C
2 pkgs, 90 gls, Annie Johnson, Mahukona
397 pkgs, 6,321 gls, Governor, Vancouver, B C
455 bbls, 22,750 gls, Manchuria, Madras
100 bbls, 5,000 gls, Manchuria, Soerabaya
955 bbls, 48,750 gls, Manchuria, Bombay
990 bbls, 49,500 gls, Manchuria, Calcutta
10 bbls, 500 gls, Manchuria, Shanghai
2 bbls, 100 gls, Manchuria, Dalny
WOOD—2 bbls, 100 gls, Governor, Vancouver, B C
PAINT—7 cs, 70 gls, Annie Johnson, Mahukona
POTASH, CHLORATE—40 kgs, 4,000 lbs, Governor, Vancouver, B C
ROSIN—50 bbls, 25,750 lbs, Manchuria, Manila
SOAP—65 cs, 2,300 lbs, Governor, Vancouver, B C
SODA ASH—24 bbls, 6,810 lbs, Manchuria, Manila
TAR, COAL—10 cs, 400 gls, Lyra, Buenaventura
TALLOW—100 bbls, 48,505 lbs, Manchuria, Manila

SAVANNAH EXPORTS.

IRON OXIDE—219 bbls, $430, Aurora, Bremen
COTTONSEED MEAL—14,320 bgs, $15,900, Aurora, Bremen
ROSIN—400 bbls, $2,964, Aurora, Bremen
24,900 bbls, $174,855, Narcis, Hamburg
SPIRITS, TURP—500 bbls, $11,845, Narcis, Hamburg

Savannah Clearances to New York.

Week ending July 23.

ROSIN—144 bbls
TURPENTINE—243 bbls

Savannah Clearances to Boston.

Week ending July 23.

ROSIN—191 bbls
TURPENTINE—598 bbls

Savannah Clearances to Philadelphia.

Week ending July 23.

ROSIN—397 bbls
TURPENTINE—5 bbls

Savannah Clearances to Baltimore.

Week ending July 23.

ROSIN—623 bbls
TURPENTINE—87 bbls

Savannah Clearances to Interior Points.

Week ending July 23.

ROSIN—236 bbls
TURPENTINE—113 bbls

CHARTERS.

Following is a list of the vessels chartered at principal ports during the past week to convey products to or from American ports:—

KAINIT—Br str Isle of Mull, 2,772 tons, from Rotterdam to Charleston, 8s, 3d, July
PHOSPHATE—Br str Grantley, 1,154 tons, from Tampa to Cette, 18s, July
PYRITES—Ital str Etna, 3,554 tons, from Huelva to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, 8s, 3d, August
Br str Egyptiana, 2,476 tons, from Huelva to Charleston or Savannah, 7s, 6d, August
Br str Concord, 1,825 tons, same, 8s, 6d, August
SODA NITRATE—Br str Milwaukee, 4,784 tons, from West Coast South America, to United States, 18s, with options, July 25-August
Br str Norman Prince, 3,184 tons, from West Coast South America to United States, 19s, 3d., with options, September-October

BERTH QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool.	London.	Glasgow.
Oilcake, per ton.....	15s	22s 6d	22s
Lard, tcs, per ton..	20s	22s 6d	22s 6d
Tallow, per ton....	20s	22s 6d	22s 6d

	Manchester.	Antwerp.	R'dam.
Oilcake, per ton....	15c	13s 9d	28c 100
Lard, tcs, per ton..	25s	25c	28c 100
Tallow, per ton....	25s	25s	28c 100

	Bristol.	Havre.	Hull.
Oilcake, per ton.....	17s	15c 100	18c
Lard, tcs, per ton...	22s 6d	30c	20s
Tallow, per ton.....	22s 6d	30c	20s

	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Marseilles.
Oilcake, per ton.....	16c 100	17c 100	20c
Lard, tcs, per ton...	25c 100	32c 100	30s
Tallow, per ton.....	25c 100	32c 100	30s

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Week ending July 24.

ALCOHOL, DENATURED—632 bbls, order, Orleans
20 hf bbls, order, New Orleans
27 drs, order, New Orleans
ARSENIC—480 bbls, order, Galveston
BARYTES—800 sks, order, O D S S L
BONES—449 sks, order, New Orleans
BORAX—235 bbls, order, O D S S L
CLAY—4,854 sks, order, Jacksonville
2,363 sks, order, S S S L
1,220 sks, order, Charleston
110 cks, order, Charleston
COLOGNE, SPIRITS—50 bbls, order, O D S S L
COTTONSEED FOOTS—124 bbls, order, O D S S L
COTTONSEED MEAL—1,600 sks, order, O D S S L
FLAXSEED—10 cars, order, E R R
14 cars, order L V R R
FULLERS' EARTH—927 sks, order, Tampa
GREASE—14 cars, order, J C R R
65 bbls, Zinkeisen & Co, B & O R R
200 tcs, order, O D S S L
LEAD—12,508 pigs, order, Galveston
1,816 pigs, National Lead Co, B & O R R
2,240 pigs, order, New Orleans
900 pigs, Atlantic Lead Works, P R R
MUSTARD SEED—792 sks, order, Galveston
OCHER—411 bbls, order, Brunswick
OIL CAKE—6,650 sks, order, D, L & W R R
OIL, COTTONSEED—30 bbls, order, Jacksonville
161 bbls, order, S S S L
9 tank cars, order, E R R
175 bbls, order, O D S S L
100 bbls, export, O D S S L
1 tank car, order, B & O R R
FISH—500 bbls, order, Port Arthur
FUSEL—15 bbls, order, New Orleans
LINSEED—2 tank cars, American Linseed Co, L V R R
136 bbls, B Parsons, D, L & W R R
408 bbls, Devoe & Raynolds Co, D, L & W R R
346 bbls, T R Bagot, H R R R
68 bbls, C W H Carter, D, L & W R R
68 bbls, S Kellogg & Sons, D, L & W R R
68 bbls, F J Cooledge, D, L & W R R
LUBRICATING—65 bbls, S E Heyman & Co, P R R
195 bbls, Lanham & Moore, P R R
134 bbls, export, P R R
3 cars, order, J C R R
486 bbls, order, Texas City
80 bbls, G P Morgan, H R R R
65 bbls, order, P R R
323 cs, order, P R R
54 bbls, order, Charleston
38 bbls, order, Georgetown
65 bbls, F A Marsily & Co, P R R
133 bbls, F A Marsily & Co, B & O R R
65 bbls, Standard Oil Co, P R R
OLEO—555 tcs, order, L V R R
50 tcs, order, D, L & W R R
280 tcs, order, W S R R
30 tcs, order, P R R
60 tcs, export, P R R
PINE—10 bbls, order Mobile
15 bbls, order, Jacksonville
5 bbls, order, Brunswick
ROSIN—262 bbls, order, S S S L
OLEO—122 tcs, W J Wilcox Co, P R R
PITCH—10 bbls, order, Wilmington
ROSIN—3,824 bbls, order, Jacksonville
678 bbls, order, S S S L
733 bbls, order, O D S S L
1,191 bbls, order, New Orleans
560 bbls, order, Mobile
204 bbls, order, Tampa
104 bbls, order, Georgetown
10 bbls, order, Wilmington
1,700 bbls, order, Brunswick
SIZE—414 bbls, order, S S S L
SOAP STOCK—200 bbls, order, O D S S L
SODA ASH—135 bbls, order, O D S S L
40 sks, order, O D S S L
BICARBONATE—240 kgs, order, O D S S L
10 bbls, order, O D S S L
CAUSTIC—95 bbls, order, O D S S L
219 drs, order, O D S S L
SPELTER—864 slabs, Dickerson & Van Dusen, B & O R R
929 slabs, Eagle S & Ref Wks, B & O R R
616 slabs, National Lead Co, B & O R R
293 slabs, Grasselli Chem Co, B & O R R
SPONGE—56 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Key West
25 bls, order, Tampa
60 bls, order, Key West
31 bls, order, Jacksonville
TALLOW—100 bbls, J Stern & Son, B & O R R
100 bbls, J Jackson & Co, H R R R
100 bbls, J C Francisconi, B & O R R
66 bbls, J Stern & Son, D, L & W R R
TAR—8 bbls, order, O D S S L
5 bbls, order, New Orleans
72 bbls, order, Wilmington
TURPENTINE—3,101 bbls, order, Jacksonville
200 bbls, order, S S S L
12 bbls, order, O D S S L
375 bbls, order, New Orleans
230 bbls, order, Mobile
56 bbls, order, Tampa
72 bbls, order, Wilmington
595 bbls, order, Brunswick
CRUDE—10 bbls, order, Wilmington

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MITSUI & CO., Ltd.

Oil Dept. Telephone, 10010 Mad. Sq. **25 Madison Ave., NEW YORK**

MENHADEN FISH OIL

From the Ocean to the Consumer

We have our own fishing steamers and tank cars; we catch the fish, refine the oil, guaranteeing quality and purity. We have on hand a large supply of the very best Northern Winter Pressed and Bleached Menhaden Oils, made from selected Oils, especially adapted for paint and varnish purposes.

SOYA BEAN OIL

We import only the finest MANCHURIAN OIL of which we have the bleached and unbleached.

We are on the ground floor. Write us.

Alden S. Swan & Company, 135 Front Street, New York
Refinery at Elizabethport, N. J.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Revised to Close of Business Saturday, July 25, 1914.

Unless otherwise stated, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market for large quantities.

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

Cod, Newfoundland ℔ gal.	36½@	37½
domestic, prime	32 @	34
Degras, French ℔ lb.	3¼@	3⅜
English	3¼@	3⅜
German	3 @	3½
American	2⅞@	3¼
neutral	5½@	5¾
Herring ℔ gal.	Nominal	
Horse	6½@	7
Lard, prime winter	92 @	93
off prime	66 @	68
extra No. 1	62 @	63
No. 1	53 @	55
No. 2	51 @	52
Menhaden, Northern, crude	Nominal	
Southern, f. o. b. Baltimore	32½@	—
brown, strained	37 @	38
light, strained	38 @	39
yellow bleached	41 @	42
white bleached winter	43 @	44
Neatsfoot, 20 degrees	96 @	98
30 deg. cold test	88 @	90
40 deg. cold test	82 @	84
prime	64 @	65
dark	58 @	61
Oleo oil	8 @	9¾
Porpoise, body	40 @	45
jaw	18.00	@20.00
Red (crude oleic acid)	6¼@	6½
Red saponified	6¾@	7
Stearic acid	8¾@	10½
Sod oil	34 @	35
Sperm, bleached winter, 38 deg. cold test	70 @	—
45 deg. cold test	68 @	—
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	67 @	—
45 deg. cold test	65 @	—
Seal, white	45 @	47
Tallow, acidless	64 @	65
prime	62 @	63
Whale, natural, winter	48 @	—
bleached	50 @	—
extra bleached, winter	52 @	—

LUBRICATING OILS

Black reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test ℔ gal.	13½@	14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	14 @	14½
summer	13 @	13½
Cylinder, light filtered	21½@	33
dark filtered	18 @	26
extra cold test	27 @	34
dark steam refined	14½@	25
Natural, West Virginia, 29 gravity	23 @	23½
Natural, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	19 @	20
white, 33@34 gravity	27 @	30
32@34 gravity, bloomless	18 @	19
31 gravity, wool grade	16 @	16½
Paraffine, high viscosity	27 @	28
903@907 specific gravity	16 @	16¼
903 specific gravity	15 @	15½
885 specific gravity	13 @	13½
875 specific gravity	12½@	13
865 specific gravity	12½@	13
red paraffine	15 @	16
Spindle, No. 200	18 @	19
No. 140	17 @	18
No. 110	16 @	17
No. 80	14 @	15
filtered	21 @	22
Russian engine, pale, No. 1	21 @	22

VEGETABLE OILS

Linseed, raw, car lot ℔ gal.	57 @	—
five-barrel lots	57½@	58
boiled, car lots	58 @	—
double boiled, car lots	59 @	—
boiled, 5-barrel lots	59 @	—
double boiled, 5-barrel lots	60 @	—
refined car lots	60 @	—
refined, 5 barrel lots	60 @	—
varnish oil, according to grade	61 @	63
f. o. b. Minneapolis, Friday, car lots	Nominal	
Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills,	44 @	45
yellow summer prime	6⅞@	7
white summer	7 @	7½
yellow winter	7 @	7½
Olive, denatured ℔ gal.	78 @	82
foots	7¼@	7½
Palm, Lagos, spot	7 @	7¼
commercial spot	6¾@	7
prime red, spot	6½@	6⅝
Palm kernel	8¾@	9
Cocoanut, Cochin, spot	10½@	11½
Ceylon, spot	9 @	9¼
copra, spot	9 @	9¼
Corn oil ℔ 100 lbs.	6.35 @	6.40
Soya bean, English, spot, bbls	Nominal	
China, spot, bbls	6¼@	—
Manchurian, spot, bbls	6¼@	—
Sesame, per gal.	60 @	68
Mustard ℔ gal.	75 @	78
Peanut soap, spot ℔ gal.	62 @	68
China wood oil	6¼@	6¾
Pine oil, white steam	34 @	38
yellow steam	32 @	35
Tar oil, genuine distilled	30 @	31
Tar oil, commercial	18 @	20
Rosin oil, first rectified	— @	27
second rectified	— @	38
third rectified	— @	48
fourth rectified	— @	60
Rapeseed, in barrels, refined, French ℔ gal.	74 @	75
blown	63 @	—
refined	59 @	—

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Linseed, cake, domestic ℔ short ton	30.00	@32.00
meal	33.50 @	—
Cottonseed cake— f. o. b. Goldsboro	— @	—
℔ short ton	— @	—
Cottonseed meal— f. o. b. Atlanta mills	—	@25.50
f. o. b. Goldsboro	— @	—
f. o. b. Montgomery	— @	—
f. o. b. New Orleans	— @	—
Corn cake ℔ short ton	28.00	@29.00
meal	— @	—

LARD, TALLOW, STEARINES AND GREASES

Candles, adamantine, ps, 16 ozs.	10½@	11
14 ozs	7¼@	8½
paraffine, 4s, 6s and 12s	9 @	10
Candles, patent sperm, 4s and 6s.	38 @	40
sperm, 4s and 6s	33 @	34
stearic acid— plain 4s, 6s and 8s	12 @	—
patent ends, 4s and 6s	12½@	—
cartons, 6 lbs. each	12½@	—
Lard, prime Western	10.45 @	—
city steam	9¼@	9⅞
compound	8¾@	8⅞
Stearine, lard	11¼@	11½
oleo	— @	7½
Tallow, prime city, in hhds	— @	5⅞
special	— @	6⅛
edible	— @	7
Neutral lard	10½@	10¾
Grease, white	6⅞@	7⅛
yellow	5⅞@	6⅞
house	5⅝@	6⅜
brown	4⅞@	5⅞
yellow grease, stearine	5½@	5¾
white grease, stearine	5¾@	6¼

LEAD, ZINC AND PIGMENTS

Pig lead	3.90 @	—
White lead, basic carbonate, American dry ℔ lb.	5¼@	5¾
in oil (100-lb pkgs. or over)	6¾@	7
English, in oil	10¼@	—
White lead, basic sulphate	5 @	5½
Litharge, American, powdered	5½@	5¾
English glassmakers'	9½@	9¾
Lithopone	3¾@	4½
Red lead, American	6 @	6¼
foreign	8½@	9
English glassmakers'	8½@	9
Orange, mineral, American	7½@	8½
English	10 @	13
French	12¾@	13
German	12 @	13
China white	9¼@	9½
Flake white	8 @	10½
Spelter	5.00 @	5.10
Zinc oxide, white— German (French process) red seal	6¾@	—
green seal	7¾@	—
white seal	8½@	—
French, red seal	8¾@	—
green seal	10¾@	—
American process	5¾@	—
French process, red seal	6½@	—
green seal	7 @	—
white seal	7½@	—
Barytes, prime white, foreign ℔ ton	19.00	@23.00
domestic, prime white or domestic, Southern	17.00	@18.00
floated, Western	19.00	@20.00
off color	13.00	@15.00
Blanc fixe in bulk (original casks 1,000 lbs. each) ℔ ton	40.00	@43.00
dry (in bbls., 600 lbs.)	3⅞@	4

DRY COLORS

BLACKS.

Bone ℔ lb.	2¼@	5
Drop	5 @	8
Ivory	8 @	12
Carbon gas	3½@	6
Lampblack	3 @	7
Mineral blacks ℔ ton	18 @	25

BLUES.

Celestial ℔ lb.	4 @	6
Chinese	28 @	30
Italian	16 @	22
Milori	28 @	30
Prussian	26 @	28
Prussian, foreign	32 @	36
Soluble	27 @	29
Ultramarine	3½ @	13

BROWNS.

Sienna, Italian, burnt and powdered ℔ lb.	4 @	7
burnt, lump	3¾@	6
raw, powdered	4 @	7
raw, lump	3 @	5
American, burnt and pow'd	2¼@	3
raw	2¼@	3
Spanish brown	¾@	1
Umber, Turkey, burnt and pow'd	3 @	3½
burnt lumps, selected	3 @	4½
raw and powdered	2¾@	3
raw, lumps	3 @	4½
American, burnt	2 @	2½
raw	2¼@	3
Vandyke brown	2½@	3
soluble	2¾@	3¼

GREENS.

Chrome, chemically pure ℔ lb.	17 @	25
grinders'	6 @	10
jobbing	4½@	5½
common	3½@	5
Paris, in bulk, arsenic, kegs	11 @	—

REDS.

Carmine, No. 40, bulk ℔ lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Crocus martus, imported	1.55 @	3.50
standard, American	1 @	2½
Indian red, standard American ℔ 100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.60
English ℔ lb.	5 @	7
Rose pink, American ℔ lb.	8 @	10½
English	9 @	12
Tuscan red, English	7 @	10
Turkey red, English	4 @	10
Venetian red, English ℔ 100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.75
American	75 @	1.50
Oxide, red, English ℔ lb.	2¾@	10
American	2 @	7
Para, pure (toners)	60 @	70
commercial	7 @	45
Vermillion, English	55 @	59
Chinese	90 @	1.00

YELLOWS.

Chrome, chemically pure ℔ lb.	10¾@	12
Ocher, French	1¾@	2¼
foreign, golden	3 @	4
German	2¼@	3
domestic ℔ ton	12 @	16
golden ℔ lb.	4 @	5

OTHER PAINT MATERIALS

Bronze powder ℔ lb.	45 @	3.15
Chalk, English ℔ ton	2.75 @	3.00
French	3.10 @	3.50
Clay, china, imported	14.00	@16.00
domestic	8.00 @	9.00
Coal tar (in oil bbls., 30 gals.)	4.00 @	4.25
Cobalt oxide ℔ lb.	1.00 @	1.05
Feldspar ℔ ton	8.00	@12.00
Fuller's earth, powd. ℔ 100 lbs.	80 @	85
Marble flour ℔ ton	8.00 @	8.50
Manganese, car lots	65.00	@70.00
jobbers' ℔ lb.	— @	—
Magnesite, raw ℔ ton	10 @	11
calcined, pow'd	30.00	@35.00
Plaster of paris ℔ bbl.	1.50 @	1.70
dentists'	1.50 @	1.85
Pumice stone, original cks. ℔ lb.	2 @	4
selected lumps in bbls	4½@	6
powdered, pure, bbls	1½@	2
Putty, com'l, bbls., tubs 100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.20
pure, in do	1.50 @	1.75
linseed oil, in do	2.75 @	2.90
colored, in do	2.75 @	2.90
white lead, in do	3.25 @	4.00
com'l in 12½, 25, 50 lb. tins	1.50 @	1.90
pure, in do	1.50 @	1.90
linseed oil, in do	3.15 @	3.35
colored, in do	3.15 @	3.35
Putty, com'l, in 1, 2, 3, 5 lb. tins	3.65 @	3.25
pure, in do	2.95 @	3.85
linseed oil, in do	4.25 @	4.60
colored, in do	4.25 @	4.60
white lead, in do	4.25 @	4.60
com'l, in bladders	1.70 @	2.00
pure, in do	2.05 @	2.20
linseed oil, in do	3.35 @	6.50
Rotten stone, orig'l casks ℔ lb.	4 @	7½
selected lumps	5½@	20
powdered, in bbls	2½@	4
Soapstone, pow'd, in bags ℔ ton.	10.00	@12.00
Silex	12.00	@40.00
Smalt, German blue ℔ lb.	6 @	10
super, black	4 @	7
Talc, American ℔ ton.	15.00	@20.00
French	15.00	@25.00
Italian	35.00	@40.00
Terra alba, Am. No. 1 ... 100 lbs.	75 @	80
No. 2	60 @	65
English	90 @	1.00
French	80 @	1.00
Whiting, commercial	45 @	50
gliders'	55 @	65
extra gliders'	55 @	68
American paris white	70 @	75
English cliffstone	75 @	1.10

METALLIC PAINTS

Brown ℔ ton.	18.00	@20.00
Red	14.00	@18.00

GLUES

Extra white ℔ lb.	18 @	24
Medium white	12 @	18
Cabinet	13 @	15
Low grade	10 @	12
Foot stock, white	12 @	14
brown	9 @	11
Common bone	7½@	9
Irish	13 @	15
French	10 @	40
German hide	12 @	18
common	10 @	12
Fish, liquid (in bbls. 50 gals. each) ℔ gal.	70 @	1.40

COLORS IN OIL

Black coach, japan ℔ lb.	20 @	30
in oil	14 @	18
drop	14 @	16
lampblack	12 @	14
Blue, Chinese	36 @	46
Prussian	32 @	36
ultramarine	13 @	16
Brown, sienna, burnt	12 @	15
raw	12 @	15
Umber, burnt	11 @	14
raw	11 @	14
Vandyke brown	11 @	14
Green, chrome	12 @	16
paris	— @	24
Red, Indian	12 @	14
Venetian	6 @	8
Yellow, chrome	16 @	20
ocher, French	6 @	8

SHELLAC.

D. C.	20 @	21
V. S. O.	19½@	20
Diamond I	19 @	19½
Fine orange	17½@	18
Second orange	16 @	17
T. N., "U. S. S. A." standard	14½@	15
T. N., pure	14½@	15
A. C. garnet	15 @	16
Kala button	12½@	13
Button	22½@	23
Bleached commercial	14 @	15
Bone dry	18½@	19

VARNISH GUMS

Egyptian asphaltum ℔ lb.	15 @	30
Cuban ℔ ton.	80.00	@60.00
Mexican	25.00	@60.00
Barbadoes ℔ lb.	5 @	8½
California	22.50	@30.00
Texas	16.00	@20.00
Trinidad	25.00	@30.00
Malta	25 @	—
Gilsonite	36.00	@50.00
Manjak	25.00	@50.00
Zanzibar, bean, pea white	25 @	30
pea white	20 @	—
sorts	55 @	58
bean and pea	24 @	26
Manila, pale	15 @	18
dark, hard	15 @	—
bright amber	15 @	15
standard sorts	8 @	8½
extra nubs, No. 1	— @	9
nubs, No. 1	8½@	—
chips, No. 1	7 @	7½
Congo copal picture	30 @	34
white	25 @	30
amber	18 @	23
dark	12 @	17
Pontinak, selected fine	22 @	24
straight	16 @	17
No. 1	13½@	15
No. 2	9 @	11
nubs	7 @	8
chips	7 @	7¾
Damar, Batavia	17½@	—
Singapore, No. 3	8 @	8½
extra Singapore, No. 2	14 @	—
Kauri, No. 1	50 @	—
No. 2	32 @	—
No. 3	17 @	18
bright chips	— @	—
ordinary chips	15½@	16
B X	30 @	33
B 1 ordinary	20 @	22
B 2	13½@	16
brown chips, ordinary	7½@	9
brown chips, extra	14 @	20
bright dust	10 @	12
brown dust	3½@	4
ordinary dust white	7 @	8
brown No. 3	8 @	11
X dark	55 @	60
XX pale	60 @	65
XXX pale	65 @	70
XXXX extra pale	75 @	80
XXXXX picture quality	80 @	90

NAVAL STORES

Spirits of turpentine	48¾@	49
Wood turpentine, steam distilled	34 @	46
destructively distilled	36 @	38
low grades	28 @	34
Rosin, common to good strained ℔ 280 lbs.	4.00 @	4.10
Large Florida graded rosins— B	4.20 @	—
D	4.30 @	—
E	4.30 @	—
F	4.30 @	—
G	4.40 @	—
H	4.40 @	—
I	4.45 @	—
K	4.70 @	4.85
M	5.15 @	5.30
N	6.00 @	6.25
W. G.	6.20 @	6.30
W. W.	6.75 @	—
Pitch, barrels (200 pounds)	3.75 @	4.00
Tar, kiln burned	6.50 @	6.75
Retort	6.00 @	6.50

WINDOW GLASS

EASTERN PRICE LIST.

SINGLE.

United Inches.	AA.	A.	B.
25	$32.00	$26.75	$25.50
34	33.50	28.00	26.75
40	36.00	30.00	28.00
50	37.50	31.75	29.50
55	36.00	30.00	29.00
60	40.00	34.75	31.00
70	42.75	38.50	33.75
80	48.75	44.50	38.50
84	50.00	47.50	41.75

DOUBLE.

United Inches.	AA.	A.	B.
25	$42.75	$37.50	$35.50
34	46.75	41.50	38.75
40	52.00	45.50	41.50
50	56.00	49.50	46.00
54	57.50	50.75	46.75
60	58.75	52.00	47.50
70	62.75	56.00	50.75
80	68.00	61.50	55.50
84	69.50	62.75	56.75
90	73.50	66.75	61.50
94	74.75	68.00	62.75
100	88.00	80.00	74.75
105	94.75	86.75	80.00
110	105.50	97.50	90.75
115	118.75	108.00	101.50
120	140.00	126.75	120.00
125	153.50	140.25	133.50
130	167.00	153.75	147.00

Discount 90 and 15 per cent. on single and 90 and 20 per cent. on double.

An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. All glass 54 inches wide or wider, not making more than 115 united inches, will be charged in the 120 united inches bracket.

WESTERN PRICE LIST.

SINGLE.

United Inches.	AA.	A.	B.
25	$32.00	$26.75	$25.50
34	33.50	28.00	26.75
40	36.00	30.00	28.00
50	37.50	31.75	29.50
54	38.75	32.75	30.00
60	40.00	34.75	31.00
70	42.75	38.50	33.75
80	48.75	44.50	38.50
84	52.00	47.50	41.75

DOUBLE.

United Inches.	AA.	A.	B.
25	$42.75	$37.50	$35.50
34	46.75	41.50	38.75
40	52.00	45.50	41.50
50	56.00	49.50	46.00
54	57.50	50.75	46.75
60	58.75	52.00	47.50
70	62.75	56.00	50.75
80	68.00	61.50	55.50
84	69.50	62.75	56.75
90	73.50	66.75	61.50
94	74.75	68.00	62.75
100	88.00	80.00	74.75
105	94.75	86.75	80.00
110	105.50	97.50	90.75
115	118.75	108.00	101.50
120	140.00	126.75	120.00
125	153.50	140.25	133.50
130	167.00	153.75	147.00

Discount 90 and 30 per cent. on single and double.

An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. All glass 54 inches wide or wider, not making more than 116 united inches, will be charged in the 120 united inches bracket.

OPIUM

Opium, cs	7.45 @	7.50
jobbing lots	7.50 @	7.55
powdered	8.40 @	8.50
granular	8.50 @	8.60

MORPHINE

Morphine, bulk ℔ oz.	4.70 @	4.85
oz. vials	4.75 @	4.90
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	4.95 @	5.10
¼-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	5.00 @	5.15

The inside prices apply to 50-oz. lots in one delivery or in equal monthly shipments of not less than 25 ounces each within 60 days.

CODEINE

Codeine, alkaloid, bulk ℔ oz.	5.75 @	5.90
ounces	5.80 @	5.95
eighths	6.00 @	6.15

Sulphate 25c. and phosphate 50c. per oz. less than pure. The inside prices apply to 10-oz lots, in one delivery.

QUININE

Quinine, 100-oz. tins ℔ oz.	36 @	—
50-oz. tins	36½@	—
25-oz. tins	37 @	—
5-oz. tins	28 @	—
1-oz. tins	31 @	—
German outside	Nominal	
Java	Nominal	
Amsterdam	Nominal	
Cinchona, sulphate	7 @	8
Cinchonidia, sulphate	16 @	18

SUNDRY DRUGS AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Acetanilid, C. P., in bbls	21½@	22
Acetphenetidin ℔ lb.	80 @	82½
Acetone	10½@	11½
Agar agar	37 @	50
Alcohol, 188 proof ℔ gal.	2.48 @	2.50
190 proof, U. S. P.	2.50 @	2.52
cologne, spirit, 190 proof	2.53 @	2.55
ref. wood, 95 per cent	45 @	47
97 per cent	50 @	53
purified	80 @	—
denatured, 180 proof	33 @	35
188 proof	34 @	36
Aloin ℔ lb.	68 @	70
Ambergris, black ℔ oz.	12.00	@15.00
gray	22.50	@27.50
Ammonia, carb., domestic ℔ lb.	8 @	8¼
foreign	8 @	8¼
Amyl acetate ℔ gal.	1.55 @	1.60
Antimony, needle, fine powder	5 @	—

Areca nuts	5 @	5½
Balm of Gilead buds	24 @	25
Barium, chlorate	13 @	13½
chloride	Nominal	
nitrate	5¾@	6
Bay rum, Porto Rico	1.55 @	1.60
St. Thomas	2.95 @	3.00
Bismuth, citrate	2.50 @	2.55
salicylate	1.60 @	1.65
subcarbonate	2.10 @	2.15
subgallate	1.60 @	1.70
subnitrate	1.80 @	1.85
Blue pill	40 @	44
Borax, crystals, in bags	3¾@	4½
barrels	4¼@	4½
Bordeaux mixture, paste	3½@	6
powder	7 @	10
Bromide, ammonium	49 @	50
potassium crystals	39 @	40
sodium	45 @	48
Bromine, bulk	50 @	55
Burgundy, pitch	4 @	4½
Caffeine	3.65 @	3.75
Calomel, American	60 @	66
English	58 @	60
Camphor, monobromated	1.00 @	1.10
Cantharides, Chinese	Nominal	
powdered	1.60 @	—
Russian	2.00 @	2.10
powdered	2.25 @	2.50
Carbon, bisulphide	6½@	8
Cassia, fistula	6½@	7
Castile soap, white, pure	11½@	12½
Marseilles	8 @	10
green, pure	8¾@	9½
ordinary	6½@	8
mottled, pure	7½@	9
ordinary	6½@	7
Castor oil, No. 1, bbls	8½@	8¾
cases	9 @	9½
No. 3	8 @	8¾
Chalk, precipitated, light, casks	4 @	4½
heavy	3 @	3½
Chloral hydrate	31 @	43
Chloroform	20 @	25
Civet	1.50 @	2.00
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	2.60 @	3.10
Cocoa butter, 12-lb. boxes	33½@	35
bulk	31½@	33
Codliver oil, New'f'dland	— @	—
Norwegian	17.00 @	20.00
Colocynth apples, Spanish	18 @	20
Trieste, all whole	19 @	20
pulp, U. S. P.	23 @	24
Corn syrup, 42 deg.	2.16 @	—
sugar, pure food	2.10 @	—
Corrosive sublimate, crystals	51 @	61
powdered	51 @	57
Cumarin, refined	3.10 @	3.35
Creosote, beechwood	53 @	55
Cuttlefish, Trieste	14½@	15
French	12½@	13
jewelers', large	70 @	75
jewelers', small	50 @	52
Dragon's blood, mass, ordinary	25 @	27
reeds	47 @	48
Epsom salts, dom.	1.00 @	1.10
foreign	1.00 @	1.10
Ergot, Russian	54 @	55
Spanish	68 @	70
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	18 @	24
washed	18 @	27
U. S. P., 1880	22 @	28
Eucalyptol	75 @	80
Formaldehyde, 40 per cent	8½@	9½
Fusel oil, crude	1.10 @	1.15
refined	1.60 @	1.65
Gelatine, silver	26 @	29
gold	35 @	37
Glycerine, C. P., in bulk	19¾@	—
drums and bbls. added.		
C. P., in cans	20¾@	—
dynamite, drums included	19 @	19¼
soap lye, loose	13 @	13¼
saponification, loose	14¾@	15
Grains of Paradise	15 @	16
Guaiacol, liquid	1.70 @	1.80
Guarana	1.80 @	1.90
Haarlem oil	1.65 @	1.70
Hops, New York, 1913 prime	41 @	43
Pacific Coast, 1913 prime	22 @	23
Hydrogen peroxide	4.00 @	9.00
Hypophosphite, lime	52 @	54
potash	57 @	59
soda	57 @	59
Iceland moss	5½@	6
Iodine, resublimed	3.55 @	3.60
Iodoform	4.00 @	4.05
Irish moss, ordinary	6 @	7
bleached	8 @	15
Isinglass, Russian	3.50 @	3.75
American	71 @	76
Kola nuts, West Indian	8 @	9
Licorice, mass, Greek	10 @	13
Spanish	16½@	20
stick, domestic	16½@	20
foreign	24 @	25
Lithia, carb	65 @	70
Lupulin	1.75 @	2.00
Lycopodium	38 @	40
Magnesia, carb	5½@	6
Manna, large flake	85 @	90
small flake	39 @	42
sorts	— @	60
Menthol	2.95 @	3.05
Mercury, bisulphate	42 @	46
Mercurial ointment, 33⅓ per cent	35 @	38
50 per cent	45 @	46
Milk powder	11 @	13
Morphine, diacetyl	5.50 @	5.95
Musk, pods, Cab.	8.00 @	8.50
Tonquin	13.00 @	15.00
grain, Cab.	12.00 @	15.00
Tonquin	16.00 @	19.00
druggists'	16.00 @	16.50
synthetic	1.75 @	3.00
Myrbane oil	6½@	7
Naphthaline balls	2.35 @	2.50
flakes	2.35 @	2.50
Nitrate of silver	34½@	36½
Nux vomica	4 @	5
powdered	7½@	8
Petrolatum, bbls., light amber	3 @	3½
cream	4½@	6
lily white	7 @	9
snow white	10 @	11
Phosphorus	45 @	1.00
Pilocarpine	4.00 @	5.00
Poppy heads	25 @	35
Precipitate, red	75 @	80
white	75 @	80
Potash, permanganate	9½@	10
cyanide, bulk	19 @	22
iodide, bulk	2.95 @	3.00
Quicksilver, jobbing lots	52 @	54
Russian white paraffine oil, technical	38 @	45
pharmaceutical	40 @	65
Resorcin	80 @	85
Rochelle salts	17½@	18
Saccharine	1.15 @	1.25
Salicine, bulk	3.75 @	3.85
Salol, bulk	55 @	57½
1-lb. bottles	75 @	77
½-lb. bottles	80 @	82
¼-lb. bottles	1.00 @	1.02
Santonine, crystals, bulk	29.70 @	30.00
powdered	30.20 @	30.50
Seidlitz mixture	14 @	14½
Soda benzoate, granular	23¾@	24
powdered	24¾@	25
nitrite	5¾@	5¾
salicylate	27 @	28
Soluble cotton	80 @	1.00
St. John's bread	2¾@	3
Strontia, nitrate	7½@	8
Strychnine crystals, bulk	46 @	56
1-oz. vials	61 @	61
¼-oz. vials	71 @	81
Styrax	18 @	20
Sugar of milk, powdered	12 @	13
Sulphur, roll	1.85 @	2.15
flour	2.00 @	2.40
flowers	2.20 @	2.60
Tamarinds	4½@	5
Tamarinds	2.50 @	2.75
Tartar emetic, in casks	22½@	23
Thymol	2.10 @	2.15
Vanillin	33 @	34
Venice, turpentine, art.	8½@	9
true	23½@	25

ACIDS

Benzoate, true	11½@	13
ex toluol	23 @	24
Boric crystals	7 @	8
powdered	7½@	8
Carbolic, crystals, drums	7½@	8½
bottles, pound	13 @	14
Citric, crystals, domestic	53 @	53½
Phosphoric, S. G., 1,750	20 @	24½
S. G., 1,710	19½@	24
Pyrogallic	1.30 @	1.40
Salicylic	22½@	23
Tannic, phar. bulk	50 @	51
U. S. P., bulk	55 @	56

BALSAMS

Copaiba, South American	41 @	42
Para	44 @	45
Fir, Canada	10.00 @	10.50
Oregon	75 @	1.00
Peru	1.50 @	1.60
Tolu	50 @	52½

BARKS

Angostura	14½@	18
Bayberry	5 @	6½
Black haw of root	17 @	18
of tree	4½@	5
Buckthorn, true	20 @	22
Canella, alba	8 @	10
Cascara sagrada	8 @	10½
Cascarilla quills, long	22 @	24
quills, medium	18 @	19
siftings	11 @	12
Cinchona, red, quills	20 @	28
broken	12 @	18
yellow, quills	18 @	28
broken	Nominal	
Condurango	12½@	14
Cottonroot	6½@	7
Cramp	6½@	7
Dogwood, Jamaica	5 @	6
Elm, bundles, select	17 @	19
grinding	9 @	9½
Lemon peel	6½@	7
Mezereon	9 @	10
Oak, red	8 @	9
white	8 @	8
Orange peel, bitter, Curacao, ¼s	4 @	8
sweet, Malaga, ribbons	8 @	10
quarters	Nominal	
sweet, Trieste	6 @	7
Prickly ash, Southern	14 @	16
Northern	14 @	16
Pomegranate	12 @	13
of fruit	6 @	7
Quebracho	10 @	11
Sassafras, ordinary	12 @	15
select	16 @	18
Simaruba	11 @	12
Soap, whole	9 @	10
cut	10½@	11
crushed	9¾@	10
Tonga	40 @	42
Wahoo of root	42 @	50
of tree	15 @	18
Wild cherry	7 @	8
Witch hazel	3½@	4
White pine	4 @	5
White poplar	3½@	4

BEANS

Calabar	35 @	38
St. Ignatius	18 @	20
Tonka, Angostura	1.50 @	1.60
Para	Nominal	
Surinam, crystallized	1.10 @	1.15
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	4.00 @	5.00
cuts	3.12½@	3.50
Bourbon	3.37½@	4.00
South American	3.50 @	3.75
Tahiti, white label	Nominal	
green label	2.25 @	2.35

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	38 @	40
XX	42 @	44
powdered	42 @	44
Fish (coculus indicus)	3½@	4
Juniper	3½@	4
Laurel	5 @	6
Prickly ash	25 @	30
Saw palmetto	9 @	10
Sloe	10 @	17

ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond, bitter	3.50 @	6.50
artificial	40 @	45
sweet true	80 @	90
peach-kernel	25 @	26
Amber, crude	12 @	14
rectified	20 @	22½
Anise	1.55 @	1.60
Bay	2.40 @	2.50
Bergamot	5.00 @	5.15
Bois de rose	4.00 @	4.50
Cade	16 @	20
Cajeput	57½@	65
Camphor, light color, heavy gravity	13 @	14
Japanese, white	12½@	13
Cassia, 75@80 per cent. technical	82½@	85
lead free	97½@	1.07½
lead free, U. S. P.	1.27½@	1.30
redistilled	1.30 @	1.40
Cedar leaf	60 @	65
wood	14 @	16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	6.50 @	14.00
Ceylon, Ceylon	48 @	49
Java	1.25 @	1.30
Cloves, cans	97½@	1.00
bottles	1.00 @	1.02½
Copaiba	90 @	95
Coriander	5.50 @	7.50
Croton	90 @	1.00
Cubeb	2.75 @	2.85
Erigeron	1.30 @	1.40
Eucalyptus, Australian	45 @	50
Fennel seed, sweet	1.90 @	2.00
Geranium, Turkish	3.00 @	3.25
rose, Africa	4.75 @	5.00
Bourbon	3.25 @	3.35
Ginger	4.25 @	4.40
Gingergrass	1.75 @	2.00
Hemlock	50 @	55
Juniper berries, rectified	75 @	1.06
twice rectified	85 @	1.00
wood	23 @	25
Lavender flowers	3.75 @	4.00
spike	90 @	1.10
garden	52½@	70
Lemon	2.00 @	2.15
Lemongrass	1.05 @	1.10
Limes, expressed	3.25 @	3.50
distilled	75 @	80
Linaloe	3.75 @	4.00
Mace, distilled	70 @	75
expressed	75 @	80
Malefern	1.90 @	2.20
Mustard, natural	3.50 @	4.00
artificial	1.25 @	1.30
Neroli, petale	51.00 @	55.00
bigarade	40.00 @	50.00
Nutmegs	70 @	75
Orange	2.15 @	2.30
Origanum	17 @	45
Patchouli	4.00 @	4.85
Pennyroyal, American	1.75 @	2.00
French	1.05 @	1.25
Peppermint, tins	3.00 @	3.25
bottles	4.15 @	4.20
Petitgrain, French	4.75 @	5.00
South American	3.25 @	3.50
Pimento	1.70 @	2.00
Pine needles	36 @	38
Rose, natural	10.00 @	12.00
artificial	2.00 @	3.00
Rosemary flowers, French	70 @	75
Trieste	55 @	60
Safrol	27 @	28
Sandalwood, East India	4.65 @	5.10
West India	1.15 @	1.25
Sassafras, natural	55 @	65
artificial	22 @	23
Savin	1.80 @	1.90
Spearmint	2.75 @	3.00
Spruce	45 @	55
Tansy	3.75 @	4.00
Thyme, red, French	1.30 @	1.40
white, French	1.40 @	1.50
Wintergreen (sweet birch)	1.45 @	2.00
synthetic	27½@	30½
leaf (gaultherial)	4.25 @	4.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	1.40 @	1.50
Wormwood	3.25 @	3.40

FLOWERS

Arnica	12 @	12½
Calendula, German	42 @	45
Chamomile, Roman	14 @	16
German, true	Nominal	
Hungarian, old crop	16 @	22
Clover tops	8 @	9
Elder	11 @	13
Hisect, open	15 @	20
closed	32 @	34
powdered flowers and stems	14 @	16
powdered, flowers	22 @	40
Lavender, ordinary	20 @	22
select	28 @	31
Linden	35 @	—
Poppy, red	40 @	45
Saffron, American	44 @	47
Valencia	11.50 @	11.75

MEDICINAL AND OTHER GUMS.

Aloes, Curacao, cases	9¾@	10
in gourds	9½@	10
Barbadoes, true	1.15 @	1.20
Cape	8 @	9½
Socotrine	22 @	23
Arabic, firsts	25 @	35
seconds	19 @	23
thirds	15 @	25
fourths	14 @	16
sorts, amber	10 @	10½
white	15 @	16
Ammoniac, tears	20 @	25
Asafoetida	25 @	1.20
Benzoin, Siam	1.50 @	2.00
Sumatra	34 @	40
Camphor, Am., ref'd bbls., bulk	— @	44½
cases of 100 blocks	— @	45
squares of 4 ozs	— @	45½
16s, in 1-lb. cartons	— @	46
24s and 32s, in 1-lb. cartons	47½@	48
foreign, refined	44½@	48
Chicle	60 @	65
Euphorbium	12 @	14
Galbanum	60 @	70
Gamboge, pipe	66 @	70
broken	65 @	67½
Guaiac	37 @	50
Kadaya, whole	9 @	17
powdered	15 @	22
Kino	22 @	35
Mastic	60 @	62
Myrrh, select	16 @	20
sorts	15 @	18
siftings	13 @	15
Olibanum, siftings	4½@	5
sorts	9½@	10
tears	10 @	12
Sandarac	19 @	20
Scammony, resin	1.75 @	2.00
Aleppo	2.50 @	2.75
Virgin	3.50 @	6.50
Senegal, picked	14 @	22
sorts	11½@	12½
Spruce	85 @	1.15
Thus	280 lbs. 9.00 @	10.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts	1.10 @	1.20
seconds	80 @	90
thirds	65 @	75
sorts	30 @	35
Turkey, firsts	85 @	90
seconds	60 @	70
thirds	40 @	50

HERBS AND LEAVES

Aconite	7 @	8
Bay, true	10 @	15
Buchu, short	1.40 @	1.45
long	1.30 @	1.35
Belladonna	50 @	55
Cannabis indica, tops	1.55 @	1.65
Chiretta	14 @	16
Coca, Huanoco	30 @	—
Truxillo	25 @	—
Coltsfoot	6 @	6½
Conium	6 @	6½
Damiana	8 @	9
Deer tongue	7½@	8
Digitalis	7½@	8½
Eucalyptus	4 @	4½
Euphorbia pilulifera	14 @	15
Grindelia robusta	5 @	6
Henbane, German	15 @	19
Russian	7 @	9
Henna	13 @	14
Horehound	6¾@	7
Jaborandi	14 @	15
Laurel	3⅝@	3⅝
Lobelia	9½@	10
Matico	25 @	30
Marjoram, German	18 @	21
French	10 @	10½
Pennyroyal	4 @	5
Peppermint, American	11 @	12
German	42 @	45
Pichi	12 @	18
Pulsatilla	30 @	35
Prince's pine	8 @	10
Rose, red	1.75 @	2.00
Rosemary	3 @	4
Rue	8½@	9
Sage, stemless	4 @	4½
grinding	8 @	8½
Savory	3⅞@	4⅛
Skullcap, U. S. P.	20 @	22
Senna, Alex., whole leaf	35 @	38
half leaf	30 @	33
siftings	13 @	16
Tinnevelly	6 @	11
pods	5 @	6
Spearmint, American	18 @	20
Stramonium	7½@	8½
Thyme	4¾@	5
Uva ursi	3½@	4
Witchhazel	5 @	5½
Wormwood, foreign	7 @	7½
Yerba santa	8 @	9

ROOTS

Aconite, German	11 @	12
Alkanet	6 @	6½
Althea, whole	16 @	18
cut	22 @	24
Angelica, German	18 @	20
American	15 @	16
Arnica, Montana	40 @	45
Arrowroot, Bermuda	45 @	50
St. Vincent, bbls	8 @	9
Belladonna atropa	10 @	11
Berberis aquifolium	11 @	12
Bitter	24 @	28
Blood	9 @	9½
Blueflag	13 @	15
Bryonia	12 @	—
Burdock	7 @	8
Calamus, bleached	23 @	25
unbleached	9 @	10
Cohosh, black	4 @	4½
blue	5 @	6
Colchicum	11 @	12
Colombo	6 @	7
Culvers	14 @	17
Dandelion, German	10½@	11
Doggrass	6½@	7
Echinacea	22 @	24
Elecampane	6½@	7
Galangal	8 @	9
Geranium	4 @	5
Gelsemium	5 @	6
Gentian	6½@	6¾
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	8 @	11
bleached	15 @	16
Ginseng, wild Southern	6.00 @	6.25
Northwestern	6.25 @	7.00
Eastern	6.25 @	7.00
cultivated	5.00 @	5.50
Golden seal	4.50 @	4.75
powdered	5.15 @	5.25
Hellebore, white	9 @	10
black	6 @	6½
powdered, white	10 @	11
Hydrangea	5 @	5½
Ipecac, Cartagena	1.42½@	1.45
Rio	2.00 @	2.10
Jalap	12 @	18
Kava kava	18 @	20
Lady slipper	24 @	25
Licorice, in bales	4½@	5½
selected, bundles	9 @	11
Lovage, American	30 @	50
German	22 @	25
Manaca, true	60 @	70
Mandrake	11 @	13
Musk, Russian	12 @	15
Orris, Florentine, bold	19 @	20
small	17 @	18
Verona	14 @	15
fingers	75 @	—
Pareira brava	14 @	16
Pellitory	20 @	22
Pink, true	65 @	75
Pleurisy	15 @	16
Poke	5½@	6
Rhatany	11 @	12
Rhubarb, Shensi	80 @	—
high dried	15 @	16
chippings	19 @	20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	65 @	70
Mexican	30 @	32
Senega, Southwestern	50 @	60
Northwestern	58 @	60
Serpentaria	42 @	44
Skunk cabbage	10 @	12
Snake, Canada	14 @	85
Spikenard	10 @	12
Squaw vine	8 @	9
Squills, white	4½@	4½
Stillingia	6 @	7
Stone	6 @	7
Unicorn, false (helonias)	50 @	55
true (aletris)	26 @	30
Valerian, Belgian	7 @	7½
German	15 @	16
English	25 @	30
Wild yam	6 @	6½
Yellow dock	6 @	7
Zodeary	4½@	5

SEEDS

Anise, Italian	12 @	12½
Spanish	10 @	10½
star	19½@	19¾
Canary, Sicily	6½@	7
Smyrna	5.80 @	5.85
South American	5.75 @	5.85
Caraway	7⅝@	7¾
Cardamoms, bleached	1.30 @	1.75
decorticated	1.15 @	1.30
Celery	17½@	18
Colchicum	20 @	21
Conium	9 @	10
Coriander, natural	4¼@	5
bleached	5 @	6
Cumin, Malta	10 @	11
Morocco	9¾@	10½
Dill	8½@	9
Fennel, German, large	10 @	12
small	8 @	8½
Italian	7 @	7½
Roumanian	Nominal	
Flax	10.00 @	10.25
ground	5¼@	5½
Foenugreek	5 @	5½
Hemp, Manchurian	2½@	3
Russian	2½@	3
Larkspur	25 @	30
Lobelia	25 @	27
Millet, natural	1.90 @	2.20
hulled	4¼@	4¾
Mustard, Bari, brown	6 @	6½
California, brown	5 @	5½
Sicily, brown	4¾@	4¾
Trieste, brown	5¾@	6¼
English, yellow	6 @	6½
German, yellow	6 @	6¼
Parsley	4 @	4¾
Poppy, Dutch	20 @	21
German	6½@	6½
Pumpkin	5¾@	6¼
Quince	12 @	15
Rape, English	60 @	70
German	5¾@	6¼
Sabadilla	4¼@	4¾
Stavesacre	15 @	16
Stramonium	10½@	11
Strophanthus, Kombe	8 @	8¼
Hispidus	40 @	42
Sunflower, striped	38 @	40
Worm, Levant	3½@	4
American	36 @	38
	9½@	10

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	17¾@	18
shortstick	10½@	11
Batavia No. 3	9½@	11
No. 1, Saigon rolls	28½@	29
China, cs.	7⅝@	7½
broken extra	5⅝@	5½
buds	11½@	12
Chillies, Japan	13½@	14
Mombassa	14½@	15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1	30 @	31
No. 2	29 @	30
No. 3	27 @	28
Cloves, Amboyna	26 @	26½
Zanzibar	15¼@	15½
Penang	28½@	29
Ginger, Cochin, "A, B, C"	6¼@	6½
Cochin "D"	5¼@	5½
Africa, No. 1	4⅞@	5
Japan	5¼@	5½
Mace, Banda	64 @	64½
Penang, No. 1	61 @	62
Penang, No. 2	56 @	57
No. 2 Batavia	49 @	50
Nutmegs, 105s to 110s	13½@	13¾
75s to 80s	14¾@	15
grinding	13½@	13¾
Paprika, Hungarian	26 @	29
Spanish	16 @	19
Pepper, black, Singapore	11¼@	11½
Acheen	10⅝@	10¾
Aleppy	11¼@	11½
Lampong	10½@	10¾
Tellicherry	11⅛@	11⅝
white, Singapore	18½@	19
Penang	16½@	16¾
Pimento	4 @	4¼

WAXES

Bayberry	27 @	30
Beeswax, white pure	47½@	50
yellow, crude	39 @	40
yellow, refined	40 @	41
Candelilla	22 @	24
Carnauba, Flor.	50 @	51
No. 1	45 @	46
No. 2, regular	42½@	43
No. 2, North Country	32 @	33
No. 3	33 @	33½
North Country	29 @	30
Ceresin, yellow	12 @	22
white	14 @	28
Japan	11 @	11½
Montan, crude	6½@	7½
bleached	24 @	25
Ozokerite, crude, brown	21 @	22
green	25 @	30
refined white	25 @	30
refined yellow	25 @	30

Paraffine	— @	—
120@122 m. p.	3⅛@	3¼
122@124 m. p.	3½@	3¾
124@126 m. p.	3½@	3¾
128@130 m. p.	3½@	3¾
refined, domestic, 120 m. p.	4¼@	4¾
125 m. p.	4¾@	5
130 m. p.	5¼@	5½
135 m p.	6¼@	6¾
refined, foreign, 125 m. p.	4½@	4¾
130 m p.	5 @	5¼
135 m. p.	5¾@	6
140 m. p.	6 @	6¼
Spermaceti, block	29 @	30
cakes	30 @	31

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48 per cent., in bags, f. o. b. works ... ℔ 100 lbs.	67½@	72½
light 58 per cent., in bags, f. o. b. works on the basis of 48 per cent.	57½@	62½
Bleach, over 35 per cent.	1.20 @	1.30
Salt cake, glassmakers', bulk	55 @	65
Soda, bicarb., English	2¾@	3
American, f. o. b. works	1 @	1.10
Soda caustic, domestic, f. o. b. works, in drums, 60 per cent.	1.55 @	1.60
70@76 per cent., in drums, f. o. b. works, on the basis of 60 per cent.	1.42½@	1.47½
powdered or granulated, 76 per cent.	2 @	2¼
Sal soda, American	60 @	80
Sulphide of soda, 30 per cent crystals, in barrels	1½@	1¾
60 per cent. fused or broken, iron barrels	2¼@	2½

ACIDS

Acid, acetic, 28 p. c., in bbls	1.50 @	1.65
glacial acetic, 99½ per cent., carboys	7¾@	8¼
hydrofluoric, 30 per cent., in bbls ... ℔ lb.	3 @	3½
48 per cent., in carboys	6 @	6½
52 per cent., in carboys	6½@	7
lactic acid, 22 per cent	1.90 @	2.00
oxalic, in casks	7¼@	7½
phosphoric	3.90 @	4.00
paste	5¾@	6
sulphuric, 60 deg	85 @	1.00
66 deg	1.00 @	1.10
battery acid, carboys	1 @	1¼
oleum	1¼@	1½
muriatic, 18 deg., in carboys	1.15 @	1.65
20 deg	1.30 @	1.65
22 deg	1.45 @	1.75
Aqua fortis, 36 deg. in carboys	3¾@	4½
38 deg	4 @	4¼
40 deg	4¼@	4¾
42 deg	4¾@	5
nitric, 30 deg., in carboys	3¾@	4¼
38 deg	4¼@	4¾
40 deg	4½@	4¾
42 deg	4¾@	5¼
tartaric crystals	— @	30¼
powdered	— @	30½

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS

Acetate of lime ... ℔ 100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.55
Acetate of lead, brown broken	7¼@	7½
white crystals	9½@	9¾
white broken	8¾@	9
Alum, lump	1.75 @	2.00
ground	1.85 @	2.00
powdered	2¾@	3
Anhydrous ammonia	— @	25
Antimony, needle, glassmakers' grade	3¾@	4
Antimony, oxide	6 @	6½
Aqua ammonia (in dms.), 16 deg. ℔ lb.	2¼@	2½
18 deg	2¾@	3
20 deg	3¼@	3½
26 deg	4¾@	5¼
Ammoniac, sal, gray	5⅞@	6½
granulated, white	6¼@	6½
lump	10 @	10½
Argols	2⅝@	19
Arsenic, white	3 @	3¼
red	5¾@	6¼
Arsenate of lead	4¾@	5¼
Barium chloride	32.00 @	32.50
Brimstone, crude, long ton	22.00 @	22.50
Carbonate of copper	13¼@	15
Carbon, tetrachloride, in drums	7 @	7¾
Cream tartar, crystals ... ℔ lb.	— @	23¾
powdered, 99 per cent	— @	24
Chlorate of soda, f. o. b. works	7¼@	8
Chloride of calcium ... ℔ 100 lbs.	60 @	65
Copperas, in barrels	65 @	75
Glauber's salt, in barrels	60 @	75
Nitrate of lead	8¼@	8½
Potash, chlor., crys., f.o.b. works	7¼@	7¾
powdered	7¼@	8
carb., calcined, 80@85 p. c.	3 @	3¼
calcined, 96@98 per cent	4¼@	4½
hydrated, 80@85 per cent	3¾@	4¾
caustic, 90 per cent	4.35 @	4.65
Saltpeter, crude	4¾@	5
refined	4¾@	5¾
Sulphate, alumina, low grade	90 @	1¼
high grade	1¼@	1¾
Sulphite of soda, crystals	2¼@	2¾
dry powdered	5¼@	6
Tin, oxide	35 @	37
Blue vitriol	4.50 @	4.70
Zinc, carbonate	8½@	9
chloride	4¼@	4¾
sulphate	2.35 @	2.65

AMMONIATES

Ammonia, sulph., foreign, prompt	2.58 @	—
futures	2.65 @	—
Ammonia, sulph., domestic, spot	2.55 @	—
futures	2.65 @	—
Fish scrap, drier, 11 p. c. ammonia and 14 p. c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. fish works. ℔ unit	3.00 &	10
wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, 3 p. c. phosphoric acid, delivered	— @	—
Ground fish guano, imported, 10 and 11 p. c. ammonia and 15-17 p. c. bone phosphate, c. i. f. N. Y., Balto. or Phila	— @	—
Tankage, 11 p. c. and 15 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	2.10 &	10
Tankage, 10 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, ground	2.90 &	10
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, ground	2.90 &	10
Tankage, concentrated, f. o. b. Chicago, 14 to 15 per cent., f. o. b. Chicago	3.00 &	10
Garbage, tankage, f.o.b. Chicago	9.00 @	—
Sheep manure, concentrated, f. o. b. Chicago ... ℔ ton	13.00 @	—
Hoofmeal, f. o. b. Chicago. ℔ unit	2.60 @	2.70
Dried blood, 12-13 p. c. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	3.00 @	—
Chicago	2.85 @	—
Nitrate of soda, 95 p. c. spot ... ℔ 100 lbs.	2.07½@	—
futures, 95 p. c.	2.12½@	—

PHOSPHATES

Acid phosphate ... ℔ unit	45 @	50
Bones, rough, hard ... ℔ ton	22.50 @	24.00
soft steamed unground	21.50 @	22.00
ground, steamed, 1¼ p. c. ammonia and 60 p. c. bone phosphate	20.00 @	21.00
ditto, 3 and 50 p. c.	23.50 @	24.00
raw, graund 4 p. c. ammonia and 50 p. c. bone phosphate	28.50 @	30.00
South Carolina phosphate rock, kiln dried, f. o. b. Ashley River	3.50 @	3.75
Florida land pebble phosphate rock, 68 per cent, f. o. b. Port Tampa, Fla.	3.00 @	3.25
Florida high grade phosphate hard rock 77 per cent., f. o. b. Florida ports	5.75 @	6.25
Tennessee pnosphate rock, f. o. b. Mt. Pleasant, domestic, 78@80 p. c. ... ℔ ton	5.00 @	5.50
75 p. c. guaranteed	4.75 @	5.00
68@72 p. c.	4.25 @	4.50

POTASHES

Muriate of potash, 80-85 per cent., basis 80 per cent., in bags	39.07 @	—
Muriate of potash, min. 95 per cent., basis 80 per cent., in bags	40.75 @	—
Muriate of potash, min. 98 per cent., basis 80 per cent., in bags	41.65 @	—
Sulphate of potash, 90-95 per cent., basis 80 per cent., in bags	47.57 @	—
Double manure sale, 48-53 per cent., basis 48 per cent., in bags	25.04 @	—
Manure salt, min. 20 per cent., K_2O, in bulk	13.58 @	—
Hardsalt, min. 16 per cent., K_2O, in bulk	10.87 @	—
Kainit, min. 12.4 per cent., K_2O, in bulk	8.36 @	—

PYRITES

Spanish crude, unwashed fines, per unit, averaging 48@52 p. c. of sulphur, ex ship	10½@	11
Spanish smalls, washed fines	10½@	11
Furnace size lump ore, washed, averaging 48@52 p. c. of sulphur	— @	13
Spanish lump, washed	— @	13
Furnace size, high grade, practically non-arsenical; less than 1-16 p. c. arsenic	13 @	13¾
Lump, unbroken, Spanish ore	— @	13½
Domestic concentrates, f. o. b. mill	7 @	9½

DYESTUFFS

Acetate of soda ... ℔ lb.	3¾@	4½
Acid, picric, kegs	50 @	55
tannic, commercial	35½@	37
crystals	58 @	65
Albumen, egg	40 @	70
blood	19 @	25
Alizarine, red	15½@	⅛
Alumina, chloride	1.80 @	2¼
Aniline oil	10½@	11
salts	8¾@	9
Annatto, fine	32 @	35
seed	7 @	7½
Antimony salt, 75 per cent	14 @	14½
65 per cent	11½@	12½
47 per cent	9¾@	10
Bichloride of tin, 50 deg	11¼@	11¾
Bichromate of potash	6¾@	7
Bichromate of soda	4¾@	4¾
Bisulphate of soda, not incl. pkg.	75 @	1.37½
Carmine of indigo	60 @	70
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver	— @	—
rosy black	—@	45
gray black	48 @	50
Fine Madras	50 @	53
Cudbear, French	12 @	15
concentrated	23 @	28
English	7¾@	10
Cutch, bales	5 @	6
boxes	— @	—
slabs	— @	—
Dextrine, imported potato	6 @	7
British gum	3.12 @	3.23
domestic potato	5½@	7
Divi-divi ... ℔ ton	45.00 @	55.00
Flavine ... ℔ lb.	40 @	60
Fustic, stick ... ℔ ton	12.00 @	23.00
young root	— @	45.00
Gambier, spot, ex store ... ℔ lb.	4½@	4¾
cube No. 1	5⅝@	6
cube No. 2	— @	—
Hypo. of soda, bbls ... ℔ cwt.	1.30 @	1.50
kegs	1.40 @	1.60
Indigo, Bengal, low grade ... ℔ lb.	67½@	—
medium	— @	75
high grade	80 @	95
Kurpahs	50 @	60
Guatemala	65 @	80
Madras	58 @	65
J. (synthetic)	18 @	20
Indigotine	95 @	1.80
Logwood, stick ... ℔ ton	15.00 @	20.00
roots	11.00 @	14.00
Madder, Dutch ... ℔ lb.	12 @	14
French	— @	—
Myrobolanes	27 @	34
Muriate of tin, 36 deg ... ℔ lb.	11 @	11½
52 deg	17 @	17½
Nitrate of iron, commercial	1¼@	1½
true	4 @	4½
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	16 @	16½
Chinese	15 @	15½
Persian berries	15 @	—
Phosphate of soda, com	2.10 @	2.30
Prussiate of soda	8⅝@	9
Prussiate of potash, yellow	12¼@	12⅝
red	21 @	23
Quercitron ... ℔ ton	22.00 @	25.00
Sago flour ... ℔ lb.	2⅝@	2⅞
Salts of tartar	5 @	7½
Silicate of soda, liquir	65 @	1.50
crystals	2 @	2¼
Soluble oil, 50 per cent	6¼@	10
50@85 per cent	11 @	12
Starch, corn, pearl	2.00 @	2.20
potato	5¼@	5½
rice	7 @	8
wheat	4⅞@	5¼
Stannate of soda	17 @	—
Sumac, Sicily No. 4 (29 per cent. tannic acid) shipment	— @	63.50
28 p. c. tannic acid, spot	62 @	65.00
28 p. c. tannic acid, shpts	— @	63.50
Tartar emetic	—@	21½
Tin crystals	23 @	—
Turmeric, Madras	4½@	4¾
Aleppy	4¼@	4½
Pubna	5½@	5¾
China	3½@	4¾
Cochin bulbs	2	
Turkey red oil	5½@	9
Zinc dust	5¾@	6

CHIPPED DYEWOOD

Barwood ... ℔ lb.	2 @	2½
Camwood	6 @	7
Fustic	1½@	2
Hypernic	2 @	3
Logwood	1¼@	1½
Red sanders	3 @	5

EXTRACTS

Archil, double ... ℔ lb.	8 @	10
concentrated	14 @	15
Barberry, French	22 @	28
Chestnut	3¾@	4
Oak	8 @	8½
Hemlock	2¾@	3½
Fustic, solid	8 @	11
liquid, 51 deg	6 @	8
Gall	12 @	15
Indigo	6 @	10
Logwood, solid	6 @	12
liquid, 51 deg	5 @	10
42 deg	4 @	6
crystals	10 @	15
Quebracho, solid	4¾@	5¼
51 deg	3½@	4
42 deg	2⅞@	3
Quercitron	2¾@	4
Palmetto	2¼@	2½
Persian berry	12 @	14
Sumac	3¾@	6¼

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

The prices of the following principal articles at the close of the market on the corresponding date of the three previous years will be of interest:—

CHEMICALS.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bleaching powder, over 35 p. c., 100 lbs	$1.20	$1.35	$1.17½
Brimstone, crude, dom.	22.00	22.00	22.00
Caustic soda, 60 p. c.	1.57½	1.65	1.80
Caustic soda, 76-78 p. c.	1.47½	1.55	1.70
Sal soda, Am.	.60	.60	.60
Soda, bicarb., Am.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Soda, alkali, 48 p. c.	.65	.72½	.80
Soda nitrate, 95 p. c., spot	2.47½	2.47½	2.47½
Cream tartar, crystals	.23¾	.23¾	.28½
Muriate of Potash, 80 p. c. 2,000 lbs	38.55	38.55	38.05
Chlorate of potash, crystals, f. o. b.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¾
Kainit, min., 12.4 p. c., 1.16 p. c. arsenic	8.40	8.45	8.25
PAINTS.			
White lead in oil	.06¾	.07¼	.07¼
Litharge, Am. powdered	.06½	.07	.05½
Paris green, bulk, kgs.	.12	.12	.13
Orange, mineral, Am.	.08½	.08½	.08½
Venetian red, English	1.15	1.15	1.15
Venetian red, American	.75	.75	.75
Barytes, white prime, foreign	19.00	18.50	18.50
Whiting, commercial	.45	.42	.45
DRUGS.			
Opium, cs ... ℔ cs	5.75	6.10	7.00
Morphine, bulk ... ℔ oz.	4.20	4.45	3.70
Quinine, 100-oz. tins	.23	.19½	.14
Alcohol, 190 U. S. P.	2.47	2.56	2.52
Borax crystals, bbls	.04	.03¾	.03¾
Beans, tonka, Angostura	2.00	5.50	4.50
Cuttlefish, Trieste	.15	.13	.15
Cubebs, ordinary	.40	.40	.42
Glycerine, C. P., bulk	.19¼	.18½	.22½
Oil, castor, bbls., No. 1	.09⅝	.10	.10½
Oil, cassia, technical	.85	.82½	.87½
Oil, cod liver, Nor.	24.00	20.00	33.00
Oil, peppermint, bottles	3.35	3.35	3.25
Oil, sassafras, natural	.55	.62½	.70
Quicksilver	.57	.60	.70
Asafœtida	.30	.70	1.00
Gum arabic, sorts, amber	.08	.10	.11½
Camphor, ref., bbls., Am.	.42½	.44	.45
Shellac, D. C.	.28	.20	.22
Senna, Alex., natural	.37	.21	.20
Senega root, N'western	.80	.62	.52½
Ipecac, Rio	2.00	2.35	1.85
Jalap	.20	.22	.30
Canary seed, Smyrna	.06½	.035	.02¾
Caraway seed	.06½	.07¾	.05
Mustard seed, Cal. brown	.05	.06¾	.06¼
Rapeseed, German	.04½	.05¼	.04
OILS.			
Cottonseed prime yellow summer	.09¾	.064	.05⅝
Olive, yellow, denatured	.83	.72	.80
Cocoanut, Ceylon ... lb.	.11¼	.08⅝	.09½
Lard, prime winter	.95	.86	.72
Linseed, 5-bbl. lots	.50	.70	.82
Sperm, bleached winter, cold test, 38 deg	.72	.72	.82
Whale, bleached, winter	.52	.52	.58
City linseed cake, domestic ... ℔ ton	27.00	32.50	33.00
Spirits of turpentine	.39	.46¾	.53
DYESTUFFS.			
Bichromate, potash	.06⅞	.07½	.07¾
Cochineal, Teneriffe, S.	..	.27½	.27½
Cutch	.04⅞	.05	.08
Gambier, lb.	.04⅝	.05½	.06
Indigo, Bengal, h. gde.	.80	.80	.80
Prussiate potash, yellow	.16	.16	.13¼
Starch, corn, bags	1.92	2.55	2.02½
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p. c.	72.00	56.00	50.00

TRADE AND NEWS ITEMS.

J. L. Medlin of Meredith, Fla., will rebuild the naval stores plant recently destroyed by fire.

M. A. Wall of the Pressed Steel Products Co., Sharon Pa., manufacturers of steel barrels, etc., was in New York last week.

Guy S. Boyd, Washington, D. C., representative of the Eli Lilly Co., spent a few days last week at the New York office of his company.

A. F. Bertine, of the essential oil house of James B. Horner, has just returned from a vacation trip to Shelter Islands, where he spent two weeks with his family.

Shipments of gambier from Singapore and Penang during the first half of July were 250 tons to the United States, 250 tons to Great Britain and 500 tons to the Continent.

On July 20, the steamer Mohawk arrived at New York from Tampico with a cargo of 37,000 barrels of crude petroleum in bulk, consigned to the Standard Oil Company.

Exports of cocoa from Guayaquil, Ecuador, for the five months ending with May, amounted to 54,664,500 pounds, as against 27,208,800 pounds in the same time last year.

The Inola Pipe Line Company, Inola, Okla., will construct a pipe line from the Cushing field to points in Oklahoma and Kansas. The pipe line will have a capacity of 22,000 barrels daily.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Albany, N. Y., by the Greystone Selica Products Company, a $200,000 concern. The incorporators are S. N. and C. H. Ryack, and H. M. Kahn.

The Chahokke Paint Company, Richmond, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000. H. D. Goddin is president of the new company, and A. T. Sheppard secretary and treasurer.

The Standard Oil Cloth Company, a New Jersey corporation capitalized at $6,000,000, has been succeeded by the Standard Oil Cloth Company of Ohio. The capital of the new concern is $7,000,000.

Thomas DeVilbiss, president and general manager of the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company, with Elton B. Andrews, the company's Eastern manager, sailed on July 21 for an extended tour of Europe.

The Sulphiro Company, New York, has been incorporated, to deal in chemicals, colors, etc., with an authorized capital stock of $40,000. The incorporators are K. E. Toomey, C. E. Kendrick and B. M. Kaye.

Captain W. C. Howe, for many years actively engaged in the oil business in the Pennsylvania fields, died on July 16 at his home in Kansas City, Mo., aged 81 years. He was a native of Clarion county, Pa., and served with distinction throughout the Civil War. In later years, he had followed production in other oil fields with marked success.

The 1913 production of sheet mica in this country amounted to 1,700,677 pounds, valued at $353,517, as compared with 845,483 pounds ($282,823) in 1912. Last year's production of scrap mica reached 5,322 short tons ($82,543), as against 3,226 short tons ($49,073) in 1912. Imports of mica in 1913 were valued at $751,000 for manufactured, and at $191,926 for cut and trimmed.

Charles Henry Libbey, president of the Graphite Lubricating Company of New Jersey, died on July 20 at his home in Bound Brook, N. J., at the age of 62. Mr. Libbey is survived by a daughter.

The case of the Clay County Cotton Oil Company against the Union Seed and Fertilizer Company, involving $77,000, which has been on trial at West Point, Miss., before Judge T. C. Kimbrough, resulted in a hung jury. This was the largest civil case ever tried in the county. Counsel from Vicksburg and Jackson, as well as Hope lawyers, were engaged in the case.

The steamer Crofton Hall, of the New York and South American Line, to make Baltimore a port of call, arrived there July 16, from Callao and other ports on the west coast of South America with some 3,500 tons of nitrate of soda. This was only a part of the load carried by the Crofton Hall, when she left Callao, her full capacity being 8,300 tons. She discharged 2,500 tons at Norfolk, and the remainder, after the Baltimore consignment is unloaded, will be taken to New York. This remainder amounts to 1,300 tons.

According to a report which comes to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington from Singapore, Straits Settlements, offers are to be received by the advisors of the government of the State of Perlis for a contract to drill a single deep bore at Bukit Arang to test the oil and coal bearing rocks in that State. Among the requirements by the State government is that the boring shall be to a depth of at least 500 feet, and the results are to be preserved and turned over to the government of the State of Perlis.

Harrison Anti-Narcotic Bill Prospects.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

The policy adopted by the Democratic majority of the Senate during the past few days is not calculated to give opportunity for the consideration of the Harrison anti-narcotic bill until after the anti-trust legislative program of President Wilson has been disposed of. Turning from all general legislation the Senate shows a disposition to consider only the anti-trust bills and conference reports on the appropriation bills until the legislative program is completed upon which President Wilson insists action shall be had before this session closes.

The meaning of this policy as adopted by the majority is that there will be no opportunity for general bills, including such as the anti-narcotic bill, unless the Senate shall determine to hold night sessions in the immediate future. This is not probable so long as the present hot weather continues at the national capital. One night session held two weeks ago was enough to convince the Senators that they did not care for more of that sort of thing.

So far as can be learned there is no such serious opposition to the Harrison anti-narcotic bill as would seem to be indicated by the long delay in the consideration of this bill. The Harrison measure is simply among scores of other desirable public bills that are not reached while the Senate is disposed to act upon the particular program. There will be some short speeches in opposition to particular features of the bill when it shall be reached, but no assurances are given by those in charge of the measure that they are expecting very early action by the Senate upon this bill. They have no doubt that the measure will pass and all that they can do is to await a favorable opportunity for the bill to be laid before the Senate for final action.

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DYESTUFFS, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

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Certified Food Colors — Phosphoric Acid
Naphthaline — Carbonate Magnesia
Cyanides — Binoxide Barium
Carbolic Acid — Carbon Tetrachloride
Benzole — Dried Egg Powder
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Acetone — Caustic Potash — Essential Oils
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DRUG MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, July 25, 1914.

In only a few departments of the drug market has there been any real activity within the week, because of the continued unwillingness on the part of most consumers to buy more than enough to meet their most pressing requirements, while there is still a prospect for further concessions in prices, due to the growing tendency of sellers to convert at least a portion of their stocks into cash at almost any figures. In most of the seasonable lines, however, there has been a fair volume of business, but, in many instances, the transactions in these commodities have been effected at steadily lowered prices, in consequence of the approach of new crop goods, which promise to reach large proportions and replenish the present depleted supplies. Some botanical drug crops, on the other hand, suggest such meager yields as to have brought about a further stiffening of sellers' views.

Of considerable interest among the week's developments have been the announcement by the New York City Health Commissioner of his inauguration of a campaign against proprietary and patent medicines, whose manufacturers are booming their sales with false or misleading representations as to the therapeutic value or other merits of these preparations and the issuance by the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture of a notice to importers of fennel, coriander, cardamom, anise and celery seeds, in which he has set forth new quality standards or ash tests for these seeds far different from those given in the present or Eighth Revision of the United States Pharmocopoeia, but strikingly like those proposed for the Ninth Revision of that work, which furnishes the criterion or guide for the quality of such seeds demanded for admission into the United States. Still another development of interest to the drug trade has been the announcement by the new State superintendent of weights and measures in Albany, N. Y., that he contemplates a rigid enforcement of the provisions of the Brooks net weight, measure and numerical count law, which he says is being violated in some instances by failure of manufacturers and jobbers to label their goods in accordance with this law's requirements.

The outlook for large yields in the Northwest and central West of peppermint and spearmint is forcing holders of the essential oils made of these botanical products to lower their prices still further, and the failure of the Sicilian lemon growers' syndicate to maintain their bullish operations and upward movement in the Messina essences in that country is resulting in additional concessions in prices for bergamot oil and to unceasing shading of prices for both lemon and orange oils. Other reductions in quotations made within the interval have included those for Spanish ergot, guarana, West Indian kola nuts, nitrate of silver, American saffron flowers, short buchu leaves, cannabis indica tops, henna leaves, Tinnevelly senna leaves, St. Vincent arrowroot, jalap root, Belgian valerian root, star anise seed, caraway seed, celery seed, No. 1 Saigon rolls and China cassia in cases and several grades of both black and white pepper. Advances, however, have been recorded in Curacao aloes in cases, aloin, areca nuts, chloroform, corn syrup and corn sugar, Trieste cuttlefish bone, cajeput oil, arnica flowers, Honduras sarsaparilla root, South American canary seed, Malta and Morocco cumin seed and No. 3 Ceylon cinnamon.

The principal changes which have been made in prices within the week follow:—

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Aloes, Curacao, in cases, 1c.	Ergot, Spanish, 2c.
Aloin, 3c.	Guarana, 10c.
Areca nuts, ½c.	Kola nuts, West Indian, ½c.
Chloroform, 1c.	Nitrate of silver, ¼c.
Corn syrup, 10c.	Bergamot oil, 10c.
Corn sugar, 10c.	Peppermint oil, in tins, 40c.; in bottles, 45c.
Cuttlefish bon, Trieste, ½c.	Spearmint oil, 25c.
Cajeput oil, 5c.	Saffron flowers, American, 3c.
Arnica flowers, ½c.	Buchu leaves, short, 5c.
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, 20c.	Cannabis indica, tops, 5c.
Canary seed, South American, 5c.	Henna leaves, 1c.
Cumin seed, Malta, 1c.; Morocco, 1½c.	Senna leaves, Tinnevelly, 1c.
Cinnamon, No. 3, Ceylon, 1c.	Arrowroot, St. Vincent, ½c.
	Jalap root, 1c.
	Valerian root, Belgian, 2c.
	Anise seed, star, ¼c.
	Caraway seed, ¼c.
	Celery seed, ¼c.
	Hemp seed, Russian, ½c.
	Cassia, No. 1 Saigon rolls, ½c.; China, in cases, ½c.
	Pepper, black, Singapore, Acheen, ½c.; Lampong, ¼c.; white, Singapore and Penang, ½c.

Less important price changes will be found in the drugs section of the wholesale prices current tables, beginning with opium quotations, or in the following paragraphs:—

OPIUM.

Further reports of the depredations of a vast horde of defeated Turks and camp followers in some of the gum-producing regions of Asia Minor and additional advices telling of the extensive damage wrought by heavy and long-continued rains in numerous other regions usually productive of the medicinal quality gum, together with a further reduction of stocks in London, have again combined to strengthen the New York market as well as the primary centers for this article. Local importers and other handlers continue to maintain their stocks of druggists' quality gum at $7.45 in cases and at $7.50 in jobbing lots, while still asking $8.40 for the powdered and $8.50 for the granular grades. As estimates on this year's crop yield have recently been lowered from 8,000 cases to 6,000 cases, and, in some instances, to 5,500 cases, operators in Smyrna, Constantinople and Salonica are constantly raising their prices without checking seriously the buying on the part of English and Continental consumers. Opium in bond at the port of Boston on June 30 is reported to have amounted to 217 pounds, valued at $1,137, as compared with 224 pounds, valued at $965, on June 30, 1913.

By cable our correspondents in the primary markets have advised us at the close of the week as follows:

Smyrna, July 24, 1914.

Sales of seventy-five cases of gum have been made here within the week at 17s. 6d. @ 19s. 6d. The market is now well maintained. Arrivals to date have amounted to 755 cases, as compared with 1,337 cases for the corresponding period of last year.

Constantinople, July 25, 1914.

There have been sales of 16 cases of gum here within the week at 17s. 6d. The market is now weaker. Arrivals to date have amounted to 169 cases, as compared with 595 cases for the corresponding period of last year.

By mail our correspondents in Smyrna have advised us as follows:—

Smyrna, July 3, 1914.

Because of torrential rains over all the opium producing districts, a material large deficit in this year's yield is now expected, and estimates now vary from 5,500 to 6,500 cases.

In view of this prices this week have advanced by leaps and bounds, and to-day the nominal quotations for 11 per cent. and 11½ per cent. are 16s. and 17s., respectively, with few sellers and many buyers.

Sales in all have amounted to 72 cases, commencing at 14s. 9d. @ 15s. 6d. and ending at 16s. @ 17s.

It is the general opinion that quotations will soon be made at 19s. @ 20s. for 11 per cent. goods.

Arrivals to date have amounted to 408 cases, against 472 cases at same date last year.

Imports of this narcotic for April and for the ten months ending April 30, 1914, are reported as follows:—

	Pounds.	Values.
May.		
1914	51,901	$227,650
1913	23,869	122,498
Eleven months ending May.		
1914	427,228	1,689,931
1913	418,868	2,147,652
1912	389,433	2,370,301

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MORPHINE.

Manufacturers of this derivative continue to offer their output on a bulk basis of $4.70 per ounce in fifty-ounce lots, in one delivery, or in equal monthly shipments within sixty days, although the recent sharp advances in the cost of the gum would appear to warrant at least a partial reflection in higher prices for this product. A fair business is still reported in this article.

CODEINE.

Despite the recent sharp uplifts of opium, manufacturers of this derivative are still quoting their yield on a bulk basis of $5.75 per ounce for the alkaloid, and nitrate forms, in ten-ounce lots, in one devilery. Only a moderate demand is now noted for this commodity.

QUININE.

Unabated strength is reported on all sides in the leading markets for the salts at home and abroad. Both German and American salts makers continue to hold their output very firmly on a bulk basis of 26c. in 100-ounce tins, while second hands are still asking virtually the same figure for so-called "outside" lots of the German and Amsterdam salts and 25@26c. for the Java description on spot. Both European and Java salts manufacturers and Java cinchona bark growers continue to adhere strictly to the terms of the bark price-maintenance agreement, reached by them last July, by holding their prices for both bark and sulphate at levels well above the minimum figures stipulated in this convention. The only public offering of consequence within the week has been the London bark sale, which was held last Tuesday, at which a unit of 15⅝d. was again realized, for the second time this year, that figure having also been obtained at the June 23 auction in that center. The next Amsterdam bark auction is scheduled for August 28, but before this sale is held there will be

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a salts auction in Amsterdam on August 7.

The government statistics on imports of quinine and cinchona bark for May, 1914, 1913 and 1912, follow:—

QUININE.

	Pounds.	Values.
May.		
1914	300,279	$68,294
1913	188,411	33,122
Eleven months ending May.		
1914	2,578,185	548,413
1913	3,069,206	533,953
1912	2,865,995	427,952

CINCHONA BARK.

	Ounces.	Values.
May.		
1914	258,805	$41,447
1913	227,404	21,657
Eleven months ending May.		
1914	3,253,081	418,694
1913	3,228,279	324,360
1912	2,886,835	232,987

DRUGS AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

ALOIN.—In sympathy with the recent sharp advance in the cost of Curacoa aloes in cases, from which this product is made, prices for this derivative have been marked up 5c. by a majority of local holders to a minimum of 70c., while a few handlers here are asking as high as 75c. In some quarters of the local market, however, this article is being offered occasionally at 68c., or three cents above the level hitherto named.

ARECA NUTS.—A growing scarcity of these nuts has induced local holders to raise their prices to the extent of a half-cent to 5@5½c., according to quality.

CHLOROFORM.—A slackening of competition among domestic manufacturers and also between foreign and domestic makers of this product has resulted in a raising of prices for the U. S. P. grade as well as those for the purified anaesthesia description to the extent of a cent, making the revised quotation 20c. in fifty-pound lots and over and up to 25c. for smaller quantities and 30@35c. for the purified anaesthesia variety. Domestic manufacturers are now accepting contracts covering four months, with the usual protection against decline.

CORN SYRUP.—A recent sharp rise in the cost of spot corn has been reflected in the prices asked by the leading manufacturers of corn syrup and sugar, which have been advanced 10c. each, to $2.16 for the 42 degrees mixing kind of the former and to $2.10 for the pure food variety of the latter.

Official details of the exports of corn syrup and corn sugar for May and the eleven months ending May 31, 1914, follow:—

	Pounds.	Values.
May.		
1914	16,259,919	$355,139
1912	16,174,988	362,177
Eleven months ending May.		
1914	182,194,569	4,197,255
1913	184,180,692	4,282,264
1912	166,678,178	3,808,691

CUTTLEFISH.—Because of a relative scarcity of the Trieste bone, prices have been marked up for this description to the extent of a half-cent, making the revised quotation 14½@15c. for this variety. Other grades, however, continue to be offered at previously mentioned figures, including 12½@13c. for French, 70@75c. for large jewelers' and 50@52c. for small jewelers' sizes.

ERGOT.—More liberal arrivals here and a moderate accumulation, in the absence of more than a light consuming demand, have been reflected of late in the prices for the Spanish goods, which are now 68@70c., as to quality, or two cents below the level reached at the close of the previous week. Russian goods, however, are still being held at 54@55c., according to quality.

FUSEL OIL.—Although only a moderate demand is now noted for the crude or refined oil, prices are being fairly well maintained by both domestic and foreign manufacturers, who have generally ceased to compete as fiercely as a month ago for the light amount of business available. Leading domestic makers of the crude oil are asking $1.10@1.15 for their output, as to amylic alcohol content, at their distilleries, and reports from the Russian and German producing districts state that the makers there are equally firm in their views, though they are no longer making offers of consequence to American consumers. Previously mentioned offers of foreign crude oil were made at $34@36 per 100 kilos. f. o. b. countries of production. Domestic refiners are still holding their refined oil at $1.60 and amyl acetate at $1.55.

Imports of fusel oil and amylic alcohol for May, 1914, 1913 and 1912:—

	Pounds	Values.
May.		
1914	448,922	$60,211
1913	490,678	89,910
Eleven months ending May.		
1914	5,614,942	884,674
1913	4,854,924	1,138,215
1912	5,159,236	1,368,519

GLYCERINE.—Despite the apathetic attitude of a majority of the principal consumers of both dynamite and C. P. grades, manufacturers of these descriptions of this commodity continue to hold their prices fairly firmly at 19¼c. for the first mentioned and at 19¾c. for the latter variety in drums. A few distillers, however, are offering dynamite at 19c. and the C. P. description in drums at 19½c., without securing much business, even at these relatively low levels. The crude grades continue to be quoted by domestic makers at previously quoted figures, including prime grades of soap lye at 13@13½c., naked, in carload lots, and at figures a quarter to a half-cent higher for smaller quantities, and prime grades of saponification at 14¾c., naked, in carload lots and at figures a quarter to a half-cent higher for less than carload lots.

Our correspondent in Paris and Düsseldorf have advised us as follows:—

Paris, July 10, 1914.

Some activity has been shown in this market this week and transactions have been reported at 165@167 francs for soap lye, both for 1914 and 1915 shipments.

The market, however, appears to-day to be slightly calmer.

The above prices are per one hundred kilos, include the cost of new iron drums and call for payment at 90 days' sight, cost and freight New York.

Düsseldorf, July 31, 1914.

Transactions in crude and distilled grades of glycerine continue restricted, as, generally speaking, the ideas of buyers and sellers are still different. Some second-hand parcels could be purchased at a parity of 160 francs ex works, for the saponification grade.

Business calling for deliveries over next year cannot be put through and it must be remarked that leading buyers are not at all prepared to come in the market at figures asked by most producers.

A higher market is not looked for within the near future.

Imports of crude glycerine for May, 1914, with comparisons with those for 1913 and 1912, follow:—

	Pounds.	Values.
May.		
1914	2,821,257	$556,911
1913	4,666,471	598,824
Eleven months ending May.		
1914	33,868,750	4,163,691
1913	29,341,240	3,630,233
1912	26,744,744	3,278,477

GUARANA.—As spot stocks have been partially replenished of late, local holders have lowered their prices for this commodity to the extent of 10c., making their revised quotation $1.80@1.90.

KOLA NUTS.—A concession of a half-cent has been made of late in prices for the West Indian nuts, which are now being offered at 8@9c., according to quality, in consequence of a recent moderate accumulation of these nuts here, in the absence of more than a light buying movement.

LYCOPODIUM.—Foreign markets report a stronger undertone for this product, but local holders continue to offer it at 38@40c., according to brand.

MANNA.—Although the import cost of the small flake has been raised to 41c. within the week, local importers and other handlers continue to offer their spot stocks at 39c. and 40c. in most instances, though asking 42c. in some quarters. The large flake description continues to be quoted at 85@90c. and sorts at 60c.

MENTHOL.—Only a moderate demand is now reported for this commodity, which is still being held by local importers and other handlers at $2.95@3 for spot lots in cases and at

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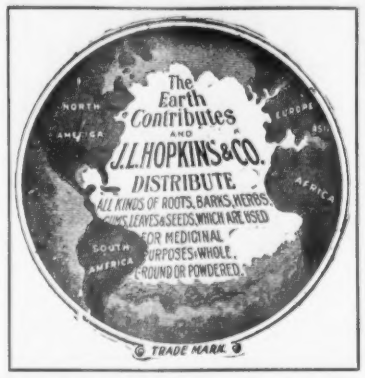

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$3.05@3.10 in broken lots. A strong undertone is still reported in the Japan markets, however, and operators in that country are asking 10s. 2d. for September-October shipments of new crop goods, while for March-April shipments 9s. 9d. has already been paid and a minimum of 10s. is now more generally named.

NITRATE OF SILVER.—In sympathy with a further slight reduction in the cost of silver, domestic manufacturers of this derivative have lowered their prices to the extent of a quarter-cent to 34½@36½c., according to quantity, the inside figure being that named for 500 to 1,000-ounce lots.

ACIDS.

CITRIC.—Outside lots of the crystals continue to be held by second hands at 60@62c. in most instances, but are occasionally available here at 59c. Domestic manufacturers are still offering small lots of their output to regular customers at 53c. for the crystals in barrels and at 53½c. in kegs, but are unable to fill all the requirements of their customers and cannot sell to those who are not regular customers.

BALSAMS.

FIR.—Only a light mid-summer demand is now reported for either the Canada or Oregon description of this balsam, but holders are less inclined to shade their prices than hitherto and are generally asking $10@10.50 for the former and 75c.@$1 for the latter.

BARKS.

BUCKTHORN.—Although spot lots of true bark continue to command almost prohibitive prices, ranging from 20 to 22c., offers are now being made of new crop goods to arrive within two weeks at 7½@8c., and almost all consumers who can afford to wait are buying such lots.

BERRIES.

JUNIPER.—A fairly active buying movement continues to be reported for these berries, which are being strongly maintained at a minimum of 3½c. for the ordinary to medium qualities and at 3¾c. and 4c. for the superior qualities.

BEANS.

VANILLA.—New York operators are still inclined to firm views on the Mexican bean situation, in consequence of the relatively high cost of most of the whole beans which they now hold and the fact that all the lots of 1913-1914 crop beans remaining in the Papantla and Gutierrez-Zamora districts will have to pay the Mexican government export tax of two pesos per kilo, equal to about 40 American cents per pound. The views of local holders are also being stiffened by the knowledge that one prominent New York importer has effected the financing of numerous consignments of the 1913-1914 crop beans with a local banking institution and is therefore in a position to carry these beans indefinitely before selling them for the curers, who are delighted with a contract which this importer has made with them whereby payment is to be made to them upon a flat exchange rate already fixed by this importer and a Mexican banking interest. Still further incentive for holding prices strongly at present levels, if not for advancing them materialy, has been found by the local operators in the prospect for an exceptionally poor yield of beans from the 1914-1915 crop in Mexico, due to the absence from the producing regions of many planters and curers who have been driven from their property by the revolutionists and to the outlook for unabated warfare and plunder for some time to come. Though some of the curers in the Papantla and Gutierrez-Zamora districts, whose beans were assessed with the export tax by the revolutionists prior to July 1 and were again subjected to this tax by the recognized government authorities when shipped from Vera Cruz after that date, have succeeded in evading payment of this tax to the rebels by stopping payment on their checks and drafts given to these revolutionists, all shippers of the beans from the Mexican producing regions are now being compelled to pay this tax once to the Mexican authorities at Vera Cruz, who are being assisted in the collection thereof by the United States military forces at that port. New York operators continue to hold the Mexican whole beans at $5, according to brand, and the cuts at $3.12½@3.50, as to quality. A moderate volume of business is now reported and a much more active buying movement is looked for within the near future, as a sequel to the expected exhaustion of stocks of extract in the extract makers' hands through the seasonably heavy drains from the soda water and ice cream supply houses.

Bourbons continue to be firmly maintained by the Paris-Bordeaux operators, who still control the situation in France by holding the bulk of the old crop beans and by making contracts for the greater part of the new crop, which is expected to reach about the same proportions as those of this year's yield. Paris operators are generally asking a minimum of 30 francs for ordinary "queues" and New York handlers continue to quote their stocks at $3.37½@4, according to quality.

South Americans are in only light supply and are firmly held by New York operators at $3.50@3.75 for 1913-1914 crop Guadaloupe beans.

Tahitis are still being strongly maintained by San Francisco as well as by New York operators, in view of a virtual depletion of stocks on the Pacific Coast and the bareness of the local market so far as white label beans are concerned. Local handlers continue to ask $2.25@2.35 for the green label beans. The new crop goods appear to be exceptionally late in reaching the San Francisco market and latest arrivals there from Papeete have been unusually small.

The May record of imports of vanila beans into this country is shown in the following table:—

May.	Pounds.	Values.
1914	64,476	$168,096
1913	86,686	221,382
Eleven months ending May.		
1914	773,650	1,929,536
1913	914,611	2,363,248
1912	780,063	1,896,826

ESSENTIAL OILS.

BERGAMOT.—Although one well-known brand is still being maintained at $5.15, other brands are being shaded materially, in the absence of more than a light demand and in view of the failure of the campaign for higher prices for all the Messina essences, recently attempted with poor results, by a syndicate of lemon growers in the Sicilian markets. A few brands of this oil are now being quoted as low as $5, or 10c. below the figure hitherto named, while other brands, aside from the well-known one referred to above, are being offered at $5.05 and $5.10.

CAJEPUT.—A growing scarcity of this oil, due chiefly to an increasing export demand, has induced local hold-

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ers to raise their prices to the extent of 5@10c., making the revised inside price of most handlers 60c., while up to 65c. is being asked in some quarters. It is still possible, however, to obtain some brands of this oil occasionally at 57½c.

LEMON.—In consequence of the collapse of the bullish operations recently inaugurated by the lemon growers in the Sicilian markets, most brands of this Messina essence are now being offered as low as $2, although one well-known brand is still being held at $2.15. Latest advices from Messina and Palermo state that the current quotation for this oil there is 6s. 8d., a level materially lower than that named of late.

Imports of this Messina essence for May, and the ten months ending May 31, 1914, were as follows:—

IMPORTS.

May.	Pounds	Values.
1914	35,511	$63,589
1913	36,126	94,393
Eleven months ending May.		
1914	365,118	823,679
1913	359,417	690,619
1912	316,864	398,538

ORANGE.—As an aftermath of the collapse of the campaign for higher prices for all the Messina essences, local holders of sweet oil are easy in their views and are generally offering most brands of the Italian oil at $2.20, while quoting West Indian oil as low as $2.15. One well-known brand of Italian oil, however, continues to be strongly held at $2.30.

PEPPERMINT.—In view of the proximity of new crop oil and persistent reports that this year's yield will reach large proportions, local holders have lowered their prices still further, until they are now quoting their meager stocks of old oil in tins as low as $3, while holding it in some instances at figures up to $3.25. For the only brand prepared in bottles $4.15@4.20 is now being quoted and a further material revision downward is looked for in the figures asked for this oil within the near future.

Exports of peppermint oil from the United States for May, 1914, 1913 and 1912:—

May.	Pounds.	Values.
1914	4,744	$15,172
1913	4,149	12,886
Eleven months ending May.		
1914	115,918	389,302
1913	131,636	385,834
1912	149,882	405,403

SPEARMINT.—With the close approach of new crop oil offerings local handlers have reduced their prices again, this time to the extent of 25c., making their revised quotation $2.75@3, according to brand.

SHELLAC.

There has been little to change the general character of the market over the week, but the continued steadiness of Calcutta is being construed with more encouraging significance in the local trade. Small offers for primary shipment have been voted, but at this season local buyers are content to maintain their "watchful waiting" policy.

(Continued on page 48.)

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INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

Reports from the textile trade are of a more encouraging nature. Business is said to be increasing, although it is generally admitted that prices have suffered in bringing about this result. In the paper, glass and soap industries, conditions are quiet and the inactivity is reflected in affiliated branches. The prospects of good crops have increased hopes in a resumption of buying in the fall and the belief that supplies in consumers' hands are small, has lent color to this theory. The Mexican situation appears to be in better shape, and the attitude of our government toward corporate interests is becoming more defined. Well posted authorities are inclined to believe that the unfavorable effects of the freight rate decision have been discounted and altogether there seems to be a more confident feeling in regard to the prospective outlook for business. Money continues easy regardless of the enormous shipments of gold to Europe.

Boston advices state that a director of American Agricultural Chemical says: "Although inventory taking is not yet completed it looks very much as if the company would show a very creditable gain in net earnings this year. The balance for the $18,330,000 common stock should run between 7 per cent and 8 per cent., which compares with a trifle over 5 per cent. last year and 7 per cent. in 1912. Sales of fertilizer have made a gratifying gain for the year, the increase being in the neighborhood of 13 per cent."

Interests affiliated with the Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., the Canadian subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, explain that the Standard Oil Company, of Canada, is in no way connected with the New Jersey company. It is an English concern, incorporated some years ago in London. The company has recently been making an attempt to rearrange its capital stock, but it is reported that sufficient votes have not yet been received to make its plan effective.

An officer of the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana says that the directors will probably meet to take action on the quarterly dividend next Monday. For the last quarter the company paid the regular dividend of $3 and $3 extra. At this time last year $3 and $4 extra was declared.

The American Petroleum Society will hold its first annual meeting at New Orleans, October 17 and 18. The second annual meeting of the society will be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, October 25 to 30, 1915. The society was organized last September, and is composed of representatives of a large number of petroleum companies in the United States. The organization proposes to study all phases of the petroleum and natural gas industry.

The Wayland Oil and Gas Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent., payable August 10 to stock of record August 1.

According to a report from San Francisco, the Valley Pipe Line Company, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch-Shell Company, has applied to the Public Utilities Commission for authorization to issue $5,000,000 common stock at 80. The proceeds will be used to build a pipe line from Coalinga to the Martinez refinery.

Boston advices state that business of the Diamond Match Company is, ordinarily, proof against general business depression, but this has not proved to be the case during 1914. The emphasized tendency of big jobbers to buy hand-to-mouth has made itself felt, and gross business for the first time in many a year shows some falling off. A director of the company says:—"Conditions under which we have operated since January 1 have been abnormal. Our trade for May and June shows some improvement over the preceding months, but we have not yet got back to normal. As unsatisfactory as our performance has been since January 1 the results when all is said and done have not been too bad, for we have surely earned at the rate of more than our regular 6 per cent. dividend, as well as the extra dividend of 1 per cent.

Present indications are that in the current fiscal year American Can will earn about 6 per cent. on its common stock, which would compare with 3.64 per cent. last year. The latter figure is arrived at after charging off $1,050,000 discount on the $14,000,000 bonds sold in 1913. At present the Can company is producing in the neighborhood of 48,000 different kinds of containers, the largest sellers, of course, being fish, fruit and vegetable cans. Containers for coffee, milk, tea, biscuits, tobacco, phonograph needles, talcum and tooth powders, soap, etc., are also important products of the company, their production running well into the hundreds of millions.

The following table shows the runs and shipments of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company for the first half of 1914 compared with the same period last year:—

	Runs		Shipments	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Jan....	3,710,894	2,938,196	3,517,765	2,885,619
Feb....	3,288,029	2,870,513	3,182,704	2,444,996
Mar....	4,090,608	3,219,583	3,437,052	2,769,855
Apr....	3,738,909	3,158,473	3,324,746	2,714,148
May...	4,209,858	3,199,797	3,569,110	2,832,706
June...	3,865,620	2,955,108	3,479,064	2,675,137
Totals	23,103,917	18,341,670	20,510,441	16,332,461

At the close of last month the Prairie Company had total stocks of crude oil amounting to 46,032,816 barrels, as compared with 42,960,881 barrels at the end of January, and 41,653,327 barrels at the close of June, 1913. From this rapid piling up of surplus oil the need of a shut-down movement in the Oklahoma fields such as has been effected, is readily apparent.

DRUG MARKET.

(Continued from page 47.)

London closed on the basis of 63s. for spot T N, an advance of 1s. over the week. December delivery was quoted for the first time at 64s. Last week's August option was 61s. 6d. A steadier tone characterizes the local trade and firmer prices are named for the fine orange marks at 20@21c. for D. C., 19½@20c. for V. S. O. and 19@19½c. for Diamond I. There is no shading of 14½c. for T. N. in bags and 14¾@15c. prevails for cases. Bleached prices are well sustained at 18½@19c. for bone dry and 14@15c. for commercial. The condition of recent arrivals is likely to emphasize the premium on free goods in the course of another month or two. The most disappointing condition has been that high grade marks, bought at a relatively high level and shipped at a time when free delivery was reasonably expected, have arrived in a state that may bar them on contracts, leaving the goods available only for bleaching at a material loss. One importer found rather a strange condition in superfine shellac on the City of Bristol, shipped early in May. The cases were hard blocked, while the bags were free. The Adamsturm goods have also been the subject of unfavorable reports. While a general inspection of the goods showed the bags running from free to blocked and the cases from caught to matted, a considerable part of the cargo for one dealer was described as free to blocked and mostly matted for cases and all blocked for bags, covering fine and ordinary marks.

The London Commercial Record describes the market under date of July 10, as follows:—

Shellac firmed up at the beginning of the week on speculative influence, and with more inquiry for August delivery probably bears covering, up to 64s. 6d. being paid for this position. In consequence of the firmness here, Calcutta raised prices all round, but the trade would not follow the advance, and values have now declined to their previous level. Any advance at present can only be abortive; dealers have bought fairly heavily during the past month or two, as the heavy shipments to New York and the Continent abundantly testify, and although they would probably go on buying to a certain extent on any further drop, they are now well stocked and would on a forced rise seize the opportunity of turning their stock over at a profit. We hear of a current report to the effect that the bysacki crop has been damaged by drought, but we have made careful inquiries and cannot get the rumor confirmed from any reliable quarter; in fact, those who are in a position to best secure information tell us that quite the opposite is the case, and that the outturn this year will, if anything, exceed the average. A. C. garnet continues to offer very cheaply, and we hear of business at 62s. 6d. for October-December shipment, buttons meet with quiet support and fine orange still offers very cheaply; in fact, it looks as if the already small margin between the prices ruling for the latter and T. N. will soon be further reduced. Railway receipts for the week ending June 13, according to Capital, total 396 tons, against 275 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

FLOWERS.

ARNICA.—A recent further reduction of spot stocks has brought about another marking up of prices, amounting to a half cent, which has made the revised quotations 12@12½c., as to quality.

CHAMOMILE.—Only a few light offerings of new crop Hungarian flowers are now noted here and for these local holders are still asking relatively high figures, in some instances naming 20c. and even 22c. for such goods. Old crop Hungarian flowers, however, are now being offered at 16@18c. in most quarters, though held at the same figures as the new crop flowers in others. Reports of a poor quality and meager yield from this year's crop of the Hungarian flowers are being confirmed daily.

SAFFRON.—As the absence of more than a light buying movement has recently permitted the replenishing of spot stocks, local holders of so-called "American" flowers are now offering their goods at a concession of 3c., making their revised quotation 44@47c., as to quality. Valencia or Spanish flowers, however, are still firmly held at $11.50@11.75, according to quality.

MEDICINAL AND OTHER GUMS.

ALOES.—Spot stocks of Curocao gum in cases have been reduced to exceedingly small proportions of late and, as recent arrivals have been very light while the outlook suggests only meager lots to come from the producing territory, prices for this gum in such containers have been raised a cent within the week to a minimum of 9¾c., while 10c. is more generally being asked by local handlers and 10½c. is being quoted occasionally. To date, arrivals from the producing island have reached only 2,700 cases, less than half the usual amount, although a normal yield is about 6,000 cases. In gourds, however, this gum is still being offered at 9¼@10c. Cape aloes are in more plentiful supply and are, therefore, being offered at the slightly lower level of 8@9½c., according to quality, while Barbadoes aloes are being maintained at $1.15@1.20 and Socotrine gum at 22@23c., according to quality.

ARABIC.—Continued scarcity of amber sorts in the local market and the impossibility of replenishing spot supplies to more than a small extent in the primary market at Khartoum have induced local holders to raise their inside figures for this commodity to 10c. for comparatively meager lots and to 10½c. for larger quantities. Other grades remain unchanged.

CAMPHOR.—A fairly satisfactory volume of business for this season of the year is now reported by American refiners as well as by importers of Japanese refined gum, and prices continue to be well maintained on a bulk basis of 44½c. for domestic refined gum in barrels and the same figure for 2½-pound slabs of Japanese refined gum.

Government statistics record the imports of crude, refined and synthetic camphor for May, 1914, and for the eleven months ended May 31, 1914, 1913 and 1912, as follows:—

CRUDE CAMPHOR.

May.	Pounds.	Values.
1914	291,256	$79,204
1913	352,496	104,473
Eleven months ending May.		
1914	3,197,446	852,308
1913	3,281,934	891,070
1912	2,119,646	672,333

REFINED AND SYNTHETIC.

May.	Pounds.	Values.
1914	104,353	$32,610
1913	18,999	6,676
Eleven months ending May.		
1914	564,692	182,345
1913	452,899	149,937
1912	239,185	89,623

HERBS AND LEAVES.

BUCHU.—In the absence of more than a light buying movement, spot stocks of the short leaves have been accumulated slightly of late and local holders are now offering them at a concession of 5c., which has made their revised quotation $1.40@1.45, according to quality.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Concessions of about 5c. have been made recently in quotations for the true East Indian tops, which are now being offered by local holders at $1.55@1.65, according to quality, in view of more liberal supplies and a flagging demand.

HENNA.—As spot stocks have been replenished of late, while the demand has continued of light proportions, local holders of these leaves have lowered their prices a cent to 13@14c., according to quality.

SENNA.—With a recent replenishing of stocks of Tinnevelly leaves in the local market, holders here generally lowered their prices a cent to 6@11c., as to quality. Supplies have again been greatly reduced, however, and much higher prices are generally looked for within the near future. Senna pods are now being offered at 5@6c., as to quality. The Alexandria grades continue to be firmly held at previously quoted levels.

ROOTS.

ARROWROOT.—St. Vincent root is a shade easier, being offered at 8@9c., as to quality, in view of a recent replenishing of spot stocks. The Bermuda root, however, is still being well maintained at 45@50c., as to quality.

GINGER.—A moderate demand is still reported for all varieties of this root, with the inquiry from picklers increasing daily. Jamaica unbleached and bleached descriptions continue to be offered at 8@11c. and at 15@16c., respectively.

For the month of May, 1914, the imports of all descriptions of ginger root, not preserved, have been as follows:—

May.	Pounds.	Values.
1914	908,577	$39,555
1913	1,821,673	89,516
Eleven months ending May.		
1914	3,458,265	158,424
1913	6,764,150	351,484
1912	5,320,823	323,089

GINSENG.—Only a light inquiry is now reported for this root as Chinese consumers are still apathetic on the score of buying extensively of the American-raised varieties. Quotations for all grades remain unchanged.

Exports for May, 1914, with comparisons for the corresponding months of the two former years, follow:—

May.	Pounds.	Values.
1914	18,437	$138,568
1913	23,364	157,129
Eleven months ending May.		
1914	192,925	1,588,541
1913	211,002	1,582,420
1912	146,776	1,063,574

JALAP.—A further easing of this root has been noted, as a sequel to the steadily falling off in its consumption which has been noted within the last two years, and local holders are now offering it at 12@18c., according to quality.

SARSAPARILLA.—A temporary scarcity of spot stocks of the Honduras root has brought about a sharp marking up of prices amounting to 20c., which has made the revised quotations 70c. and 75c. in most instances, although it is still possible to pick up occasional lots on the spot at 65c., and for nearby delivery much lower figures are being named. Mexican or Tampico root is being offered down as spot stocks are becoming larger, with a falling off in the demand, and local handlers are now generally quoting their goods at 30@32c., as to quality.

VALERIAN.—Belgian root is being offered at materially lower figures, in consequence of more liberal supplies here, the revised quotation for this description being 7@7½c., as to quality. German and English root are still being held at 15@16c and at 25@30c., according to quality.

SEEDS.

ANISE.—More liberal offerings of the star seed have brought about a reduction in prices for this description amounting to a quarter-cent, which has made the revised quotation 19¼@19¾c., as to quality. The Italian seed continues to be held at 12@12½c. and Spanish seed at 10@10½c.

CANARY.—With a further reduction of spot stocks of the South American seed and an almost complete cessation of shipments of this variety from Argentina, prices have been raised one-twentieth of a cent to 5.75@5.85c., as to

(Continued on page 35.)

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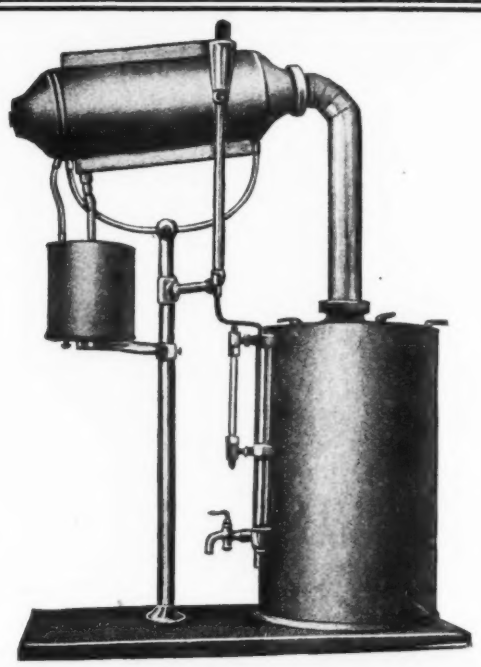

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GREEN BOOK FOR BUYERS

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE have concluded to advance the date of publication of the second issue of our 1914 Green Book for Buyers to September fifteenth, in response to numerous requests from subscribers, who feel that the dates of publication should be March and September instead of January and July.

The next issue of our Green Book for Buyers, therefore, will be ready for distribution September fiifteenth, and a copy of it will, in accordance with our custom, be furnished to each subscriber of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

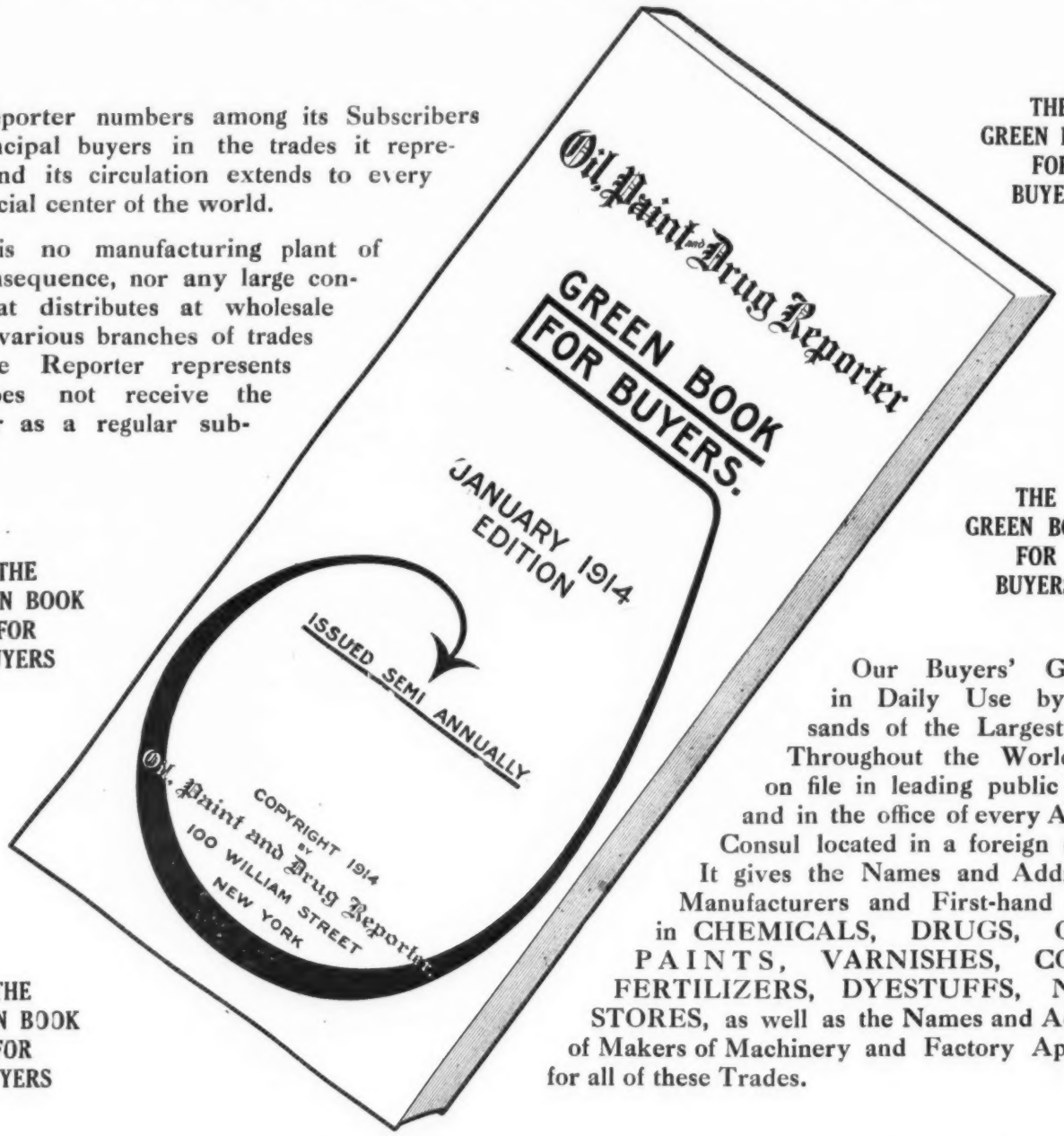
A Limited Number of Copies of January, 1914, Issue on Hand

We have a limited number of copies of the January issue on hand, and any subscriber or advertiser who may desire additional copies should notify us at once. The price of additional copies is fifty cents each.

The Green Book renders an additional service to our subscribers and our advertisers at no extra cost, and it serves the purpose of directing the trade of our subscribers to our advertisers.

The Reporter numbers among its Subscribers the principal buyers in the trades it represents, and its circulation extends to every commercial center of the world.

There is no manufacturing plant of any consequence, nor any large concern that distributes at wholesale in the various branches of trades that the Reporter represents that does not receive the Reporter as a regular subscriber.



THE GREEN BOOK FOR BUYERS

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THE GREEN BOOK FOR BUYERS

Our Buyers' Guide is in Daily Use by Thousands of the Largest Buyers Throughout the World. It is on file in leading public libraries and in the office of every American Consul located in a foreign country. It gives the Names and Addresses of Manufacturers and First-hand Dealers in CHEMICALS, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, COLORS, FERTILIZERS, DYESTUFFS, NAVAL STORES, as well as the Names and Addresses of Makers of Machinery and Factory Appliances for all of these Trades.

SECURE REPRESENTATION IN THE REPORTER GREEN BOOK FOR BUYERS

It will be necessary to advertise in the Reporter on a six months or yearly contract to secure representation in this book. A two-inch space will entitle you to five listings; four inches, six listings; six inches, eight listings; eight inches, ten listings; ten inches, twelve listings; a quarter page, fourteen listings; a half page, twenty-eight listings; a full page, fifty-six listings. The price of these spaces per issue on yearly contracts will be: 2-inch space, $3.00; 4-inch space, $5.00; 6-inch space, $7.50; 8-inch space, $9.00; one-quarter page, $13.00; one-half page, $24.00; one page, $39.00.

OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, 100 William Street, NEW YORK

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

For the Week Ending July 24, 1914.

Imports Entered for Consumption at NEW YORK

ACIDS, ACETIC—15 cks, D Ruby, Etonian, Antwerp
BENZOIC—3 cs, 93 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Minnetonka, London
BORACIC—28 cks, 37,066 lbs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Perugia, Leghorn
CARBOLIC—34 dms, West Disinfecting Co, Colorado, Hull
68 drs, 20-3-26, Hoffmann-La Roche Chem Works, Buffalo, Hull
50 cks, 5,600 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Celtic, Liverpool
10 kegs, 3,419 lbs, White Tar Co, Cedric, Liverpool
CITRIC—50 cks, 5,512 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Campania, Palermo
20 kgs, 2,240 lbs, J A Van Brundt & Co, Minnetonka, London
20 cks, 4,400 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
20 cks, 2,204 lbs, Dingelstadt & Co, Madonna, Marseilles
50 kegs, 5,512 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Ryndam, Rotterdam
GALLIC—2 cs, 200 lbs, Grasselli Chem Co, Kronpr Cecelia, Hamburg
LACTIC—20 bbls, 8,934 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
OXALIC—21 cks, 136 cwt, A Klipstein & Co, Exeter City, Bristol
PHOSPHORIC—4 chys, 512 lbs, Bruen, Ritchey & Co, Minnetonka, London
TANNIC—23 cs, 1,150 lbs, Grasselli Chem Co, Kronpr Cecelia, Hamburg
TARTARIC—17 cks, 5,610 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Argentina, Trieste
50 bbls, 11,023 lbs, Merck & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
ALBUMEN—25 cs, 5,511 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Buffalo, Hull
BLOOD—30 bbls, 13,539 lbs, Chas Morningstar & Co, Argentina, Trieste
EGG—10 cs, J J Garvin & Co, Kron Pr Cecelia, Hamburg
ALIZARINE—5 bbls, 2,100 lbs, Badische Co, Lapland, Antwerp
19 pkgs, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Lapland, Antwerp
2 cks, Farbwerke Hoechst Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
10 kgs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Noordam, Rotterdam
25 bbls, 7,766 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
85 bbls, 35,737 lbs, Badische ,Co Noordam, Rotterdam
ASST—30 bbls, 12,769 lbs, Badische Co, Madonna, Marseilles
ALUM, CHROME—22 cks, 22,228 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
AMMONIA, CARBONATE—20 cks, 4,480 lbs, Stanley, Jordan & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
25 cks, 7,280 lbs, Stanley, Jordan & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
MURIATE—20 cs, 1 ton, Wing & Evans, Cedric, Liverpool
30 cks, 34,062 lbs, C de P Field & Co, Exeter City, Bristol
40 cks, 10,986 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
SULP—250 bgs, 24-19-3-19, H J Baker & Bro, Buffalo, Hull
1,104 bgs, 231,586 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Buffalo, Hull
ANILINE COLORS—6 pkgs, 2,197 lbs, Geigyter Meer Co, Lapland, Antwerp
1 bbl, 792 lbs, Geigy-ter Meer Co, Lapland, Antwerp
18 cks, American Dyewood Co, Lapland, Antwerp
4 bbls, Wm Becker Aniline & Chem Works, Berlin, Bremen
3 bbls, Wm Becker Aniline & Chem Works, Berlin, Bremen
113 pkgs, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Lapland, Antwerp
54 bbls, 20,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
3 kgs, 297 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
74 bbls, 21,072 lbs, Heller & Merz Co, Lapland, Antwerp
12 dms, Heller & Merz Co, Lapland, Antwerp
158 pkgs, Berlin Aniline Works, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
24 pkgs, Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd, Celtic, Liverpool
DYES—528 bgs, Casella Color Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
ANTHRACENE DYES—52 bbls, 18,925 lbs, Badische Co, Lapland, Antwerp
35 bbls, 15,097 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
58 bbls, 15,205 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—250 cks, 168,000 lbs, Edw Hill's Sons & Co, Colorado, Hull
50 cks, 33,600 lbs, Edw Hill's Sons & Co, Buffalo, Hull
COMPOUND—10 cks, J W Coulston & Co, New York, Southampton
10 cks, 6,835 lbs, J D Gluck & Sons, Noordam, Rotterdam
7 cks, 2,352 lbs, C A Wadel, Philadelphia, Southampton
SALTS—13 cks, 7,260 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
10 cks, 4,400 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
BALSAM—12 cs, 1,080 lbs, Winter Sons & Co, Minnetonka, London
COPAIBA—45 cs, 3,570 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Boniface, Para
18 cs, 1,425 lbs, Yglesias, Lobo & Co, Mayaro, Grenada
PERU—10 cs, 1,200 lbs, Silva, Bussmann & Co, Pr Aug Wm, Colon
3 cs, Ungerer & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
BARIUM BINOXIDE—20 cks, 4,410 lbs, Chemical Import & Mfg Co, Minnetonka, London
CARBONATE—200 bgs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
CHLORIDE—40 cks, 45,306 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
OXIDE—100 drs, 114,438 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Colorado, Hull
48 cks, 43,756 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Berlin, Bremen
BEANS, VANILLA—14 cs, Thurston & Braidich, La Touraine, Havre
BINITRO, TOLUOLE—46 pkgs, Heller & Merz Co, Buffalo, Hull
BISMUTH—8 cs, 2,246 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnetonka, London
BLEACHING POWDER—61 cks, 49,125 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
186 pkgs, 117,964 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Celtic, Liverpool
BRISTLES—6 cks, 4,054 lbs, O J Teeple, Berlin, Bremen
31 cs, 3,346 lbs, O J Teeple, Minnetonka, London
23 cs, 2,530 lbs, F H Cone, Minnetonka, London
2 cs, 209 lbs, American Express Co, Berlin, Bremen
13 pkgs, 5,553 lbs, H Conheim, Berlin, Bremen
47 cs, 6,189 lbs, Davies, Turner & Co, Minnetonka, London
6 cs, 115 lbs, O J Teeple, Berlin, Bremen
1 cs, 212 lbs, F H Cone, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
3 pkgs, 711 lbs, F W Von Stade, K Wm der Grosse, Bremen
4 cks, 1,521 lbs, American Express Co, Berlin, Bremen
BRONZE METAL CLIPPINGS—26 cs, 8,658 lbs, Bronze Powder Works, Berlin, Bremen
LEAVES—4 cs, John Campbell & Co, Berlin, Bremen
POWDER—2 cs, 162 lbs, American European & Forwarding Co, Berlin, Bremen
11 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Berlin, Bremen
8 cs, 4,160 lbs, G Benda, Berlin, Bremen
6 pkgs, 1,485 lbs, B Ullmann & Co, Berlin, Bremen
10 cs, Gerstendoefer Bros, Berlin, Bremen
14 cs, G Benda, Berlin, Bremen
5 cs, 1,252 lbs, Aug Stauf, Berlin, Bremen
41 cs, 8,650 lbs, Baer Bros, Berlin, Bremen
3 cs, 410 lbs, Bronze Powder Works, Berlin, Bremen
4 cs, 2,000 lbs, K Schmidt & Co, Berlin, Bremen
CAFFEINE—10 cs, Merck & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
2 cs, Merck & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
CALCIUM, SULPHIDE—1 cs, 53 lbs, G A & E Meyer, New York, Southampton
CARBONATE—14 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
CALOMEL—30 cs, 1,500 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Minnetonka, London
CAMPHOR—25 cs, 2,500 lbs, Suffern & Co, Kronpr Cecelie, Hamburg
8 cs, 1,055 lbs, Suffern & Co, Minnetonka, London
CASEIN—280 bgs, 75,900 lbs, Atterbury Bros, Tennyson, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—331 pkgs, 26,000 lbs, Frame & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
CELLULOSE ESTERS—2 kegs, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Lapland, Antwerp
CHALK, BLOCK—Bulk, 329 tons, J W Higman & Co, Mantes, Dunkirk
CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS—10 bbls, 4,244 lbs, Badische Co, Lapland, Antwerp
20 bbls, 4,410 lbs, Badische Co, Lapland, Antwerp
35 cks, 12,650 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Berlin, Bremen
15 cks, 1,500 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Berlin, Bremen
3 cks, 1,286 lbs, Rahtjen Amer Comp Co, Minnetonka, London
100 cs, Chas Zoller & Co, Minnetonka, London
52 cks, 2,132 gals, N J Coleman, Minnetonka, London
1 keg, D Heydemann, Minnetonka, London
1 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Berlin, Bremen
12 cks, 4,483 lbs, Amld Durin, Berlin, Bremen
12 pkgs, 1,090 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
1 cs, 9 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
3 pkgs, 646 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
52 cs, Cassella Color Co, Madonna, Marseilles
10 pkgs, Cassella Color Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
23 pkgs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
179 pkgs, Merck & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
10 cs, Berlin Aniline Works, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
3 cks, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Noordam, Rotterdam
1 cs, Davies, Turner & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
1 cs, Davies, Turner & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
4 cks, 2,822 lbs, Davies, Turner & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
15 cks, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
7 cs, H Lieber & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
2 cs, Merck & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Davies, Turner & Co, Caroline, Havre
PREPARATIONS—12 pkgs, Elmer & Amend, Minnetonka, London
20 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Berlin, Bremen
12 cs, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Lapland, Antwerp
30 drs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Argentina, Trieste
100 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
31 cks, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
3 cs, Chas Bischoff & Co, Berlin, Bremen
SALTS—29 drs, 22,345 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
116 cks, 123,536 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
CHROME COLORS—12 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
OXIDE—3 cks, 1,387 lbs, Felix Fezandie, Noordam, Rotterdam
YELLOW—8 cks, Pomeroy & Fischer, Minnetonka, London
CHROMIUM HYDROXIDE—77 cks, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Lapland, Antwerp
62 cks, 54,454 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
10 cks, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Lapland, Antwerp
CLAY, CHINA—75 cks, 21-2-0-5, Perkins, Goodwin & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
CLOVES—1 cs, 52 lbs, Middleton & Co, Mayaro, Grenada
COAL TAR PREPARATIONS—9 bbls, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Lapland, Antwerp
3 cks, Hensel, Bruckmann Lorbacher, Berlin, Bremen
7 cks, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Lapland, Antwerp
6 pkgs, Cassella Color Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
11 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Noordam, Rotterdam
25 bbls, 11,021 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
2 bbls, 600 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
1 kg, Berlin Aniline Works, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
10 kegs, 2,500 lbs, F Bredt & Co, Buffalo, Hull
4 cks, Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd, Celtic, Liverpool
COLORS—5 cks, 2,579 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
2 pkgs, 35 lbs, Chas Bischoff & Co, Inc Berlin, Bremen
5 cs, 500 lbs, Chas Bischoff & Co, Inc, Berlin, Bremen
2 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Berlin, Bremen
1 ck, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Lapland, Antwerp
7 cs, G. A. & E. Meyer, Lapland, Antwerp
2 bbls, Swiss Color Co, Lapland, Antwerp
27 cks, 3,045 lbs, Heller & Merz Co, Lapland, Antwerp
29 pkgs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Noordam, Rotterdam
1 ck, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Noordam, Rotterdam
4 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Noordam, Rotterdam
3 cks, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Lapland, Antwerp
1 cs, Baer Bros, Berlin, Bremen
6 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Berlin, Bremen
153 cs, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
16 kegs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Noordam, Rotterdam
2 cks, Berlin Aniline Works, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
10 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Noordam, Rotterdam
1 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
7 cks, Chas Bischoff & Co, Inc, Berlin,
1 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
2 cks, Perry, Ryer & Co, Celtic, Bremen
8 cs, J A Munkelt, Philadelphia, Southampton
COAL TAR—23 bbls, 13,200 lbs, Badische Co, Lapland, Antwerp
51 cs, 5,120 lbs, Badische Co, Lapland, Antwerp
8 bbls, 2,280 lbs, Badische Co, Lapland, Antwerp
94 cs, 9,350 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
94 bbls, 19,216 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
232 bbls, 58,969 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
42 bbls, 4,075 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
INDIAN RED—22 cks, Benj Moore & Co, Colorado, Hull
PIGMENTS—5 bbls, 2,110 lbs, Badische Co, Lapland, Antwerp
13 bbls, 5,536 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
36 bbls, 15,681 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
CORKS—5 bales, 681 lbs, Muller, Schall & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
CORKWOOD—600 bales, 91,493 lbs, Lawrence, Johnson & Co, Campania, Algiers
CREOSOTE—2 pkgs, 112 lbs, Bruen, Ritchey & Co, Minnetonka, London
CUDBEAR—21 bxs, 19-3-6, Demerest & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONES—101 bgs, 12,500 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Perugia, Leghorn
DISINFECTING—35 drs, 12,700 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Prest Grant, Hamburg
DIVI DIVI—387 bgs, 40,000 lbs, C E Griffen, Mayaro, Trinidad
DRUGS, CRUDE—6 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Berlin, Bremen
2 cs, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, City of Bristol, Calcutta
11 pkgs, 1,967 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Minnetonka, London
5 bales, 1,708 lbs, Peck & Velsor, Argentina, Trieste
1 bbl, 250 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Boniface, Para
10 bales, 1,102 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
72 bgs, 7,390 lbs, P E Anderson & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
17 pkgs, Dingelstadt & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
DUTCH METAL CLIPPINGS—19 cs, 9,500 lbs, Isaacs, Vought & Co, Berlin, Bremen
17 cs, 8,182 lbs, Baer Bros, Berlin, Bremen
1 cs, K Schmidt & Co, Berlin, Bremen
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—10 cks, 5,765 lbs, John Campbell & Co, Colorado, Hull
EARTH—17 cks, 10 tons, American Lead Pencil Co, Berlin, Bremen
SIENNA—45 cks, 22,602 lbs, J W Coulston &Co, Perugia, Leghorn
UMBER—67 bbls, 22,290 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Perugia, Leghorn
50 bbls, 17,679 lbs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Perugia, Leghorn
423 bgs, 88,756 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Madonna, Marseilles
10 cks, 4,409 lbs, O G Hempstead & Sons, Perugia, Leghorn
EGG YOLK—40 cs, 2,205 lbs, J J Garvin & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
ETHER—1 demj, 44 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
5 cs, 347 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
FERTILIZER—285 bgs, 56,806 lbs, J J Garvin & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
275 bgs, 54,813 lbs, J J Garvin & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
BONES—Bulk, 1,930,880 lbs, L Dreyfus & Co, Calbinga, Rosario
3,051 bgs, 442,030 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Harmodius, Buenos Aires
249 bgs, 35,458 lbs, Yglesias, Lobo & Co, Mexico, Havana
424 bgs, 44,670 lbs, Yglesias, Lobo & Co, Pr Wm I, Curacao
FISH SOUNDS—2 bales, 405 lbs, G Amsinck & Co, Zulia, Maracaibo
FLAVORING EXTRACT—5 cs, Merck & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
FLOWERS, CHAMOMILE—5 cs, 1,100 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Ultonia, Trieste
INSECT—3 bales, 1,323 lbs, Bruen, Ritchey & Co, Ultonia, Trieste
FUSTIC—4,346 pcs, 333,000 lbs, Suzarte & Whitney, Pr Wm I, Curacao
GELATINE—25 cs, 2,750 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
50 cs, 5,500 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Lapland, Antwerp
61 bbls, 13,664 lbs, C B Richard & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
20 bls, 2,240 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Madonna, Marseilles
40 cs, 7,972 lbs, Paul Puttmann, Noordam, Rotterdam
37 cs, 5,720 lbs, Paul Puttmann, Noordam, Rotterdam
GINGER—12 bbls, 1,320 lbs, J B Maxfield & Co, Zacapa, Kingston
10 bbls, 1,224 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Zacapa, Kingston
GLASS, PLATE—8 cs, 4,372 sq ft, Bendit, Drey & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
5 cs, 3,154 sq ft, Vogeley & Lackmann, Lapland, Antwerp
2,157 sq ft, Schrenk & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
9 cs, 1,848 sq ft, Semon, Bache & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
2 cs, 1,380 sq ft, Semon, Bache & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
WINDOW—65 cs, 3,380 lbs, T W Morris & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
30 pkgs, 7,110 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
16 cs, 1,814 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
123 cs, 11,440 lbs, Leo Popper & Sons, Lapland, Antwerp
280 cs, 17,754 lbs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Lapland, Antwerp
1,165 cs, 69,580 lbs, T W Morris & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
761 cs, 57,969 lbs, Schrenk & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
22 cs, 3,937 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
2 cs, 292 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
2 cs, 500 lbs, Leo Popper & Sons, Celtic, Liverpool
GLAUBER SALTS—30 cks, 11 tons, Chas Bischoff & Co, Inc, Noordam, Rotterdam
GLUE—60 bls, 6,719 lbs, S Isaacs & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
30 bgs, 3,300 lbs, E A Rogers & Co, Exeter City, Bristol
45 cks, 19,731 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Colorado, Hull
77 bgs, 12,936 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Lapland, Antwerp
2 cks, 1,103 lbs, Chas Townsend & Bro, Lapland, Antwerp
40 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Madonna, Marseilles
40 pkgs, 4,480 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Minnetonka, London
60 bgs, 6,720 lbs, Amermann & Patterson, Caledonia, Glasgow
100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Celtic, Liverpool
STOCK—390 bgs, 39,661 lbs, Gardiner, Lucas & Co, Minnetonka, London
63 bls, 41,190 lbs, American Glue Co, Maylands, Catania
61 bls, 38,174 lbs, American Glue Co, San Giorgio, Naples
124 bls, 44,684 lbs, American Glue Co, R de Italia, Genoa
190 bls, 64,643 lbs, American Glue Co, Moltke, Genoa
108 bales, 33,523 lbs, American Glue Co, Moltke, Genoa
GLYCERINE—22 dms, 23,864 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Minnetonka, London
110 dms, 123,061 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Madonna, Marseilles
10 dms, 11,090 lbs, C J Schellings, Argentina, Trieste
10 dms, 10,435 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Noordam, Rotterdam
GREASE, WOOL—96 cs, 9,600 lbs, Merck & Co, Berlin, Bremen
GUM—2 cs, 506 lbs, P E Anderson & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
ARABIC—75 bgs, 27,035 lbs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
481 bales, Thurston & Braidich, Kasenja, Bombay
180 bgs, 37,000 lbs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
ASAFOETIDA—30 cs, 2,210 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Minnetonka, London
COPAL—39 pkgs, 7,302 lbs, W H Scheel, Minnetonka, London
15 cs, D Heydemann, Minnetonka, London
24 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
190 bgs, 31,416 lbs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Lapland, Antwerp
DAMAR—100 cs, 12,666 lbs, S Winterbourne & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
50 cs, 6,800 lbs, Otto Isenstein & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
KARAYA—236 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Kasenja, Bombay
KAURI—237 cs, 50,921 lbs, G W S Patterson & Co, Minnetonka, London
240 cs, 54,280 lbs, O G Hempstead & Sons, Norfolk, Auckland
TRAGACANTH—12 bales, 2,994 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Madonna, Marseilles
28 bgs, 7,390 lbs, F Bredt & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
5 cs, 862 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
13 cs, 2,028 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, Minneapolis, London
85 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Minneapolis, London
TUNA—20 bgs, 3,000 lbs, I Brandon & Bro, Colon, Panama
GYPSUM—(Bulk) 2,000 tons, J B King & Co, Bristol, Halifax
(Bulk) 200 tons, J B King & Co, D M Munro, Halifax
(Bulk) 2,300 tons, J B King & Co, Wildwood, Halifax
60 cks, 82,348 lbs, F A Reichard, Madonna, Marseilles
Bulk, 1,200 tons, J B King & Co, Ontario, Hillsborough
HARDENING POWDER—8 cks, Dwyer & Wedemann Co, Cedric, Liverpool
HERBS, CRUDE—2 cs, 132 lbs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Berlin, Bremen
MEDICINAL—6 bgs, 500 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Prest Grant, Hamburg
HUMAN HAIR—4 cs, 300 lbs, J Munro & Co, Reg d'Italia, Genoa
INDIGO—100 bbls, 49,419 lbs, Badische Co, Lapland, Antwerp
2 bbls, 200 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
110 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
2 cks, 200 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
4 bbls, 1,300 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
PASTE—5 bbls, 500 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
IRON, OXIDE—109 cks, J W Coulston & Co, Exeter City, Bristol
20 bbls, H J Baker & Bro, Buenos Aires, Malaga
55 cks, J W Coulston & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
65 cks, 379-2-13, J Lee Smith & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
20 cks, G A & E Meyer, Buffalo, Hull
JUNIPER BERRIES—50 bales, 2,550 lbs, Winter, Sons & Co, Perugia, Leghorn
50 bgs, 6,600 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Perugia, Leghorn
KAINIT—(Bulk) 1,121,309 lbs, Armour & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
(Bulk) 720,376 lbs, American Express Co, Berlin, Bremen
LACTERINE—267 bgs, 63,932 lbs, Atterbury Bros, New York, Southampton
67 bgs, 11,055 lbs, Atterbury Bros, Noordam, Rotterdam
LEAVES, BUCHU—5 bales, 1,034 lbs, P E Anderson & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Bremen
ROSE—6 bales, 484 lbs, Peck & Velsor, Madonna, Marseilles
SAGE—65 bales, 27,194 lbs, Old & Wallace, Argentina, Trieste
50 bales, 17,701 lbs, E R Durkee & Co, Ultonia, Trieste
SENNA—25 bales, 6,882 lbs, P E Anderson & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
THYME—50 bales, 11,023 lbs, John Kissack & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
LICORICE, ROLLS—11 cs, 2,289 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, Taormina, Naples
LIME, JUICE—30 cs, 108 gals, Evan's Sons, Lescher & Webb, Cedric, Liverpool
LITHOPONE—20 bbls, 11,035 lbs, F A Reichard, Lapland, Antwerp
100 cks, 55,880 lbs, Gillespie Bros & Co, Lapland, Antwerp

LYCOPODIUM—10 cs, 2,205 lbs, National Aniline & Chemical Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
MACE—17 cs, 1,835 lbs, Frame & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
2 bbls, 306 lbs, Gillespie Bros & Co, Mayaro, Grenada
1 cs, 238 lbs, Frame & Co, Mayaro, Grenada
33 pkgs, 4,457 lbs, Middleton & Co, Mayaro, Grenada
MAGNESIA, CALCINED—100 cs, 11,023 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
6 cs, 590 lbs, Merck & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
15 bbls, 1,500 lbs, Amermann & Patterson, Buffalo, Hull
CITRATE—210 cs, G Ceribelli & Co, Taormina, Genoa
TAR—36 cks, 17,600 lbs, Goldschmidt, Thermit & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—150 bbls, 72,278 lbs, W Wells & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
129 cks, 64,070 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
MAGNESIUM, CHLORIDE—241 cks, 221,482 lbs, W Wells & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
118 cks, 110,587 lbs, Grasselli Chem Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
MANGANESE, OXIDE—15 cks, 7,215 lbs, C B Richard & Co, Berlin, Bremen
OXIDE—23 cks, 23,108 lbs, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—4,480 bgs, W W Thomas & Co, Berlin, Bremen
(Bulk) 917,123 lbs, W W Thomas & Co, Berlin, Bremen
(Bulk) 1,119,661 lbs, W W Thomas & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
560 bgs, 111,760 lbs, American Shipping Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—7 cs, J Personeni, Hamburg, Genoa
3 cs, E Fougera & Co, France, Havre
10 cs, E Fougera & Co, France, Havre
8 cs, Chas Pfizer & Co, New York, Southampton
11 cks, 737 gals, W J Bush & Co, Minnetonka, London
2 cs, 224 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
5 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
24 cs, E Fougera & Co, Minnetonka, London
1 cs, Bruen, Ritchey & Co, Minnetonka, London
1 cs, Bruen, Ritchey & Co, Minnetonka, London
5 cs, 1,100 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Prest Grant, Hamburg
MYRABOLANS—7,913 pkgs, 3,956 cwt, Lunham & Moore, City of Bristol, Colombo
2,000 pkgs, 112,000 lbs, Marden, Orth & Hastings, City of Bristol, Colombo
1,000 pkgs, 56,000 lbs, Smith & Schipper, City of Bristol, Colombo
1,748 pkgs, 97,888 lbs, Lunham & Moore, City of Bristol, Colombo
NAPHTHOL—10 bbls, 3,000 lbs, Badische Co, Lapland, Antwerp
NITRO, TOLUOLE—1 cs, Heller & Merz Co, Buffalo, Hull
NUTMEGS—1 bbl, 162 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Asiatic Prince, Trinidad
GERANIUM—3 cs, 330 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Campania, Messina
1 dr, Fritzsche Bros, Madonna, Marseilles
4 drs, 2,237 lbs, Davies, Turner & Co, Madonna, Marseilles
HAARLEM—65 cs, Stallman Import & Export Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
50 cs, Lehn & Fink, Campanello, Rotterdam
ICHTHYOL—5 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
12 cks, Merck & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
LEMON—4 cs, 20 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
50 cs, Ungerer & Co, Belvedere, Palermo
LILAFLEUR—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Lorraine, Havre
LINALOL—3 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Lorraine, Havre
LINALYL ACETATE—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Lorraine, Havre
LUBRICATING—10 bbls, 3,781 lbs, F A Marsley & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
200 cks, 9,439 gals, Vacuum Oil Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
MANDERINE—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Ultonia, Catania
MACHINE—6 drs, 7,178 lbs, Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd, Colorado, Hull
NAPHTHA—150 bbls, 48,532 lbs, Otto Isenstein & Co, Buffalo, Hull
OLIVE—7 cks, 210 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Perugia, Naples
6 cks, 175 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Perugia, Naples
13 cks, 628 gals, La Manna, Azema & Farnan, Perugia, Naples
5 cks, 450 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Perugia, Naples
2 cks, 60 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Perugia, Naples
8 bbls, 235 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Perugia, Naples
13 cks, 263 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Perugia, Naples
7 cks, 215 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Perugia, Naples
2 bbls, 106 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Campania, Palermo
6 bbls, 133 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Campania, Palermo
10 bbls, 277 gals, Schafain Bros, Campania, Naples
12 cks, 350 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Campania, Palermo
6 cks, 208 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Campania, Palermo
6 cks, 176 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Campania, Palermo
2 cks, 190 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Madonna, Marseilles
2 bbls, 56 gals, Chas Friedenberg, San Giorgio, Naples
2 cks, 60 gals, Chas Friedenberg, San Giorgio, Naples
2 bbls, 65 gals, Chas Friedenberg, San Giorgio, Naples
5 cks, 391 gals, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Madonna, Marseilles
3 cks, 80 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Campania, Messina
3 bbls, 102 gals, Chas Friedenberg, San Giorgio, Messina
20 cks, 11,191 lbs, Paul Uhlich & Co, Madonna, Marseilles
15 bbls, Katzenback & Bullock Co, Madonna, Marseilles
125 cks, 103,664 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Madonna, Marseilles
ORCHILL LIQUID—5 cks, John Campbell & Co, Minnetonka, London
PAINT—63 pkgs, 2,666 lbs, Pomeroy & Fischer, Minnetonka, London
14 cs, 84 gals, Pomeroy & Fischer, Noordam, Rotterdam
115 pkgs, C M Coccaro, Argentina, Trieste
PARAFFINE—55 bbls, 19,950 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Lapland, Antwerp
PERSIAN BERRY EXTRACT—5 kegs, Berlin Aniline Works, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—23,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, C A Canfield, Tampico
40,000 bbls, 1,680,000 gals, Standard Oil Co, St Hilario, Tuxpan
PEPPER, BLACK—1,200 bgs, 134,461 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Berlin, Bremen
600 bgs, 69,360 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Berlin, Bremen
RED—325 bgs, 36,541 lbs, Crommon & Sticken, Buenos Aires, Barcelona
WHITE—264 bgs, 36,036 lbs, Vernon Metal Produce Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
PHENOLPHLAHEIN—20 drs, 5,000 lbs, Hoffmann La Roche Chem Works, Philadelphia, Southampton
PLUMBAGO—350 bbls, 95 tons, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, City of Bristol, Colombo
289 bbls, 85 tons, C B Richard & Co, City of Bristol, Colombo
74 bbls, 23 tons, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, City of Bristol, Colombo
66 bbls, 44,865 lbs, H W Peabody & Co, City of Bristol, Colombo
238 bbls, 75 tons, Winter Sons & Co, City of Bristol, Colombo
174 bbls, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, City of Bristol, Colombo
POTASH, CARBONATE—17 cks, 21,615 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
50 bbls, A Klipstein & Co, Buffalo, Hull
CYANIDE—25 cs, 2,800 lbs, J C Wiarda & Co, Minnetonka, London
MURIATE—1,120 bgs, 224,963 lbs, Peters, White & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
PERMANGANATE—100 drs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
8 pkgs, 2,205 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Argentina, Trieste
SULP—560 bgs, 111,760 lbs, American Shipping Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
POTATO FLOUR—200 bgs, 43,654 lbs, Arnold, Hoffman & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
40 bgs, 8,818 lbs, National Import Trading Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 21,820 lbs, C Bahusen & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
PYRITES—(Bulk) 12,300,420 lbs, Naylor & Co, Borden Knight, Huelva
(Bulk) 4,514,950 lbs, Naylor & Co, Manchester Port, Huelva
(Bulk) 12,391,632 lbs, Naylor & Co, Brika, Huelva
1,250 bgs, 280,000 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
SESAME—50 bgs, 98 bu, Larini & Co, Ultonia, Trieste
SUNFLOWER—188 bgs, 33,157 lbs, American Express Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
SHELLAC—350 chests, L C Gillespie & Sons, City of Bristol, Colombo
100 bgs, 16,400 lbs, W A Brown & Co, City of Bristol, Colombo
50 chests, 8,213 lbs, H W Peabody & Co, City of Bristol, Colombo
75 bgs, 12,300 lbs, American Express Co, City of Bristol, Colombo
125 pkgs, 26,507 lbs, Androvette & Townsend, City of Bristol, Colombo
100 chests, 15,468 lbs, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, City of Bristol, Colombo
3,632 pkgs, Rogers & Pyatt Shellac Co, City of Bristol, Colombo
50 chests, W A Brown & Co, City of Bristol, Calcutta
225 chests, 24 tons, 16 cwt, Androvette & Townsend, City of Bristol, Calcutta
2,025 pkgs, 332,100 lbs, Rogers & Pyatt Shellac Co, City of Bristol, Calcutta
SOAP, CASTILE—1,100 bgs, 44,930 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, Perugia, Leghorn
277 cs, 15,828 lbs, J E Anthasesiades & Sons, Argentina, Patras
STOCK—170 bbls, 62,599 lbs, Oil Seeds Co, Buenos Ayres, Barcelona
60 cks, 2,997 gals, A H Ringk & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
200 bbls, 9,950 gals, Nittner & Slaviz, Maylands, Catania
65 bbls, 23,436 gals, Oil Seeds Co, Buenos Aires, Malaga
100 bbls, 37,400 lbs, J B Dewsnap, Patria, Patras
25 bbls, 9,567 lbs, Winter, Sons & Co, Perugia, Leghorn
100 bbls, 37,408 lbs, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, Perugia, Leghorn
SODA, ASH—20 pkgs, 14 tons, 15 cwt, Wing & Evans, Cedric, Liverpool
BICARBONATE—25 cks, 5,684 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Cedric, Liverpool
BISULP—18 drs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
CYANIDE—5 cs, 560 lbs, J C Wiarda & Co, Minnetonka, London
HYDROSULP—80 bbls, 17,640 lbs, Badische Co, Lapland, Antwerp
50 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
2 cs, 200 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
NITRATE—10,173 bgs, 2,165 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Charlton Hall, Tocopilla
56,272 bgs, 115,297 qtls, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Patris, Smyrna
PHOSP—77 bbls, 38,115 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
SULP—100 drs, 46,588 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
SPONGES—11 bales, A Moses Sons & Co, Mexico, Havana
20 cs, Lasker & Bernstein, Minneapolis, London
STARCH—16 cs, 7,048 lbs, Jagenberg Machine Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
BURNT—100 cs, 20,000 lbs, Chas Zoller & Co, Minnetonka, London

CREAM OF TARTAR. TARTARIC ACID.

GUARANTEED 99¾—100 Per Cent. Pure.

TARTAR CHEMICAL COMPANY

135 William Street, NEW YORK.

62 pkgs, 20,794 lbs, Frame & Co, Minnetonka, London
211 bgs, 25,884 lbs, Frame & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
10 bbls, 1,744 lbs, Gillespie Bros & Co, Mayaro, Grenada
17 pkgs, 2,861 lbs, Frame & Co, Mayaro, Grenada
86 bbls, 14,190 lbs, Middleton & Co, Mayaro, Grenada
NUT, KOLA—1 bg, 200 lbs, J E Kerr & Co, Trent, Kingston
16 bgs, 3,200 lbs, J E Kerr & Co, Trent, Kingston
11 bgs, 2,684 lbs, Gillespie Bros & Co, Mayaro, Grenada
5 bgs, 970 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Zacapa, Kingston
NUX VOMICA—320 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, Minnetonka, London
336 bgs, 55,104 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnetonka, London
151 bgs, 28,086 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnetonka, London
OIL, ALMOND—4 cs, 238 lbs, J Personeni, Hamburg, Genoa
10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Berlin, Bremen
ANILINE—11 drs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
ATONONE—8 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Lorraine, Havre
BERGAMOT—10 cs, Ungerer & Co, Ultonia, Catania
BENZYL BENZOATE—3 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Lorraine, Havre
CASTOR—4 cs, 648 gals, J Personeni, Hamburg, Genoa
50 bbls, 2,539 gals, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Colorado, Hull
CEDARWOOD—2 cs, W J Bush & Co, Minnetonka, London
CINNAMON—3 cs, W J Bush & Co, Minnetonka, London
CITRONELLA—1 dr, 1,025 lbs, W J Bush & Co, Minnetonka, London
10 drs, 10,979 lbs, Edward Hill's Sons & Co, City of Bristol, Colombo
10 drs, 10,684 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, City of Bristol, Colombo
4 pkgs, 2,200 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
COCOANUT—64 pkgs, 112,234 lbs, Swan & Finch Co, City of Bristol, Colombo
335 pkgs, Core & Herbert, City of Bristol, Colombo
COD—220 bbls, 9,233 gals, Robt Badcock, Stephano, St Johns
CREOSOTE—20 bbls, West Disinfecting Co, Colorado, Hull
ECHAPPE—4 drs, 4,034 lbs, Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd, Colorado, Hull
ESSENTIAL—15 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, San Giorgio, Naples
25 pkgs, Fritzsche Bros, Berlin, Bremen
3 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Berlin, Bremen
12 cs, A Chiris, Madonna, Marseilles
2 cs, Rockhill & Victor, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
4 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, La Touraine, Havre
ENGINE—10 bbls, 37 cwt, R S Beston & Co, Minnetonka, London
FISH—10 cks, 3,870 lbs, Rabijen Amer Comp Co, Minnetonka, London
FUSEL—1 cs, 25 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, Berlin, Bremen
9 cks, 8,597 lbs, Egyptian Lacquer Co, Buffalo, Hull
3 bbls, 190 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Themistocles, Piraeus
2 bbls, 90 gals, Chas Friedenberg, R de Italia, Naples
10 cks, 650 gals, Chas Friedenberg, R de Italia, Naples
10 bbls, 605 gals, R H Macy & Co, Madonna, Marseilles
20 cks, 1,032 gals, Thomsen & Co, Madonna, Marseilles
10 cks, 593 gals, Geo Lueders & Co, Madonna, Marseilles
2 bbls, 62 gals, Chas Friedenberg, San Giorgio, Naples
2 cks, 100 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Perugia, Palermo
3 bbls, 160 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Argentina, Trieste
5 bbls, 260 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Argentina, Trieste
5 bbls, 143 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Madonna, Marseilles
2 bbls, 60 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Madonna, Marseilles
3 bbls, 150 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Patris, Piraeus
2 cks, 63 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Ultonia, Trieste
50 cs, Ungerer & Co, Roma, Marseilles
ORANGE—27 cs, 675 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, San Giorgio, Naples
12 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
25 cs, 1,250 lbs, Gillespie Bros & Co, Trent, Kingston
PALM—11 cks, E Morgan, Sons & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
496 cks, 6,599-0-12, Colgate & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
32 cks, Swan & Finch Co, Cedric, Liverpool
PALM KERNEL—9 cks, 11,211 lbs, Kronfeld, Saunders & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
PEANUT—210 pkgs, 1,649 gals, Lamont, Corliss & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
55 drs, 3,700 gals, J B Dewsnap, Berlin, Bremen
PELARGONIA—2 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Lorraine, Havre
PETROLEUM—500 bbls, 24,480 gals, L Sonneborn Sons, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
PHENETHYLOL—2 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Lorraine, Havre
PITCH—56 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Cedric, Liverpool
RAPESEED—400 bbls, 20,852 gals, Vacuum Oil Co, Cedric, Liverpool
12 bbls, 620 gals, Kuhne, Libby & Co, Minnetonka, London
40 bbls, 2,034 gals, L Sonneborn Sons, Buffalo, Hull
10 bbls, 506 gals, W A Foster & Co, Buffalo, Hull
100 bbls, 5,093 gals, Swan & Finch Co, Colorado, Hull
SEAL—550 bbls, 22,904 gals, Robt Badcock, Stephano, St Johns
SESAME—25 bbls, 10,944 lbs, C W Jacob & Allison, Cedric, Liverpool
TERPINEAL—3 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Lorraine, Havre
YLANG YLANG—25 cs, Ungerer & Co, Melbourne, Reunion
OCHER, POWDERED—50 cks, 71,290 lbs, F A Reichard, Madonna, Marseilles
75 cks, 56,861 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Madonna, Marseilles
125 cks, 94,008 lbs, J Lee Smith, Madonna, Marseilles
QUASSIA WOOD—40 bgs, 4,419 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
QUICKSILVER—100 btls, 7,500 lbs, W A Avis & Co, Minnetonka, London
100 btls, 7,500 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnetonka, London
200 btls, 15,000 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Minnetonka, London
QUININE, SALTS—57 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Berlin, Bremen
ROOTS, CALAMUS—1 bale, 500 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Prest Grant, Hamburg
DANDELION—50 bgs, 6,105 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
4 bls, 719 lbs, Peck & Velsor, Madonna, Marseilles
ORRIS—23 bgs, Unkart, Travis & Co, Perugia, Leghorn
61 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Rockhill & Victor, Perugia, Leghorn
65 bgs, 11,260 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Perugia, Leghorn
SARSAPARILLA—1 bale, 207 lbs, J E Kerr & Co, Trent, Kingston
ROSE WATER—100 cbys, Dodge & Olcott Co, Madonna, Marseilles
SALT CINCHONA BARK—3 cs, Merck & Co, Berlin, Bremen
39 cs, Merck & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
SEEDS, CARAWAY—100 bgs, 11,023 lbs, Jaburg Bros, Noordam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,023 lbs, J D Nordlinger, Noordam, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—22 chsts, 1,449 lbs, Whittall & Co, City of Bristol, Calcutta
15 cs, Old & Wallace, Minnetonka, London
100 cs, 1,000 lbs, Whittall & Co, City of Bristol, Calcutta
CASTOR—208 bgs, 693 bu, Baker Castor Oil Co, Minnetonka, London
683 bgs, 2,254 bu, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Minnetonka, London
1,132 bgs, 3,736 bu, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Minnetonka, London
4,192 bgs, 13,414 bu, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, Hull
CORIANDER—50 bales, 11,684 lbs, Old & Wallace, Madonna, Marseilles
CUMIN—100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
MILLET—1,000 bgs, 224,000 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
STEARINE—1 cs, 198 lbs, G Benda, Berlin, Bremen
SULPHUR—2 bbls, Merck & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
260 pkgs, 53,572 lbs, W A Foster & Co, Maylands, Catania
275 pkgs, 209,790 lbs, C B Richard & Co, Maylands, Catania
267 cks, 44,715 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Maylands, Catania
358 pkgs, 358 cwt, American Express Co, Maylands, Catania
334 bbls, Oelrichs & Co, Maylands, Catania
434 cks, P H Petry & Co, Maylands, Catania
150 cks, 44,694 lbs, C B Richard & Co, Maylands, Catania
434 cks, Holland Bros, Maylands, Catania
FLOWERS—50 cks, 10,342 lbs, Stanley, Jordan & Co, Maylands, Catania
PRECIPATED—15 cks, 4,945 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnetonka, London
LAC—20 cks, 3,603 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnetonka, London
SUMAC—504 bgs, 36 tons, J Munro & Co, Westmoor, Palermo
EXTRACT—100 pkgs, 22,839 lbs, Geigyter Meer Co, Lapland, Antwerp
TALC—500 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Binney & Smith
249 bgs, 54,780 lbs, Colgate & Co, Kassala, Co, Reg d'Italia, Genoa
Genoa
TAPIOCA, FLOUR—4,047 bgs, 735,936 lbs, Stein, Hirsh & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
TARTAR, CRUDE—27 cks, 30,809 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Cedric, Liverpool
26 cks, 33,059 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Perugia, Naples
459 bgs, 112,823 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Campania, Palermo
167 pkgs, 44,652 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, San Giorgio, Naples
21 cks, 33,697 lbs, Chas, Pfizer & Co, Campania, Messina
158 pkgs, 73,605 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Madonna, Marseilles
117 bgs, 25,199 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, R d'Italia, Genoa

INNIS, SPEIDEN & Co., Inc.,

46 Cliff Street NEW YORK

Established 1816 **Incorporated 1906**

Branch Offices:

120 W. Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill. **220 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.**
219 S. Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Factory . . . . . Jersey City, N.J.

Importers—Commission Merchants

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Domestic Foreign

Special announcement for this week

MIRBANE OIL

110 bgs, 25,157 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, R d'Italia, Genoa
498 bgs, 130,208 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Maylands, Messina
250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, Maylands, Messina
THYMOL—3 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Berlin, Bremen
2 cs, 224 lbs, Rockhill & Vietor, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
1 dr, 1,047 lbs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
TOLUIDINE—50 drs, 64,676 lbs, Read Holiday & Sons, Ltd, Colorado, Hull
10 drs, Read Holiday & Sons, Ltd, Colorado, Hull
ULTRAMARINE—34 bbls, 11,039 lbs, Badische Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
10 cks, 2,240 lbs, F A Meyer, Noordam, Rotterdam
VALONIA—1,982 bgs, 218,570 lbs, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Patris, Smyrna
3,870 bgs, Proctor, Ellison & Co, Patris, Smyrna
VENETIAN RED—125 pkgs, 16-13-1-26, J Lee Smith & Co, Celtic, Liverpool
WAX—5 bbls, 750 lbs, J E Kerr & Co, Trent, Kingston
BEES—30 pkgs, E A Bromund & Co, City of Bristol, Colombo
8 pkgs, 930 lbs, Huttlinger & Struller, Allingia, Aux Cayes
58 bgs, 8,534 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Cacique, Valparaiso
19 bgs, 2,106 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Lapland, Antwerp
20 bgs, 2,753 lbs, W A Foster & Co, Colon, Panama
6 bgs, 1,014 lbs, Yglesias, Lobo & Co, Seminole, Sanchez
23 bgs, F Ricart & Co, Seminole, Sanchez
14 pkgs, 2,809 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Seminole, Sanchez
4 cs, 900 lbs, A Behrens, Virginia, Miragoane
3 cs, 1,102 lbs, D L Bretzfelder & Sons, Yumuri, Progreso
CARNAUBA—64 bgs, 11,266 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
MINERAL—268 bgs, 53,046 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Boniface, Para
227 bgs, 44,840 lbs, Hagemeyer Trading Co, Boniface, Para
67 bgs, 11,085 lbs, Philip Bauer & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
50 bgs, 6,900 lbs, Schliemann Oil & Ceresine Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
15 bgs, 3,339 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
376 bgs, Moore & Munger, Celtic, Liverpool
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
PARAFFINE—100 bgs, 22,046 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch, Argentina, Trieste
150 bgs, 31,000 lbs, Fontana & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
300 bgs, Fontana & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
VEGETABLE—75 bgs, 6,000 lbs, Winter, Sons & Co, Boniface, Para
WHITE LEAD—20 cs, 4,409 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Berlin, Bremen
WHITING—250 bgs, 56,000 lbs, W H Whittaker, Minnetonka, London
WOOL, OLEINE—100 bbls, 16-10 3 12, Swan & Finch Co, Buffalo, Hull
ZINC OXIDE—50 bbls, 13,640 lbs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Madonna, Marseilles

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK IN TRANSIT TO OTHER CITIES.

Albany.

ALIZARINE—5 cks, Ryndam, Rotterdam
ANILINE COLORS—4 cs, Ryndam, Rotterdam
4 cks, Ryndam, Rotterdam
9 cks, Ryndam, Rotterdam
6 cks, Ryndam, Rotterdam
4 cks, Ryndam, Rotterdam
3 cks, Ryndam, Rotterdam
COLORS, CHROME—1 cs, Ryndam, Rotterdam
SULF—2 cs, Ryndam, Rotterdam
3 cks, Ryndam, Rotterdam
3 cks, Ryndam, Rotterdam

Baltimore.

ROOTS, JALAP—6 bgs, Katonia
12 bgs, Katonia
6 bgs, Katonia

Boston.

OIL, OLIVE—30 bbls, Patria, Piraeus

Buffalo.

ACIDS—41 pkgs, Ryndam, Rotterdam
COAL TAR PREPARATIONS—5 cks, Ryndam, Rotterdam

Chicago.

CASSIA BUDS—100 cs, Murray & Nickell Mfg Co, Indrasamha, Hong Kong
OIL, OLIVE—30 bbls, Patria, Pireus
PALM—4 pkgs, Cedric, Liverpool
79 pkgs, Cedric, Liverpool
SPONGES—11 bls, Minneapolis, London
2 bls, Minneapolis, London

Detroit.

ACIDS, SALICYLIC—2 cks, Ryndam, Rotterdam

Grand Rapids.

ENAMEL WHITE—5 drs, Ryndam, Rotterdam
SEEDS, CASTOR—1,366 bgs, Minnehaha, London

Milwaukee.

OIL, PALM KERNEL—48 cks, Cedric, Liverpool

Newark.

CHEMICALS—7 cks, Ryndam, Rotterdam
NAPHTOL SALTS—9 cks, Ryndam, Rotterdam

Niagara.

OIL, ESSENTIAL—8 cs, Minnetonka, London
5 cs, Minnetonka, London
1 cs, Minnetonka, London

Philadelphia.

BEANS, VANILLA—24 pkgs, J N Limbert, Katonia
BRISTLES—4 bls, Katonia
11 bls, Katonia

Pittsburgh.

BRONZE POWDER—7 cs, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
COLORS—2 cs, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen

Providence.

ALIZARINE—13 cks, Finland, Antwerp
5 cs, Finland, Antwerp
ANILINE COLORS—60 cks, Finland, Antwerp
COLORS, CHROME—1 cs, Finland, Antwerp
3 cks, Finland, Antwerp
SULF—3 cks, Finland, Antwerp

St. Louis.

OPIUM—29 cs, Ryndam, Rotterdam
4 cs, Ryndam, Rotterdam

Canada.

GINGER—100 bgs, Ryndam, Rotterdam

Hamburg.

PIMENTO—55 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
50 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
ROOTS, SARSAPARILLA—9 bls, Suriname, Puerto Cortez
WAX—50 bgs, Suriname, Puerto Cortez
57 bgs, Saratoga, Nassau
115 bgs, Saratoga, Nassau

Havre.

CUBEBS—5 pkgs, Ryndam, Rotterdam
MACE—2 cs, Ryndam, Rotterdam

Kingston.

SOAP—250 cs, Celtic, Liverpool

La Campana.

WAX, PARAFFINE—200 bgs, Caledonian, Glasgow

London.

BITTERWOOD—2,321 pcs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
2,868 pcs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
GUM, CHICLE—95 bgs, Katonia, Puerto Mexico
5 bgs, Katonia, Puerto Mexico
15 bgs, Katonia, Puerto Mexico
PIMENTO—85 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
15 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
ROOTS, SARSAPARILLA—2 bls, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
10 bls, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
20 bls, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
SPONGES—45 bls, Vigilancia, Nassau
42 bls, Vigilancia, Nassau
11 bls, Vigilancia, Nassau

Nassau.

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—9 cs, Minneapolis, London
2 cs, Minneapolis, London
2 cs, Minneapolis, London
SOAP—22 cs, Celtic, Liverpool
8 cs, Celtic, Liverpool
45 cs, Celtic, Liverpool
10 cs, Celtic, Liverpool
10 cs, Celtic, Liverpool
10 cs, Celtic, Liverpool

Trieste.

PIMENTO—57 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
12 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
27 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
3 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
101 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
100 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
50 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
50 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
50 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston
50 bgs, Pr Sigismund, Kingston

West Indies.

ACIDS, BORACIC—3 cks, Minneapolis, London
CITRIC—1 keg, Minneapolis, London
OXALIC—2 pkgs, Minneapolis, London
TARTARIC—2 kegs, Minneapolis, London
2 kegs, Minneapolis, London
1 pkg, Minneapolis, London
ALUM—2 kegs, Minneapolis, London
CAMPHOR—1 cs, Minneapolis, London
CHEMICALS—1 cs, Minneapolis, London
FLAXSEED—2 bgs, Minneapolis, London
MEAL—1 bbl, Minneapolis, London
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—2 cs, Minneapolis, London
1 cs, Minneapolis, London
1 cs, Minneapolis, London
NUTMEGS—1 cs, Minneapolis, London
OIL, CODLIVER—1 cs, Minneapolis, London
OPIUM—1 cs, Minneapolis, London
PAINT—65 kegs, Minneapolis, London
ROOTS, ORRIS—2 bbls, Minneapolis, London
SALTPETER—6 bgs, Minneapolis, London

WAREHOUSED IN BOND.

NEW YORK.

ALBUMEN, EGG—10 cs, 2,205 lbs, J J Garvin & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
ANETHOL—9 cs, 339 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
BALSAM, PERU—31 cs, 3,644 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
BEANS, TONKA—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Boniface, Para
BRONZE POWDER—4 cs, 2,000 lbs, Leo Uhlfelder & Co, Berlin, Bremen
9 cs, G Bender, Berlin, Bremen
13 pkgs, 3,100 lbs, B Ullmann & Co, Berlin, Bremen
BRISTLES—50 cs, 6,667 lbs, F H Cone, Afghan Prince, Singapore
CASSIA—173 pkgs, 13,140 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
CINNAMON—100 bls, 10,000 lbs, C E Armstrong, City of Bristol, Colombo
CLAY, CHINA—Bulk, 1,256 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Astraea, Fowey
CORKS—36 bls, 4,056 lbs, J Torres, Cedric, Liverpool
EGG YOLK—10 cs, 2,200 lbs, J J Garvin & Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
GLUE—3 cks, 1,660 lbs, Chas Townsend & Bro, Lapland, Antwerp
GUM CHICLE—4 bales, 882 lbs, I Kubie & Co, Katonia, Pto Mexico
73 bales, 14,982 lbs, Mengel Bros & Co, Cibao, Belize
ARABIC—120 bls, 43,201 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—49 cs, M L Eckstein & Co, Berlin, Bremen
MYRABOLANS EXTRACT—225 bxs, 10 tons, Haley, Hammond & Co, City of Bristol, Calcutta
OIL, BERGAMOT—12 cs, 480 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Maryland, Messina
ESSENTIAL—10 dms, Davies, Turner & Co, Madonna, Marseilles
GERANIUM—2 cs, 220 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Campania, Algiers
LEMON—19 cs, 760 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Maryland, Messina
LINALOE—11 cs, A M Capens, Katonia, Pto Mexico
OLIVE—5 cks, 150 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Perugia, Palermo
2 bbls, 65 gals, Chas Friedenberg, San Giorgio, Messina
30 bbls, 1,542 gals, Thomsen & Co, Argentina, Trieste
OPIUM—5 cs, 776.63 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnetonka, London
PEPPER, BLACK—200 bgs, 22,625 lbs, Vernon Metal Prod Co, Berlin, Bremen
307 bgs, 33,638 lbs, Old & Wallace, Minnetonka, London
RED—50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Frame & Co, Buenos Aires, Alicante
100 bgs, 11,023 lbs, Gaetano de Luca & Co, Buenos Aires, Alicante
PIMENTO—50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, W & A Leaman, Trent, Kingston
ROOTS, SARSAPARILLA—40 bales, 8,818 lbs, D L Bretzfelder & Sons, Yumuri, Tampico
84 bls, 17,186 lbs, R Fabien & Co, Yumuri, Tampico
SODA, PRUSSIATE—13 cks, 12,002 lbs, J D Lewis, Celtic, Liverpool
SPONGES—41 bales, A Isaacs & Co, Talisman, Nassau
14 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Vigilancia, Havana
89 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Vigilancia, Nassau
18 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Seminole, Turks Island
25 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Saratoga, Havana
TARTAR, CREAM—50 bbls, 11,023 lbs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
WHITE LEAD—150 cks, 34,198 lbs, Felix Fezandie, Argentina, Trieste

WITHDRAWN FROM BOND—NEW YORK.

ACIDS, TARTARIC—14 bbls, 4,053 lbs, C Tennant, Sons & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
20 bbls, 5,511 lbs, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, K Fr Josef I, Trieste
ALBUMEN, EGG—3 cs, 661 lbs, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
2 cs, 441 lbs, Kronpr Cecilie, Hamburg
ANTIMONY—20 cs, 3,275 lbs, Edward Hill's Sons & Co, Arrow, Shanghai
REGULUS—237 cs, 53,088 lbs, Smith & Schipper, Swinga, Shanghai
254 bgs, Smith & Schipper, Shimosa, Shanghai
BALSAM, PERU—11 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Pr Aug Wm, Colon
BARIUM, OXIDE—50 dms, 57,772 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Etonian, Antwerp
40 dms, 46,217 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Etonian, Antwerp
BEANS, VANILLA—26 cs, 5,275 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Antonio Lopez, Messina
22 cs, 4,358 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Antonio Lopez, Vera Cruz
6 cs, 999 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Antonio Lopez, Vera Cruz
31 cs, 6,355 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
BRISTLES—5 cs, 667 lbs, F H Cone, Prest Grant, Hamburg
4 cs, 533 lbs, F H Cone, Afghan Prince, Shanghai
2 cs, 220 lbs, F H Cone, Kansas, Shanghai
4 cs, 836 lbs, F H Cone, Rochambeau, Havre
10 cs, 1,333 lbs, F H Cone, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
3 cs, 579 lbs, F H Cone, Niagara, Havre
BRONZE POWDER—2 cs, 999 lbs, G Benda, Potsdam, Rotterdam
1 cs, 520 lbs, G Benda, Neckar, Bremen
3 cs, 1,569 lbs, G Benda, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
1 cs, G Benda, Bremen, Bremen
3 cs, G Benda, Scharnhorst, Bremen
1 cs, G Benda, Pr Fred Wm, Bremen
CAPSICUMS—37 bgs, 6,549 lbs, Campanello, Rotterdam
CASSIA—50 bales, 3,332 lbs, Old & Wallace, Ambria, Canton
100 bales, 6,666 lbs, Old & Wallace, Brilliant, Canton
100 bales, 6,666 lbs, Old & Wallace, Brilliant, Canton
50 pkgs, 4,571 lbs, Old & Wallace, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
5 cs, 333 lbs, Old & Wallace, Indrakuala, Canton
245 cs, 16,333 lbs, Old & Wallace, Atholl, Singapore
125 cs, 8,330 lbs, Old & Wallace, Atholl, Singapore
CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS—6 cks, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Manhattan, Antwerp
15 cks, 11,265 lbs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Noorderstyk, Rotterdam
CHILLIES—1 bg, 54 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Minnetonka, London
40 bales, 5,566 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Lucia, Trieste
CINNAMON—25 bales, 2,500 lbs, C E Armstrong, City of Bristol, Colombo
2 bales, 200 lbs, C E Armstrong, City of Bristol, Colombo
15 bales, 1,500 lbs, C E Armstrong, City of Bristol, Colombo
CLAY, CHINA—404 cks, 202 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Astraea, Fowey
(Bulk) 50 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Astraea, Fowey
CLOVES—15 bales, 2,025 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Hamburg, Genoa
COCOA BUTTER—24 bales, 4,248 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Zeeland, Antwerp
COLORS—1 ck, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Ryndam, Rotterdam
1 ck, Chas Bischoff & Co, Inc, Geo Washington, Bremen
1 ck, Chas Bischoff & Co, Inc, Neckar, Bremen
CORKS—30 bales, 2,788 lbs, J Torres, Cedric, Liverpool
15 bales, 1,442 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Berlin, Genoa
15 bales, 1,375 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Berlin, Genoa
1 cs, 145 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Madonna, Lisbon
23 bales, 2,129 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Osweza, Seville
24 bales, 2,132 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Konig Albert, Genoa
GELATINE—15 cs, 3,360 lbs, Amermann & Patterson, Columbia, Glasgow
10 cs, 2,240 lbs, Amermann & Patterson, Campania, Glasgow
GLUE—58 bales, 6,611 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Etonian, Antwerp
10 cks, 3,040 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Galileo, Hull
5 cks, 3,246 lbs, Chas Townsend & Bro, Lapland, Antwerp
30 bales, T M Duche & Sons, Etonian, Antwerp
150 bgs, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
8 cks, 2,535 lbs, W E Miller, Marengo, Hull
4 ck, 360 lbs, W E Miller, Francisco, Hull
GUM CHICLE—5 bgs, 961 lbs, J A Medina & Co, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
35 bls, 6,946 lbs, J A Medina & Co, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
9 bgs, 1,914 lbs, J A Medina & Co, Morro Castle, Vera Cruz
MACE—5 cs, 667 lbs, Frame & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
10 cs, 1,033 lbs, Frame & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
OIL, CITRONELLA—5 dms, 4,865 lbs, Birkenfels, Colombo
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
GERANIUM—1 ck, La Savoie, Havre
LEMON—24 cs, Franconia, Messina
154 cs, 3,850 lbs, Ida, Messina
OLIVE—3 bbls, 190 gls, Lucia, Naples
10 bbls, 500 gls, Hamburg, Genoa
13 bbls, 1,180 gls, St Anna, Marseilles
10 bbls, 720 gls, Minnewaska, London
1 bbl, 60 gls, Ultonia, Naples
1 bbl, 25 gls, Virginia, Naples
10 bbls, 295 gls, Pr Irene, Genoa
5 cks, 150 gls, Perugia, Palermo
2 bbls, 65 gls, San Giorgio, Messina
5 cks, 458 gls, St Anna, Marseilles
ORANGE—24 cs, Franconia, Messina
8 cs, 200 lbs, San Giorgio, Messina
PEACH KERNEL—19 cs, 2,128 lbs, St Anna, Marseilles
SESAME—35 pkgs, 2,961 lbs, Stampalia, Genoa
50 cs, 4,230 lbs, Verona, Ganoa
PEPPER, BLACK—50 bgs, 5,270 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Shanghai
1 bg, 110 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Montevideo, Barcelona
200 bgs, 22,625 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Berlin, Bremen
5 bgs, 668 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Egremont Castle, Penang
5 bgs, 635 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Atholl, Penang
25 bgs, 7,747 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Minnewaska, London
15 bgs, 1,390 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, City of Barada, Singapore
PIMENTO—100 cs, Buenos Aires, Barcelona
SOAP, CASTILE—15 cs, St Anna, Marseilles
SPONGES—4 bls, Vigilancia, Nassau
3 bls, Seguranca, Nassau
3 bls, Seguranca, Nassau
10 bls, Olinda, Neuvitas
2 bls, Athinai, Piraeus
1 bl, Patras, Piraeus
2 bls, Seguranca, Nassau
2 bls, Yumuri, Nassau
3 bls, Vigilancia, Nassau

BOSTON IMPORTS.

ACID, OXALIC—40 bbls, Menominee, Antwerp
ALIZARINE—30 bbls, The Badische Co, Menominee, Antwerp
63 cks, Brown Bros & Co, Menominee, Antwerp
1 cs, 18 cks, The Bayer Co, Menominee, Antwerp
ANILINE COLOR—1 kg, Amer Ex Co, Caledonian, Manchester
4 bbls, F E Atteaux & Co, Menominee, Antwerp
28 bbls, Menominee, Antwerp
17 cks, 16 cs, The Bayer Co, Menominee, Antwerp
SALT—10 bbls, Grasselli Color Co, Menominee, Antwerp
ANTIMONY SALT—20 bbls, Roessler, Hasslacher Chem Co, Menominee, Antwerp
BLEACH—51 cks, J L & D S Riker, Winifredian, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—28 cks, Gustav Martin, Breslau, Bremerhaven
7 cks, Breslau, Bremerhaven
COLORS—4 kgs, 22 cks, United Indigo Chemical Co, Caledonian, Manchester
3 cks, Winifredian, Liverpool
12 cs, Cassella Color Co, Menominee, Antwerp
ANTHRACENE—2 cks, The Bayer Co, Menominee, Antwerp
CHROME—11 cs, 53 cks, The Bayer Co, Menominee, Antwerp
SULPHUR—4 cs, The Bayer Co, Menominee, Antwerp
CREAM TARTAR—3 cks, Amer Ex Co, Winifredian, Liverpool
DEXTRINE—200 bgs, Lazard Freres, Dania, Copenhagen
165 bgs, T E Berry, Dania, Copenhagen
50 bgs, Dania, Copenhagen
FERRO-SILICON—80 cs, 83 cks, Canadia, Copenhagen
GLASS, WINDOW—53 cs, Boston Plate & Window Glass Co, Menominee, Antwerp
853 cs, Baring Bros & Co, Menominee, Antwerp
1,145 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Menominee, Antwerp
544 cs, Amer Ex Co, Menominee, Antwerp
230 cs, Menominee, Antwerp
GLUE—1 ck, Downing's Amer Ex, Caledonian, Manchester
100 bbls, W S Winegan & Co, Toronto, Hull
STOCK—400 bgs, Menominee, Antwerp
GREASE—103 bbls, 100 cks, Caledonian, Manchester
SOD—35 bbls, Winifredian, Liverpool
WOOL—200 bbls, Kidder, Peabody & Co, Menominee, Antwerp
GUM, TRAGASOL—75 cks, Caledonian, Manchester
VEGETABLE—25 bls, Menominee, Antwerp
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—20 cks, Toronto, Hull
MORDANT—5 cks, The Bayer Co, Menominee, Antwerp
MYRABOLANE EXT—487 pkgs, Adamsturn, Calcutta
OIL, COD LIVER—100 bbls, Toronto, Hull
CREOSOTE—99 cks, Caledonian, Manchester
LEATHER—20 cks, Caledonian, Manchester
MEAL—725 bgs, Caledonian, Manchester
NUT—170 cs, Menominee, Antwerp
OLIVE—350 bbls, Brown Bros & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
155 cs, P Pastene & Co, Palermo, Genoa
50 cs, L A Marzi, Palermo, Genoa
10 bbls, Wm Underwood & Co, Palermo, Genoa
99 cs, Amer Ex Co, Palermo, Genoa
21 cs, R F Downing & Co, Palermo, Genoa
708 cs, Palermo, Genoa
11 cs, 3 cks, Palermo, Palermo
50 cs, Amer Ex Co, Palermo, Naples
2 bbls, Palermo, Naples
PRESS—13 cks, Brown Bros & Co, Caledonian, Manchester
19 cks, Caledonian, Manchester
OXIDE, RED—110 bbls, Caledonian, Manchester
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,942 cks, 40,000 bgs, Mueller & Schall, Ben Nevis, Santa Fe, A R

C. BISCHOFF & CO., Inc.
451-453 Washington Street, NEW YORK, N.Y.
SODIUM SULPHATE
BARIUM NITRATE
BARIUM PEROXIDE
STRONTIA NITRATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
FORMIC ACID
LACTIC ACID
SOLE AGENTS FOR R. WEDEKIND & CO. m.b.H., UERDINGEN ON THE RHINE ESTABLISHED 1885 Manufacturers of CHROME ALUM, etc.

WOOD, PIECES—11,984, Mueller & Schall, Ben Nevis, Santa Fe, A R
RED, BRIGHT—2 cks, Acme White Lead & Color Works, Caledonian, Manchester
OXIDE—2 cks, Acme White Lead & Color Works, Caledonian, Manchester
TUSCAN—1 kg, Acme White Lead & Color Works, Caledonian, Manchester
VENETIAN—40 cks, Acme White Lead & Color Works, Caledonian, Manchester
SHELLAC—100 cks, Goldmann, Sachs & Co, Adamstum, Calcutta
150 cks, Adamsturm, Calcutta
SOAP—12 cks, Lorraine Mfg Co, Menominee, Antwerp
STARCH, SOLUBLE—100 bgs, Dania, Copenhagen
SUGAR OF LEAD—3 cks, Menominee, Antwerp
SUMAC—1,960 bgs, Palermo, Palermo
VARNISH—9 cks, Caledonian, Manchester
WAX, MINERAL—300 bgs, Toronto, Hull
PARAFFINE—215 bgs, Winifredian, Liverpool
ZINC, OXIDE—105 cks, J A & W Bird & Co, Menominee, Antwerp

BALTIMORE IMPORTS.

ACID, CARBOLIC, SOLID—47 lead drs, 12,596 lbs, F H Shallus & Co, Quernmore, Liverpool
AMMONIA, MURIATE OF—89 cks, 52,560 lbs, Adams Express Co., Quernmore, Liverpool
PERCHLORATE OF—160 cs, 40,392 lbs, F H. Shallus & Co, California, Christiania
SULPHATE OF—160 bgs, 41,380 lbs, Quernmore, Liverpool
2,020 bgs, 460,544 lbs, Baugh & Sons Co, Quernmore, Liverpool
500 bgs, 115,656 lbs, G Ober & Sons Co, Quernmore, Liverpool
283 bgs, 67,212 lbs, Miller Fertilizer Co, Quernmore, Liverpool
BONE DUST—560 sks, 120,040 lbs, Miller Fertilizer Co, Quernmore, Liverpool
CLAY, CHINA—208 cks, 202,10,0,0, Baring Bros & Co, Ltd, New York, Quernmore, Liverpool
COLOR—1 cs, 61 lbs, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
EARTH—252 cks, 220,000 lbs, Goebel & Co, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
180 cs, 188,006 lbs, Goebel & Co, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
FERRO MANGANESE—1,357,412 lbs, Crocker Bros, Quernmore, Liverpool
167 tons, Rogers, Brown & Co, Quernmore, Liverpool
6,300 tons, Jos R Foard Co, Baron Carodor, Bombay
FLINT STONES—5,700 bgs, 1,316,810 lbs, L C Frederick, California, Copenhagen
GELATINE—2 cs, Gelatine Products Co, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
GLASS—23 cs, 46,086 lbs, F H Shallus & Co, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
PLATE—2 cs, Adams Express Co, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
GLUE—418 bgs, 85,380 lbs, L C Frederick, Macedonia, Hamburg
GLYCERINE—20 cks, 25,790 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Quernmore, Liverpool
HAIR WASTE—1,197 bgs, 71,008 lbs, Baugh & Sons Company, Lakonia, Glasgow
MANURE—1,517 bgs, 340,393 lbs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Quernmore, Liverpool
MILK, DRY—60 cks, T Cordish & Bros, California, Copenhagen
OIL—20 cks, 1,677 lbs, Botges & Bardeux, Quernmore, Liverpool
CREOSOTE—70 cks, 35,210 lbs, F H Shallus & Co, Quernmore, Liverpool
PALM—87 cks, United States Steel Co, Quernmore, Liverpool
POTASH, KAINIT—350 bgs, 70,257 lbs, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
2,247,364 lbs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
111,954 lbs, Piedmont Mt Airy Guano Co, Macedonia, Hamburg
592,400 lbs, Piedmont Mt Airy Guano Co, Macedonia, Hamburg
670,815 lbs, Griffith & Boyd, Macedonia, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—1,680 bgs, 337,445 lbs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Macedonia, Hamburg
447,170 lbs, Piedmont Mt Airy Guano Co, Macedonia, Hamburg
MURIATE OF—280 bgs, 56,254 lbs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
1,120 bgs, 206,708 lbs, General Manufacturing Co, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
1,680 bgs, 337,128 lbs, G Ober & Sons Co, Friederich der Grosse, Bremen
2,240 bgs, 449,583 lbs, Paul Masson, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
2,700 bgs, 562,100 lbs, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
3,920 bgs, 787,371 lbs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Macedonia, Hamburg
2,800 bgs, 562,408 lbs, Basin-Monumental Co, Macedonia, Hamburg
1,680 bgs, 337,445 lbs, Thos E Barrett, Macedonia, Hamburg
2,240 bgs, Piedmont Mt Airy Guano Co, Macedonia, Hamburg
1,120 bgs, Griffith & Boyd, Macedonia, Hamburg
PERCHLORATE—240 cks, 60,038 lbs, F H Shallus & Co, California, Christiania
PYRITES, CUPREOUS—5,328 tons, Davison Chemical Co, Otto Sverdaup, Huelva
SALT—560 sks, 50 tons, Cleveland Provision Co, Quernmore, Liverpool
SEED, ALFALFA—135 bgs, 29,760 lbs, M B Carlin, Macedonia, Hamburg
MUSTARD—50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Parrish Bros, Macedonia, Hamburg
SODA, NITRATE OF—3,500 tons, J H Baker & Bros, Crotton Hall, Majillones
SODIUM, SULPHIDE OF—100 drs, 47,710 lbs, Brown Bros & Co, Quernmore, Liverpool
VENETIAN RED—50 bbls, 11,032 lbs, Hanline Bros, Quernmore, Liverpool
WAX, PARAFFIN—236 bgs, 33,908 lbs, Mark W Pryor, Quernmore, Liverpool

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.

ACID, CARBOLIC—156 cks, Man Exchange, Manchester
OXALIC—30 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher, Prinz Albert, Hamburg
30 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher, Rhaetia, Hamburg
AETZKALI—20 drs, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
10 drs, Rhaetia, Hamburg
AMMONIA, CHLORIDE—72 cks, Rohn & Haas, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
SULPH—306 bgs, Man Exchange, Manchester
ARSENIC—100 cks, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
BARIUM—39 cks, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
BITTERSALTZ—500 bgs, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
BONES—281 bgs, Hafleigh & Co, Dominion, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—16 cs, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
70 drs, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
17 cs, Rhaetia, Hamburg
CLAY—50 bgs, Badische Co, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
CHINA—1,500 cks, Astraea, Fawey
1,196 tons, bulk, Astraea, Fawey
COLOR—5 bbls, Andreykovicz & Dunk, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
232 pkgs, Berlin Aniline Works, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
5 cks, Andreykovicz & Dunk, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
1 cs, F Weber & Co, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
76 pkgs, Berlin Aniline Works, Rhaetia, Hamburg
5 bbls, Andreykovicz & Dunk, Rhaetia, Hamburg
FLOUR, WOOD—651 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
446 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Rhaetia, Hamburg
GLYCERINE—30 drs, Amer Express Co, Lucia, Trieste
51 drs, Amer Express Co, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
20 drs, Amer Express Co, Dominion, Liverpool
GREASE, WOOL—30 bbls, Jas Rowers Sons, Man Exchange, Manchester
HERBS—8 bbl, Smith, Kline & French Co, Lucia, Trieste
9 bbl, McIlvaine Bros, Lucia, Trieste
110 bls, A Colburn Co, Lucia, Trieste
MANGANESE—5 cks, Rhaetia, Hamburg
FERRO—A lot, Dominion, Liverpool
575 tons, Crocker Bros, Man Exchange, Manchester
KAINIT, CRUDE—391 tons, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
A quantity, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
333 tons, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
559 tons, Rhaetia, Hamburg
KESERIT—192 tons, Rhaetia, Hamburg
LEAVES—5 bls, Kuebler & Co, Lucia, Trieste
LIME, CARB—40 cks, Rhaetia, Hamburg
OIL—100 cs, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
3 cs, W L Roorbach, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
GERMAN—594 bbls, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
LUB—100 bbls, Sun Co, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
100 bbls, Crew, Levick & Co, Rhaetia, Hamburg
OLIVE—2 cks, Campania, Trieste
787 pkgs, Taormina, Genoa
60 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
PALM—239 cks, Dominion, Liverpool
PALM KERNEL—320 bbls, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
600 bbls, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
309 bbls, Rhaetia, Hamburg
SOYA BEAN—100 bbls, Man Exchange, Manchester
SULPHUR—125 bbls, Campaniae, Trieste
510 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
PETROLEUM—2,520,000 gals, Atl Ref Co, San Tirso, Tuxpan
55,000 bbls, Texas Co, San Hilario, Tuxpan
POTASH—9 pkgs, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
37 pkgs, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
49 cks, Rhaetia, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—100 drs, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
35 drs, Rhaetia, Hamburg
CARB—47 cks, Rhaetia, Hamburg
MUR—2,240 bgs, Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg
3,762 bgs, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
2,396 bgs, Rhaetia, Hamburg
SULPH—280 bgs, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
500 bgs, Rhaetia, Hamburg
POWDER—BLEACHING—288 drs, Rhaetia, Hamburg
59 cks, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Man Exchange, Manchester
50 bxs, Man Exchange Manchester
ROOT, LICORICE—15,980 bls, River Araxes, Batoum
SALTS, COAL-TAR—81 pkgs, C M Taylor's Sons, Man Exchange, Manchester
SEED—35 bgs, McIlvaine Bros, Lucia, Trieste
150 bgs, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
SODA, PERBORATE—60 drs, Rhaetia, Hamburg
PHOSPHATE—60 cks, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
STARCH, POTATO—150 bgs, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
SULPHUR—25 cks, Man Exchange, Manchester
TALC—200 bgs, Lucia, Trieste
TARTAR, CREAM—35 cks, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
WAX—800 bgs, Soestdyk, Rotterdam
428 bgs, Dominion, Liverpool
WHITE, SNOW—20 cks, T G Cooper & Co, Rhaetia, Hamburg
ZINC, CHLORIDE—2 cs, Dominion, Liverpool
OXIDE—75 cks, Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen
WHITE—40 cks, T G Cooper & Co, Rhaetia, Hamburg

NEW ORLEANS IMPORTS.

CHICLE—245 bls, Orleanian, Belize
FERRO-MANGANESE—75 tons, Emilia, Trieste
FULLER'S EARTH—5,550 bgs, Nytonian, London
GLYCERINE—10 drs, Emilia, Trieste
20 drs, Nitonian, London
GLASS, WINDOW—1,300 cs, Nitonian, Antwerp
MAGNESITE—17,362 bgs, Emilia, Trieste
OIL, CRUDE—420,000 gals, Glevlin, Tanpico
LUBRICATING—14 bbls, Nitonian, London
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Emilia, Trieste
SEED, CANARY—100 bgs, Andyk, Rotterdam
SODA, NITRATE—93,762 bgs, Anglo-Bolivian, Caleta Buena
SULPHUR FLOWERS—300 bgs, Andyk, Rotterwdam

NORFOLK IMPORTS.

KAINIT—1,110,254 lbs, Kiel, Hamburg
POTASH, MURIATE—4,141 sks, $41,745 lbs, Kiel, Hamburg
1,120 sks, 228,187 lbs, Kiel, Hamburg
POTASH, MURIATE—1,680 cks, 339,762 lbs, Kiel, Hamburg
PYRITES, IRON—2,200 tons, Ethelhilda, Huelva
SALT, MANURE—2,195,135 lbs, Kiel, Hamburg

SAN FRANCISCO IMPORTS.

BONE MEAL—735 cks, Tenyo Maru, Calcutta
GUTTA JELATONG 113 cs, Nile, Calcutta
OIL, RAPESEED—1,000 cs, Tenyo Maru, Kobe
SOYA BEAN—80 bbls, Tenyo Maru, Kobe
SESAME—5 cs, Tenyo Maru, Kobe
POTASH, SULPHATE—60 cks, Aztec, Antwerp
SHELLAC—71 bls, Tenyo Maru, Calcutta
SOAP—5,430 cs, City of Sydney, Genoa
TARTAR, CRUDE—377 cks, City of Sydney, Paris
108 cks, Aztec, Paris
WAX—20 cs, Aztec, Antwerp

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK.

Week ending July 24.

ACETONE—34 drs, $2,400, Bjornsterne Bjornson, Rotterdam
ACID, FATTY—150 bbls, $2,905, Havana, Havana
ALCOHOL, WOOD—80 bbls, $2,100, Principello, Rotterdam
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—125 cyls, $4,473, Galileo, Hull
CALCIUM, CARBIDE—3,000 drs, $7,760, Havana, Havana
50 drs, $85, Matura, Trinidad
20 drs, $58, Metapan, Cartagena
750 drs, $3,750, Hesione, Buenos Aires
40 drs, $157, Caracas, La Guayra
100 drs, $655, Rauenfels, East London
260 drs, $1,791, Rauenfels, Mossel Bay
275 drs, $1,854, Rauenfels, Cape Town
800 drs, $2,080, Matanzas, Cienfuegos
150 drs, $450, Cibao, Bocas del Toro

July 15.

CANDLES—100 bxs, 900 lbs, $130, Caracas, Pto Cabello
76 cs, 1,368 lbs, $199, Caracas, San Juan, P R

July 16.

25 cs, 1,700 lbs, $301, Montoso, Pto Rico
25 bdls, 2,250 lbs, $169, Matanzas, Guantanamo
25 bdls, 1,500 lbs, $120, Matanzas, Manzanillo

July 17.

32 bdls, 2,778 lbs, $260, Havana, Havana
CARBON BLACK—100 cs, $1,000, Geo Washington, Bremen
200 cs, $2,025, Galileo, Hull
100 bbls, 100 cs, $1,800, La Touraine, Havre
CLAY—1,520 bgs, $1,500, Geo Washington, Bremen
252 bgs, $176, Manhattan, Antwerp
280 bgs, $275, United States, Copenhagen
280 bgs, $280, Belvedere, Trieste
COPPER, SULPHATE—36 bbls, $800, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER—2,000 bgs, $7,950, Montoso, Pto Rico
GLUCOSE—420 bbls, $6,784, Themistocles, Piraeus
25 bbls, $475, Minnehaha, London
60 bbls, $875, United States, Christiania
300 bbls, $4,195, Galileo, Hull
240 bbls, $2,614, Bristol City, Bristol
180 bbls, $2,650, Cedric, Liverpool
180 bbls, $2,551, Belvedere, Trieste
30 bbls, $712, Belvedere, Alexandria
60 bbls, $932, Belvedere, Samsoun
60 bbls, $890, Belvedere, Constantinople
60 bbls, $880, Belvedere, Smyrna
GLUCOSE, SOLID, GRAPE SUGAR—1,000 bgs, $2,220, Bristol City, Bristol
GLUE—30 kgs, $250, Niagara, Havre
GRAPHITE—70 bbls, $853, Minnehaha, London
10 bbls, $282, Geo Washington, Bremen
48 bbls, 11 crts, $600, Kais Auguste Victoria, Hamburg

July 11.

GREASE, LUBRICATING—18 bbls, 6,319 lbs, $230, Niagara, Havre

July 13.

15 bbls, 5,570 lbs, $557, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam

July 15.

140 cs, 5,520 lbs, $202, Rauenfels, Mossel Bay
500 kgs, 36,288 lbs, $726, Rauenfels, Port Natal
30 bbls, 13,471 lbs, $270, Rauenfels, Port Natal
11 bbls, 30 cs, 11,664 lbs, $185, Fangturm, Calcutta
50 drs, 50 kgs, 7,500 lbs, $150, Fangturm, Rangoon
11 bbls, 3,757 lbs, $207, San Giorgio, Naples
65 bbls, 26,285 lbs, $628, Cedric, Liverpool

July 16.

70 bbls, 32,029 lbs, $1,033, Paloma, Cuba
NONEDIBLE—345 tcs, 141,219 lbs, $10,083, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
1,000 bbls, 432,480 lbs, $17,010, Moltke, Genoa
500 bbls, 175,061 lbs, $10,000, Belvedere, Venice
SOAP—50 bbls, $1,031, Matanzas, Cienfuegos
300 bbls, $6,164, Havana, Havana
50 bbls, 20,975 lbs, Havana, Havana
HYDROGEN, PEROXIDE—70 cs, $650, Havana, Havana
LEAD—5,399 pigs, $21,250, Vaderland, Antwerp
2,308 pigs, $8,854, Themistocles, Piraeus
9,638 pigs, New Amsterdam, Amsterdam
3,344 pigs, $14,102, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
895 pigs, $3,400, Galileo, Hull
4,352 pigs, $17,000, Kais Aug Victoria, Hamburg
5,173 pigs, $21,500, Batavia, Hamburg
658 pigs, $2,580, Belvedere, Venice
ARSENATE—700 kgs, $1,183, Rauenfels, Cape Town
LIME ACETATE—1,572 bgs, $3,370, Manhattan, Antwerp
3,316 bgs, $6,455, Bjornsterne Bjornson, Rotterdam
1,130 bgs, $2,500, Kais Aug Victoria, Hamburg
1,432 bgs, $3,000, Principello, Rotterdam
LINSEED CAKE—52 tons, $13,800, Vaderland, Antwerp
114 tons, $3,000, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
2,149 tons, $65,100, Manhattan, Antwerp
994 tons, $26,755, Bjornsterne Bjornson, Rotterdam
113 tons, $3,025, Principello, Rotterdam
MEAL—196 tons, $5,880, Manhattan, Antwerp
OCHER—56 bbls, $180, Minnehaha, London
485 bbls, $1,500, Galileo, Hull
OIL, BATCHING—100 bbls, $610, Vaderland, Antwerp
CAKE CORN—362 tons, $12,072, Niagara, Havre
60 tons, $1,757, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
30 tons, $1,179, United States, Gothenburg
COCOANUT—10 hhds, $797, Alliance, Cristobal
CORDAGE—40 bbls, $241, Vaderland, Antwerp
100 bbls, $656, St Isabel, Havana
CORN—50 bbls, $1,438, Belvedere, Constantinople
13 bbls, $388, Belvedere, Kerasounda
100 bbls, $2,890, Belvedere, Ravenna
30 bbls, $771, United States, Malmo
25 bbls, $725, Rauenfels, Durban
100 cs, $657, Rauenfels, Delagoa Bay
80 bbls, $2,308, Parima, Barbados
20 cs, $176, Matanzas, Guantanamo
25 cs, $145, Matanzas, Santiago
40 bbls, $1,183, San Giorgio, Palermo
100 bbls, $2,836, San Giorgio, Naples
50 tcs, $1,604, Cedric, Liverpool
200 bbls, $5,778, Belvedere, Trieste
1,140 bbls, $33,296, Belvedere, Venice
COTTONSEED—45 cs, $315, Port Antonio, Jamaica
125 bbls, $3,675, Minnehaha, London
20 cs, $129, Matura, Grenada
10 cs, Matura, Trinidad
5 bbls, 40 cs, $41, Matura, Grenada
350 bbls, $10,418, Welsh Prince, Buenos Aires
14 bbls, 150 cs, $1,280, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica
25 cs, $169, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Port Limon
75 cs, $446, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Colon
1 bbl, $50, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Panama
6 bbls, 30 cs, $119, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Kingston
2 bbls, $75, Cristobal, Cristobal
30 cs, $285, Metapan, Huasco
500 cs, $4,780, Metapan, Antofagasta
170 cs, $1,725, Metapan, Colon
5 bbls, $158, Metapan, Kingston
10 bbls, 300 cs, $2,135, Hesione, Buenos Aires
50 bbls, 800 cs, $6,700, Hesione, Montevideo
25 bbls, $750, American, Santos
13 bbls, $400, American, Rio Janeiro
150 bbls, $3,625, American, Bahia
3 bbls, 25 cs, $256, Rauenfels, Durban
50 cs, $314, Rauenfels, East London
25 cs, $160, Rauenfels, Cape Town
20 cs, $127, Rauenfels, Pt Elizabeth
25 bbls, $730, Galileo, Hull
40 bbls, Parima, Demerara

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA OF

The United Alkali Co., Limited, of Great Britain,

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR VARIOUS BRANDS OF

BLEACHING POWDER

10 bbls, $295, Parima, Demerara
85 bbls, 110 cs, $2,100, Parima, Guadeloupe
10 bbls, $278, Parima, Martinique
105 cs, $726, Parima, St Lucia
1 bbl, $28, Parima, Dominica
20 bbls, $315, Matanzas, Manzanillo
255 cs, $1,840, Matanzas, Cienfuegos
6 bbls, $185, Matanzas, Cienfuegos
15 cs, $70, Bayamon, Pto Rico
50 bbls, $1,592, Belvedere, Belgrade
50 bbls, $1,485, Belvedere, Constantinople
50 bbls, $1,500, Belvedere, Valetta
200 bbls, $6,010, Belvedere, Venice
100 bbls, $3,055, Belvedere, Trieste
6 bbls, $202, Nickerie, Paramaribo
2 bbls, $60, Nickerie, Surinam
80 cs, $504, Nickerie, Cayenne
7 bbls, $196, Nickerie, Demerara
5 bbls, 30 cs, $475, Tenadores, Colon
10 cs, $62, Tenadores, Port Limon
3 bbls, 150 cs, $1,323, Havana, Havana
5 bbls, 240 cs, $1,660, Cibao, Bocas del Toro
180 cs, $1,174, Chincha, Coquimbo
100 cs, $835, Chincha, Iquique
200 cs, $1,612, Chincha, Antofagasta
500 cs, $4,173, Chincha, Valparaiso
400 cs, $3,243, Chincha, Santiago
225 cs, $1,876, Chincha, Talcahuano
30 cs, $280, Chincha, Punta Arenas
22 bbls, 840 cs, $9,056, Trent, Kingston
10 cs, $78, Trent, Panama
30 bbls, $960, Bovic, Manchester
75 bbls, $2,295, Perugia, Leghorn
25 cs, $175, Pz August Wilhelm, Kingston
25 cs, $155, Pr August Wilhelm, Port Limon
10 cs, $49, Pr August Wilhelm, Colon
14 bbls, 85 cs, $955, Pr August Wilhelm, Jamaica
70 cs, $420, Carolina, Porto Rico
LARD—10 bbls, $417, Vaderland, Antwerp
LINSEED—10 cs, Metapan, Santa Marta
10 cs, $122, Caracas, San Juan
5 bbls, $132, Albingia, Hayti
10 cs, $61, Matanzas, Cienfuegos
2 bbls, $53, Paloma, Cuba

July 10.

LUBRICATING—27,805 gals, Welsh Prince, Santos
64,730 gals, $9,348, Vaderland, Antwerp
101,205 gals, $20,221, Minnehaha, London
25,500 gals, $3,639, Geo Washington, Bremen
965 gals, $294, Welsh Prince, Santos
6,010 gals, $1,443, Welsh Prince, Rio Janeiro

July 11.

113,065 gals, $22,937, Niagara, Havre
3,250 gals, $520, Mexico, Rouen
410,380 gals, $52,488, Mexico, Dunkirk
9,850 gals, $1,262, Themistocles, Piraeus
1,860 gals, $438, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Kingston
140 gals, $57, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Port Limon
55,985 gals, $6,225, Manhattan, Antwerp
61,385 gals, $5,940, Galileo, Hull
39,595 gals, $9,454, Kais Auguste Victoria, Hamburg

July 13.

37,000 gals, $4,486, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
9,250 gals, $1,018, New Amsterdam, Amsterdam
4,980 gals, $636, New Amsterdam, Duisburg
8,170 gals, $1,477, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
1,765 gals, $567, United States, Christiania
8,000 gals, $925, United States, Copenhagen
650 gals, $66, United States, Gefle
7,640 gals, $1,185, United States, Gothenburg
3,000 gals, $330, United States, Stettin
28,875 gals, $4,400, United States, Stockholm
7,535 gals, $950, United States, Abo
19,415 gals, $2,075, United States, Norrkoping
8,525 gals, $1,328, United States, Malmo
25,000 gals, $2,750, United States, Kahlsruhe
5,000 gals, $550, United States, St Petersburg
9,725 gals, $352, United States, Copenhagen
9,050 gals, $1,574, United States, Helsingfors
515 gals, $112, United States, Helsingborg
255 gals, $64, United States, Trondhjem
6,700 gals, $986, United States, Sundsvall

July 14.

2,640 gals, $823, Matura, Trinidad
2,950 gals, $472, Russia, Copenhagen
250 gals, $80, Russia, St Petersburg
1,055 gals, $486, Russia, Moscow
2,470 gals, $185, Metapan, Santa Marta
530 gals, $150, Metapan, Colon
4,425 gals, $738, Hesione, Montevideo
20,745 gals, [illegible], Hesione, Rosario
21,495 gals, [illegible], Hesione, Buenos Aires
48,385 gals, $13,496, Batavia, Hamburg

July 15.

250 gals, $74, Caracas, Porto Cabello
1,750 gals, $463, American, Rio Janeiro
9,980 gals, $2,204, Rauenfels, Cape Town
28,570 gals, $7,038, Rauenfels, Delagoa Bay
26,830 gals, $5,470, Rauenfels, Durban
5,030 gals, $1,206, Rauenfels, East London
1,920 gals, $627, Rauenfels, Mossel Bay
11,265 gals, $2,526, Rauenfels, Port Elizabeth
2,550 gals, $416, Rauenfels, Algoa Bay
1,050 gals, $341, Rauenfels, Pt Natal
500 gals, $81, Rauenfels, Mossel Bay
6,360 gals, $964, Fangturm, Colombo
3,575 gals, $879, Fangturm, Karachi
17,750 gals, $1,953, Fangturm, Rangoon
44,390 gals, $7,406, Fangturm, Calcutta
61,500 gals, $6,847, Fangturm, Bombay
9,170 gals, $1,774, Fangturm, Madras
15,275 gals, $3,288, Fangturm, Port Said
31,600 gals, $4,914, Principello, Rotterdam
14,705 gals, $1,801, Moltke, Genoa
7,500 gals, $900, San Giorgio, Naples
6,000 gals, $660, San Giorgio, Palermo
64,395 gals, $8,881, Cedric, Liverpool

July 17.

450 gals, $262, Albingia, Hayti
1,715 gals, $386, Parima, Barbadoes
1,250 gals, $301, Montoso, Pto Rico
590 gals, $144, Allianca, Cristobal
5,660 gals, $2,025, Paloma, Cuba
750 gals, $111, Bristol City, Swansea
9,665 gals, $1,852, Bristol City, Bristol
9,190 gals, $1,815, Bristol City, Cardiff

July 17.

43,290 gals, $5,365, Belvedere, Venice
8,620 gals, $1,775, Belvedere, Bari
1,505 gals, $618, Belvedere, Trieste
300 gals, $104, Tenadores, Colon
995 gals, $434, Havana, Havana
3,810 gals, $853, Stephano, St Johns, N F
MEAL—985 bgs, 123,125 lbs, $2,170, Matura, Trinidad

30 bbls, $104, Matura, Trinidad
40 bgs, 9,000 lbs, $87, Matura, Grenada
200 bgs, 25,000 lbs, Matura, Trinidad
200 bgs, 25,000 lbs, $400, Matura, Trinidad
200 bgs, 25,000 lbs, $464, Matura, Port of Spain
300 bgs, 37,500 lbs, $615, Parima, Martinique
691 bgs, 86,375 lbs, $1,564, Parima, Barbadoes
NEATSFOOT—75 bbls, $3,000, Niagara, Havre
OLEO—9 tcs, $343, Themistocles, Piraeus
3,010 tcs, $93,520, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
70 tcs, $3,140, United States, Christiania
35 tcs, $1,510, United States, Drammen
15 tcs, $560, United States, Copenhagen
13 tcs, $483, St Isabel, Havana
70 tcs, $2,817, Kais Auguste Victoria, Hamburg
75 tcs, $3,564, Cedric, Liverpool
25 tcs, $675, Belvedere, Constantinople
50 tcs, $1,350, Belvedere, Mersina
10 tcs, $270, Belvedere, Beyrouth
PAINT—56 bbls, $213, Havana, Havana
SALAD—72 cs, $564, Allianca, Cristobal
OLEO, STOCK—200 tcs, $7,079, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
65 tcs, $2,720, United States, Copenhagen
35 tcs, $1,520, United States, Drammen
140 tcs, $6,250 United States, Gothenburg
50 tcs, $2,160, United States, Malmo
PAINT—174 cs, $2,868, Niagara, Havre
21 cs, $375, Minnehaha, London
6 cs, $70, Geo Washington, Bremen
15 cs, $131, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
1 cs, 100 bgs, $370, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
15 cs, $177, Matura, Trinidad
3 cs, $48, Matura, Grenada
5 bbls, $429, Welsh Prince, Rio Janeiro
6 cs, $89, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Port Limon
6 cs, $89, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Callao
12 cs, $225, United States, Copenhagen
31 cs, $240, United States, Christiania
12 cs, $251, Metapan, Port Colombia
120 cs, 20 pkgs, $656, Metapan, Santa Marta
36 cs, $1,072, Hesione, Buenos Aires
38 bxs, $655, Hesione, Montevideo
235 kgs, $450, Caracas, San Juan, P R
31 cs, $1,637, American, Rio Janeiro
18 cs, $405, Rauenfels, Delagoa Bay
60 cs, $113, Rauenfels, Algoa Bay
3 cs, $101, Rauenfels, Port Elizabeth
2 cs, $29, Rauenfels, East London
4 cs, $167, Fangturm, Colombo
2 cs, $89, Batavia, Hamburg
3 cs, $283, Albingia, Hayti
15 cs, $155, Montoso, Pto Rico
4 bbls, $133, Allianca, Cristobal
73 pkgs, Matanzas, Cienfuegos
2 bbls, $100, Matanzas, Guantanamo
8 pkgs, $71, Matanzas, Santiago
20 bbls, 15 cs, $1,173, Paloma, Cuba
121 cs, Paloma, Cuba
30 bbls, $1,221, New York, Southampton
34 bbls, $102, Belvedere, Venice
6 cs, $35, Tenadores, Colon
50 kgs, $210, Tenadores, Port Limon
2 bbls, 14 cs, 2 kits, $334, Tenadores, Kingston
133 bbls, 218 cs, 172 bxs, 4 kgs, $9,381, Havana, Havana
70 pkgs, $3,457, Havana, Havana
7 bbls, 13 pkgs, $300, Stephano, St Johns, N F
5 cs, $43, Stephano, Halifax
6 bbls, 5 cs, $412, Cibao, Bocas del Toro
PETROLEUM JELLY—24 bbls, $590, Vaderland, Antwerp
31 bbls, $965, Niagara, Havre
37 bbls, $560, Geo Washington, Bremen
ROSIN—150 bbls, $1,222, Welsh Prince, Rio Janeiro
60 bbls, $505, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Colon
30 bbls, $253, Caracas, Pto Cabello
900 bbls, $7,753, American, Rio Janeiro
200 bbls, $1,751, American, Santos
1,850 bbls, $16,120, American, Bahia
45 bbls, $355, Fangturm, Madras
25 bbls, $181, Matanzas, Guantanamo
SOAP—79 cs, $2,612, Minnehaha, London
10 cs, $35, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
10 bxs, $38, Matura, Trinidad
3 cs, $83, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Kingston
440 cs, $15,840, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Kingston
50 cs, $86, Pz Eitel Freidrich, Port Limon
3 cs, $136, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Bocas del Toro
20 cs, $204, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Panama
40 bxs, $77, United States, Copenhagen
15 cs, $45, United States, Christiania
9 cs, $567, St Isabel, Havana
1 cs, $80, Cristobal, Cristobal
403 cs, $10,068, Hesione, Buenos Aires
5 cs, $39, Caracas, La Guayra
6 cs, $312, Rauenfels, Delagoa Bay
7 cs, $95, Rauenfels, Cape Town
1 cs, $25, Rauenfels, Durban
54 cs, $1,617, Fangturm, Calcutta
1 cs, $166, Fangturm, Karachi
7 cs, $670, Fangturm, Bombay
2 cs, $159, Kais Aug Victoria, Hamburg
20 cs, $120, Moltke, Genoa
8 cs, $164, Albingia, Port Colombia
442 cs, $4,749, Albingia, Hayti
1,075 cs, $4,444, Montoso, Pto Rico
731 cs, $712, Allianca, Cristobal
269 bxs, $578, Allianca, Cristobal
25 bxs, $198, Matanzas, Guantanamo
50 cs, $218, Matanzas, Cienfuegos
25 cs, $108, Matanzas, Cienfuegos
25 cs, $110, Matanzas, Guantanamo
10 cs, $39, Paloma, Cuba
303 bxs, $1,098, Cedric, Liverpool
2 cs, $95, Cedric, Liverpool
15 bxs, $33, Nickerie, Surinam
1 cs, $25, Nickerie, Barbadoes
32 cs, $105, Nickerie, Paramaribo
51 cs, $160, Tenadores, Colon
302 cs, $1,343, Havana, Havana
1 cs, $129, Stephano, St Johns, N F
12 bxs, $50, Stephano, St Johns, N F
COTTONSEED—554 bbls, $5,220, Niagara, Havre
33 bbls, $355, Rauenfels, Pt Elizabeth
POWDER—500 bxs, $825, Cameronia, Glasgow
300 bxs, $750, St Isabel, Havana
200 bxs, $330, New York, Southampton
1,300 cs, $5,200, Cedric, Liverpool
600 bxs, $1,500, Havana, Havana
75 bxs, $188, Stephano, Halifax
STOCK—100 bbls, $2,200, Havana, Havana
SODA, ASH—60 bbls, $126, Paloma, Antilla, Cuba
10 bbls, 3,020 lbs, $28, Pz August Wilhelm, Corinto, Nicaragua
BICARBONATE—10 kgs, 1,120 lbs, $14, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Colon, Panama

10 kgs, 1,116 lbs, $17, Cristobal, Cristobal, Panama
10 kgs, 1,000 lbs, $12, Caracas, Pto Cabello, Venezuela
5 bbls, 2,000 lbs, $26, Albingia, Hayti
25 bbls, 10,000 lbs, $94, Chincha, Callao, Peru
17 bbls, 6,800 lbs, $71, Pz August Wilhelm, Kingston, Jamaica
CAUSTIC—50 drs, 5,600 lbs, $154, Pz Eitel Friedrich, Port Limon, Costa Rica
55 drs, 41,698 lbs, $883, Fangturm, Madras, India
9 drs, 6,938 lbs, $125, Paloma, Banes, Cuba
50 drs, $673, Paloma, Antilla, Cuba
PHOSPHATE—100 bbls, 50,000 lbs, $4,500, Geo Washington, Bremen
20 bbls, 10,000 lbs, $900, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
SAL—17 bbls, 6,375 lbs, $38, Cristobal, Cristobal, Panama
15 bbls, 6,000 lbs, $33, Allianca, Cristobal, Panama
40 bbls, 15,000 lbs, $90, Paloma, Gibara, Cuba
10 bbls, 3,750 lbs, $22, Pz August Wilhelm, Kingston, Jamaica
70 kgs, 8,750 lbs, $66, Pz August Wilhelm, Colon, Panama
SPONGE—38 bls, Geo Washington, Bremen
STARCH—600 bgs, $1,808, Vaderland, Antwerp
1,000 bxs, $1,575, Minnehaha, London
120 bbls, 110 bgs, $2,212, Minnehaha, London
100 bbls, $467, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
800 bgs, $2,292, New Amsterdam, Amsterdam
100 bxs, $128, United States, Copenhagen
70 bxs, $105, Rauenfels, Delagoa Bay
50 bxs, $89, Rauenfels, Delagoa Bay
50 bxs, $88, Rauenfels, Cape Town
40 bgs, $162, Rauenfels, Durban
110 bgs, $594, Cedric, Liverpool
100 bxs, $115, Belvedere, Tripoli
280 bgs, $1,387, Belvedere, Smyrna
STEARINE, COTTONSEED—200 bbls, $6,320, Vaderland, Antwerp
TALC—840 bgs, $840, Niagara, Havre
TALLOW—100 tcs, $2,300, St Isabel, Havana

July 10.

TURPENTINE—200 cs, $1,084, Welsh Prince, Buenos Aires
200 cs, $1,089, Welsh Prince, Santos
50 cs, $282, Welsh Prince, Rio Janeiro

July 14.

50 cs, $289, Metapan, Colon
100 cs, $542, Hesione, Montevideo

July 15.

35 bbls, $185, Rauenfels, Pt Elizabeth
105 cs, $600, Rauenfels, Mossel Bay
180 cs, $250, Rauenfels, Delagoa Bay
100 cs, $870, Rauenfels, Cape Town
15 cs, $94, Rauenfels, Port Elizabeth
20 cs, $143, Rauenfels, Port Natal
125 cs, $288, Fangturm, Bombay
475 cs, $2,585, American, Santos
200 cs, $1,114, American, Rio Janeiro

July 16.

10 cs, $52, Matanzas, Cienfuegos

July 17.

200 cs, Havana, Havana
90 cs, $219, Havana, Havana
2 bbls, 45 cs, $332, Stephano, St Johns, N F
8 bbls, Stephano, Halifax
VARNISH—1,637 gals, $744, Niagara, Havre
100 gals, $281, Mexico, Dunkirk
1,738 gals, $2,026, Geo Washington, Bremen
250 gals, $642, New Amsterdam, Amsterdam
443 gals, $422, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
4 gals, $4, New Amsterdam, Frankfurt
45 gals, $45, New Amsterdam, Amsterdam
103 gals, $85, New Amsterdam, Dordrecht
121 gals, $158, New Amsterdam, Durlach
75 gals, $118, New Amsterdam, Russelheim
30 gals, $62, New Amsterdam, Nerdingen
33 gals, $38, New Amsterdam, Rheydt
24 gals, $73, Matura, Trinidad
690 gals, $368, Welsh Prince, Montevideo
1,778 gals, $2,357, Manhattan, Antwerp
394 gals, $509, United States, Copenhagen
60 gals, $117, United States, St Petersburg
12 gals, $19, United States, Gothenburg
130 gals, $268, United States, Malmo
524 gals, $424, United States, Odense
15 gals, $27, United States, Nynashamn
215 gals, $260, United States, Stockholm
260 gals, $210, St Isabel, Havana
72 gals, $65, Metapan, Colon
80 gals, $53, Caracas, La Guayra
220 gals, $171, Rauenfels, Port Natal
41 gals, $40, Galileo, Hull
60 gals, $80, Bjornsterne Bjornson, Rotterdam
600 gals, $843, Batavia, Hamburg
10 gals, $8, Albingia, Port Colombia
100 gals, $50, Montoso, Pto Rico
20 gals, $14, Matanzas, Cienfuegos
50 gals, $34, Matanzas, Cienfuegos
120 gals, $246, Paloma, Cuba
881 gals, $896, Belvedere, Vienna
16 gals, $26, Tenadores, Kingston
150 gals, $208, Havana, Havana
VASELINE—77 cs, $548, Vaderland, Antwerp
167 cs, $1,936, Niagara, Havre
42 cs, $878, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
6 cs, $99, Matura, Trinidad
300 bbls, 200 cs, $6,707, Russia, Libau
30 cs, $575, United States, Copenhagen
14 cs, $89, Rauenfels, Delagoa Bay
18 cs, $213, Rauenfels, Algoa Bay
17 cs, $314, Fangturm, Bombay
37 cs, $635, Fangturm, Madras
4 cs, $77, Fangturm, Rangoon
4 cs, $25, Fangturm, Karachi
10 bbls, 29 cs, $1,008, Galileo, Hull
20 bbls, 208 cs, $2,578, New York, Southampton
4 cs, $65, Cedric, Liverpool
7 cs, $127, Tenadores, Kingston
4 cs, $90, Havana, Havana

July 10.

WAX, PARAFFINE—161 bbls, 500 cs, 168,646 lbs, $5,815, Vaderland, Antwerp
300 bgs, 44,080 lbs, $2,250, Vaderland, Antwerp
125 bbls, 48,975 lbs, $1,313, Minnehaha, London
1,175 bbls, 358,621 lbs, $7,104, Minnehaha, London
200 cs, 43,231 lbs, $1,500, Geo Washington, Bremen
100 bbls, 26,127 lbs, $600, Manhattan, Antwerp
500 bgs, 113,431 lbs, $3,750, Manhattan, Antwerp
436 bbls, 128,245 lbs, $4,088, Galileo, Hull

July 13.

75 bgs, 22,463 lbs, $563, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam

July 14.

584 bbls, 228,184 lbs, $6,132, Lusitania, Liverpool
200 bgs, 28,563 lbs, $1,682, Metapan, Port Colombia

200 bgs, 45,350 lbs, $1,500, Hesione, Montevideo

July 15.

225 bbls, 61,613 lbs, $1,500, Principello, Rotterdam
700 bgs, 15,827 lbs, $525, San Giorgio, Naples
55 bgs, 11,481 lbs, $313, San Giorgio, Catania
921 bbls, 322,539 lbs, $9,670, Cedric, Liverpool

July 16.

301 bbls, 77,353 lbs, $2,125, Bristol City, Bristol

July 17.

25 bbls, 281 bgs, 70,171 lbs, $2,370, Belvedere, Venice
WHITE LEAD—146 cks, $8,114, Minnehaha, London
40 bbls, $1,322, Kais Aug Victoria, Hamburg
24 cks, $1,345, Cedric, Liverpool
ZINC, OXIDE—100 bbls, $1,050, Vaderland, Antwerp
350 bbls, $3,650, Niagara, Havre
100 bbls, $1,000, Mexico, Dunkirk
550 bbls, $5,700, Minnehaha, London
125 bbls, $1,250, Geo Washington, Bremen
500 bbls, $4,600, United States, Copenhagen
100 bbls, 1,050, Kais Auguste Victoria, Hamburg
100 bbls, $1,050, Batavia, Hamburg
100 bbls, $1,050, Moltke, Genoa
250 bbls, $2,408, Cedric, Liverpool

BOSTON EXPORTS.

ACID, SULPHURIC—1 dr, Halifax, Halifax
AMMONIA—12 bxs, Evangeline, Halifax
BARK, EXTRACT—66 bbls, Bohemian, Liverpool
BLUE—3 cs, Evangeline, Halifax, N S
1 cs, Halifax, Halifax
COAL TAR PITCH—25 bbls, Governor Cobb, St John, N B
COAL TAR—800 bbls, Therese, Halifax
DRUGS—1 cs, Governor Cobb, St John, N B
2 cs, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
EXTRACT—5 kgs, Evangeline, Halifax
FELDSPAR—29 tons, Therese, Halifax
GLUE—10 bbls, Colorado, Hull
54 cs, Corona, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—18 pkgs, Colorado, Hull
GREASE—315 bbls, Bohemian, Liverpool
13 bbls, Halifax, Halifax
MEDICINE—4 cs, Caronia, Liverpool
OIL, COCOANUT—1 pkg, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, Prince Arthur, Yarmouth
LUBRICATING—100 gals, Governor Cobb, St John, N B
105 gals, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
1 cs, Prince Arthur, Yarmouth, N S
MINERAL SPERM—50 bbls, Bohemian, Liverpool
OLEO—75 tcs, Bohemian, Liverpool
PAINT—1 ck, 185 kgs, Michigan, Liverpool
4 bbls, 12 cs, Governor Cobb, St John
COPPER—8 cs, Halifax, Halifax
PERFUMERY—1 cs, Halifax, Halifax
PUTTY POWDER—4 cks, Colorado, Hull
ROSIN—15 bbls, Evangeline, Halifax
SANDPAPER—4 cs, 2 crts, Michigan, Liverpool
SANDPAPER—3 cs, Marquette, Antwerp
SOAP—2 bbls, 8 cs, Governor Cobb, St John
4 cs, Evangeline, Halifax,
1 cs, Halifax, Halifax
10 cs, Caronia, Liverpool
TALC POWDER—4 cs, Governor Cobb, St John
TALLOW—6 tcs, Marquette, Antwerp
Tallow—37 bbls, Halifax, Halifax
VARNISH—3 cs, Governor Cobb, St John
WOOD STAIN—221 gals, Halifax, Halifax

BALTIMORE EXPORTS.

ASPHALTUM—960 bgs, 96,320 lbs, Noorderdyk, Rotterdam
491 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Graciana, Leith
284 bgs, 35 tons, Belgia, Hamburg
1,848 bgs, 270,525 lbs, Missouri, London
60 dms, 22,535 lbs, Missouri, London
218 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Lakonia, Glasgow
224 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Lord Charlemont, Belfast
BARK, GROUND—901 bgs, 10,800 lbs, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
13 bgs, 1,096 lbs, Missouri, London
EXTRACT—11 bbls, 5,729 lbs, Missouri, London
BROMO SELTZER—240 cs, Missouri, London
CARBON BLACK—200 cs, 40,000 lbs, Missouri, London
300 cs, 60,000 lbs, Philadelphia, Havre
DRUGS—1 cs, Missouri, London
70 bxs, Missouri, London
EXTRACT, BARK—112 bxs, 11,200 lbs, Belgia, Hamburg
FLAVINE—20 bxs, 1,100 lbs, Missouri, London
GRAPHITE—184 bbls, 82,300 lbs, Missouri, London
27 bbls, 12,996 lbs, Philadelphia, Havre
GLUCOSE—60 bbls, 43,796 lbs, Missouri, London
60 bbls, 44,066 lbs, Lord Charlemont, Dublin
MICA—2 bbls, 496 lbs, Missouri, London
OCHER—408 bbls, 180,904 lbs, Graciana, Leith
OIL, FUEL—20 bbls, 986 gls, Sosna, Port Antonio
LUBRICATING—207 bbls, 10,350 gls, Belgia, Hamburg
1,023 bbls, 51,150 gls, Missouri, London
750 bbls, 36,969 gls, Missouri, London
130 bbls, 6,066 gls, Missouri, Antwerp
MINERAL LUBRICATING—65 bbls, 3,250 gls, Noorderdyk, Rotterdam
833 bbls, Noorderdyk, Rotterdam
652 bbls, 32,600 gls, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
635 bbls, 31,750 gls, Philadelphian, Havre
1,055 bbls, 52,750 gls, Philadelphian, Havre
OLEO—85 tcs, 36,841 lbs, Noorderdyk, Rotterdam
OIL CAKE, CORN—1,968 sks, 483,504 lbs, Philadelphian, Havre
CAKE, LINSEED—321 sks, 113,046 lbs, Missouri, London
323 sks, 113,280 lbs, Lord Charlemont Dublin
MEAL, CORN—1,000 sks, 110,000 lbs, Philadelphian, Havre
OYSTER SHELLS—700 bgs, 78,400 lbs, Missouri, London
GRIT—200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Graciana, Leith
2,300 bgs, 257,600 lbs, Missouri, London
340 sks, 44,800 lbs, Lord Charlemont, Belfast

(Continued on page 37.)

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CHEMICAL MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, July 25, 1914.

Aside from routine happenings, there has been little feature to the local chemical market during the interval. Midsummer dullness is evidenced in most every quarter and new business is generally light with demand focussed mostly on small quantities for actual necessities. The call for contract allotments is about equal to seasonable expectations and if stocks in certain items are increasing, there is no indication of a break in values to relieve congestion. Where demand has fallen below the average, reduced output is invariably noted and as a whole, the chemical market appears firm. The recent reduction in copper sulphate has brought out a better inquiry, although new business cannot be termed brisk. White arsenic is dull and more or less neglected, with former quotations still current. Competition in carbon tetrachloride has resulted in a break in prices of ⅜c. per pound, the minimum figure being 7c. in drums. Bleach is quiet and steady. Caustic potash is firm with a tendency to advance. Below is a detailed market report of the principal items of chemical interest, together with a summary of the London and Antwerp chemical markets.

HEAVY CHEMICALS.

BICARBONATE OF SODA.—A normal summer business is said to be passing and some contracts for future business are said to have been placed with the baking powder factories. Sellers quote 1c. for bulk in car lots and 1.10c. for kegs f. o. b. works. A premium of 1-5c. is exacted on all deliveries in this section, less the usual discount terms.

BLEACHING POWDER. — Official import figures for May show a material shrinkage. Arrivals were only 2,701,557 pounds, compared with 5,916,648 pounds for the same month in 1913. The values were $24,661 and $48,595 respectively. For eleven months ending May, importations were 44,163,156 pounds, valued at $386,778, compared with 71,109,149 pounds, valued at $578,090, for same time in 1913 and 67,551,425 pounds, valued at $539,510, for corresponding period in 1912. Spot prices remain unchanged at 1.20@1.25c. a pound, according to brand and seller.

CAUSTIC SODA.—The views of leading sellers are firm at lately prevailing quotations. Demand it not urgent although a fair seasonable volume of new business is said to have been recently placed. Contracts are quoted at 1.42½@1.47½c. on the basis of 60 per cent. for 70@76 per cent. and 60 per cent. at the usual 10c. per 100 pounds advance, f. o. b. makers' works; powdered 76 per cent. is held at 2@2½c., according to quantity and seller.

SALT CAKE.—Jobbers are experiencing a light call for small parcels for miscellaneous consuming wants, but the exchange of a round lot is exceptional. Car lots are held at 55c. per 100 pounds for bulk shipment.

SAL SODA.—Former quotations continue effective for this material. Demand for additional quantities is quiet and the movement is said to be chiefly against old contract specifications. Sellers quote .60c. and up in barrels f. o. b. distributing point, less the usual discount terms. On spot lots of concentrated sellers quote on the basis of 1½c and up, according to quantity, seller and terms of sale.

SODA ASH.—The market remains in a rather quiet position. Buyers are not aggressive at this time, but sellers show no disposition to make concessions, and the market appears firm in all departments. Sellers held light 58 per cent. at 57½c. per 100 pounds, basis of 48 per cent. in bags; 62½c. basis of 48 per cent. in barrels, carload lots f. o. b. makers' works. The 48 per cent. test is quoted at 67½c. per 100 pounds in bags and 72½c. per 100 pounds in barrels, carloads lots f. o. b. makers' works. Less than carload lots are quoted at 5c. per 100 pounds, basis of 48 per cent., over carload quotations.

ACIDS.

ACETIC.—The steady situation in acetate of lime is reflected in the even course of acid quotations. Business is not brisk, but a fair outlet is noted for small parcels. Spot prices were repeated at 1½@1.65c. for 28 per cent., the inside figure being for car lots. Glacial, 99½ per cent., is held at 7¾c. for round parcels, with small lots quoted up to 8½c.

MURIATIC.—A moderate routine jobbing movement continues in progress and large consumers are calling for their seasonable contract allotments. Prices remain unchanged on the basis of $1.15@1.85 for 18 degrees in carboys, spot delivery. The inside figure being for round lots.

NITRIC.—The metal and explosive trades are buying moderately, but the current movement is said to be mostly against old contract specifications. Spot offerings are held at 3⅞@4½c. for 36 degrees, as to quantity and seller.

OXALIC.—Importations during the month of May amounted to 799,420 pounds, valued at $38,998, against 861,289 pounds, valued at $42,341, for the same month last year. Importations for eleven months ending with May were 7,702,238 pounds, valued at $380,111, compared with 7,586,235 pounds, valued at $379,923, for the same period in 1913 and 6,329,284 pounds, valued at $307,215, in 1912. Sellers quote spot offerings at 7¼c. a pound and up, according to quantity and brand.

SULPHURIC.—Small lot business is being placed in fair volume and a normal call is noted for contract deliveries. Prices are unchanged for all descriptions. Dealers ask 85c. for 60 degrees and $1 for 66 degrees, prices representing acid in drum containers. Battery acid is held at 1@1¼c. in drums and tank cars.

TARTARIC.—The market is quiet and subjected to selling pressure from foreign and domestic producers. Minimum values, however, remain unchanged. Sellers quote 30½c. for acid crystals and 30½c. for powdered domestic brands and 30c. for foreign makes. Cream of tartar domestic is quoted at 23¾c. for crystals and 24c. for powdered. Foreign brands are held at 24c. for five-barrel lots.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS.

ACETATE OF LIME.—Foreign shipments for May aggregated 6,879,031 grounds, valued at $112,269, against 6,678,435 pounds, valued at $207,332, for May, 1913. Exports for eleven months ending May 31 were 61,251,864 pounds, valued at $1,448,190, compared with 71,611,568 pounds, valued at $1,944,071, and 62,778,457 pounds, valued at $1,439,615, for the corresponding periods in 1913 and 1912, respectively. Leading sellers quote 1.50@1.55c. a pound, according to quantity.

ALUM.—A seasonable amount of business is being placed and the former selling schedule continues effective. Sellers quote 1.75@2c. for lump, 1.85@2c. for ground and 2¾@3c. for powdered grades, according to quantity. Sulphate of alumina is well maintained at previously mentioned figures, including .90@1¼c. for low grades and 1¼@1¾c. for high grades, as to quantity.

ARSENIC.—Importations of arsenic and sulphide or orpiment during May amounted to 235,295 pounds, valued at $10,602, compared with 985,048 pounds, valued at $44,077, for May of last year. Importations for eleven months ending May 31 amounted to 4,029,916 pounds, valued at $161,239, compared with 8,289,859 pounds, valued at $338,466, and 4,937,109 pounds, valued at $147,926, for similar periods in 1913 and 1912, respectively. No change can be noted in local market conditions. Trading is quiet and prices are subjected to the competitive attitude of domestic and foreign sellers. The market may be quoted 3@3¼c. for immediate shipments.

BLUE VITRIOL.—Prices have remained steady at the revision noted in our previous report, and sellers note a slight increase in the volume of inquiriries. Export shipments for May make a favorable showing. The foreign movement amounted to 882,834 pounds, valued at $38,284, compared with 98,074 pounds, valued at $4,945, for May, 1913. Exports for eleven months ending with May amounted to 7,094,330 pounds, valued at $317,742, against 4,968,208 pounds, valued at $258,459, and 6,222,527 pounds, valued at $277,903, for similar periods in 1913 and 1912, respectively.

BRIMSTONE.—The improving extent of foreign trade is revealed in official export figures for May. Foreign shipments amounted to 13,380 tons, valued at $236,430, compared with 8,622 tons, valued at $153,877, for May, 1913. Exports for eleven months ending May 31 were 100,680 tons, valued at $1,845,599, against 73,478 tons, valued at $1,342,666, and 38,284 tons, valued at $724,013, for similar periods in 1913 and 1912, respectively. Importations during May were 4,427 tons, valued at $78,368, against one ton, valued at $20, for same month last year. Importations for eleven months ending with May were 19,137 tons, valued at $347,227, compared with 17,107 tons, valued at $335,560, and 20,861 tons, valued at $374,811, for corresponding periods in 1913 and 1912, respectively. Prices are unchanged.

CARBONATE OF COPPER.—Market conditions are quiet. Demand is centered chiefly on such parcels as are

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needed for actual wants. Sellers quote 13½@15c. a pound, according to quantity and container.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.—Sellers report a quiet run of business, but assert that former prices are being firmly maintained for all descriptions. Spot offerings are held at 3@3¼c. for 80 @85 per cent. calcined; 4⅛@4⅜c. for 96 @98 per cent. calcined, and 3⅞@4¾c. for 80@85 per cent. hydrated, on spot, as to quantity, seller and terms of sale.

CAUSTIC POTASH.—A firm tone continues to characterize this market. Many of the large soapmakers have covered requirements over the year. Higher prices are confidently expected when demand increases. Sellers quote 4.35@4.65c., according to style of package, for 90 per cent., and at 3.20@4.10c. for 45@60 per cent., as to strength.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—Prices remain uniformly steady and a fair amount of business is being placed. Sellers ask 7¼c. for crystals, and 7½c. for powdered, f. o. b., works, for car lots in one shipment. Smaller quantities command premiums, according to the size of the parcel desired.

CHLORATE OF SODA.—Aside from routine happenings, the market is devoid of unusual feature. Contracts are held at previously-mentioned levels, including 7¼@8c., according to quantity, f. o. b., works.

CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.—Jobbers are occasionally able to offer a resale lot at a slight concession, but leading importers continue to quote $32@32.50 a ton, according to quantity.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Contract shipments are preventing any excess local offerings and the market is steady at lately prevailing quotations. White granular first quality on spot is held at 6¼@6½c., while lump is quoted at 10@10½c.

SALTPETER. — Spot offerings of crude are very limited and sellers are firm at 4½@4¾c. Calcutta shipments are held at 4.17½@4.20c. for lots embracing 50 tons. Refined is moving quietly on contracts and it is believed that sellers will entertain a firm offer for new business at a slight concession. Quotations are 4¾@5¾c. a pound, as to description, the inside figure representing the car lot price for the granular variety.

LONDON CHEMICAL MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

London, July 10, 1914.

Business generally is only of moderate proportions and the price changes are few. Citric acid continues a very hard market. Ammonia sulphate has improved 2s. 6d.@5s. per ton, according to the center. Copper sulphate is weakened by 1s. 3d.@2s. 6d. per ton on Liverpool quotations. Carbolic acid is a firm market. Benzole is "floppy." Quebracho is very indefinite, importers will not come out into the open with their quotations and second hands are weak.

Prices for bulk quotations on spot, as currently quoted, are as follows:—

Acid, boracic, per cwt., crystals, 28s. 6d.; powdered, 30s. 6d.

Acid, carbolic, per gal., 60 per cent. crude, East Coast and West Coast, 1s. 1d.@1s. 2d.; 39-40 degrees C. crystals, 3½d.; 34-35 degrees C. crystals, 3 1-16d.

Acid, citric, per lb., 2s. 3¾d.@2s. 5d.

Acid, tartaric, per lb., English, 1s. 1½d.; foreign, 1s. 1d.

Acid, oxalic, per lb., 2⅞d., net, free delivered London.

Alum, per ton, lump, £6 7s. 6d.; ground, £6 17s. 6d.

Ammonia, sulphate, gray, of 25 per cent., per ton, London, £10@£10 7s. 6d.; Hull, £10 15s.; Leith, £10 17s. 6d. (Jan.-June, 1915, £11 5s.); Liverpool, £10 17s. 6d.

Ashes, per cwt., pearls, 40s. nominal; Montreal pots, 38s.; New York pots, 37s.

Benzole, per gal., 50 per cent., 10d.; 90 per cent., 10½d.@10¾d.

Bleaching powder, per ton, £6@£6 5s.

Borax, per cwt., powder, 18s. 6d.; crystals, 17s. 6d.

Cream of tartar, per cwt., foreign, powder, 99-100 per cent., 99s.; 98 per cent., 98s.; 95 per cent., 96s.

Potassium bichromate, per lb., London, 3½d.

Potassium chlorate, per lb., crystals, 3¾d.; powder, 3¾d.

Potassium prussiate, per lb., foreign, 5½d., spot and forward, as to quantity; soda, 4d.

Quicksilver, per bottle, seconds, £6 11s. 6d.@£6 12s. 6d.

Soda, bicarbonate, per ton, £5 12s. 6d.; London, in kegs; £5 7s. in casks.

Soda, bichromate, per lb., London, 3d.

Soda, caustic, per ton, 70 per cent. white, £10; 60 per cent., £9.

Soda, nitrate, per ton, refined, £10 17s. 6d.; agricultural, £10 10s.

Sulphate of copper, per ton, Liverpool, prompt, £19 15s.

Sulphate of iron, per ton, 42s. 6d.

Arsenic, best Cornish powdered white, per ton, in barrels, £14@£14 5s.; in kegs, £15@£15 5s.

Antimony, Chinese, crude, £10 5s., c. i. f.; English regulus, £26@£28, less 3½ per cent. on spot.

Lead, English, red, £21 5s. per ton; English white, £25 per ton.

ANTWERP CHEMICAL MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Antwerp, July 23, 1914.

Business is quiet in all branches of the trade and there are no features of special interest in the present situation of the markets. Values are nevertheless firmly maintained and there is but little change in current quotations of the principal commodities.

Bleaching powder, 13.25 francs.

Caustic potash, 88@90 per cent., 52.50 francs; carbonate, 90 per cent., 35.50 francs.

Sulphate of copper is again lower at 51.50 francs.

Acetate of lime, 80 per cent., 20 francs.

White sugar of lead, 65 francs.

Arsenic, white powdered, steady at 32.50 francs.

Green copperas, 3.50 francs in bulk.

Prussiate of potash, 125@128 francs; and prussiate of soda, 87 francs.

Caustic Soda and Ammonia Sulphate Trade of Manchester.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

An interesting statement is made in a review of the general trade of the Manchester district of England, that with respect to chemicals, the new tariff of the United States "has been a disappointment to exporters of chemicals from this district who first hailed it with joy." This statement is made in connection with a general review of the chemical industry of the Manchester district about which, among other things, it is stated that the past year has proved more profitable than was expected in the beginning of 1913.

Further, in regard to the attitude of manufacturers in the district towards the tariff of the United States and commenting upon new chemical works and trade in various chemicals, this report says:—

But manufacturers seem now more doubtful of its advantages to the foreign maker, although they apparently feel in a sort of ill-defined way that good to them will result. On the other hand, they found themselves in 1913 face to face with American competition in caustic soda, which was offered in the Manchester district below English official rates and which created considerable uncertainty among buyers as to future operations.

The Magadi Soda Company (Limited) is erecting works on the Ship Canal, seven miles from Manchester, in the midst of what may be called the largest soda-consuming district of Great Britain, if not of the world, being thus favorably located both for supplying home consumption and for export. The company expects to secure a large part of the home trade in pure soda ash, caustic soda, bicarbonate of soda, soda crystals, etc., and its operations are expected to revolutionize the soda industry in this country. It will be producing some time this year. The Magadi Soda Lake, sixty miles south of Nairobi and 250 miles from the coast town of Mombassa, in British East Africa, is thirty miles square and is one of nature's wonders. Although it has been worked for years by the natives, the crystalline masses removed by drilling and cutting are said always to be replaced, and the quantity of soda is being continually augmented from the large springs in the bed of the lake and from the many surface springs and streams that constantly discharge soda into it.

Sulphate of ammonia showed a large increase in production in 1913, while glycerine, crude and distilled, showed a fair increase. White powdered arsenic, which closed strong in 1912 at $121 to $126 per ton, gradually dropped until it was delivered in Manchester at the end of 1913 as low as $68 per ton. The use of petrol as fuel has caused the price to advance steadily.

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Our Barytes Production in 1913.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

Following a recently issued preliminary statement by the United States Geological Survey on the subject of the production of barytes, the Survey has just issued a monograph on the production of barytes with a note on strontium ore and salts prepared by James M. Hill. Regarding the production and average prices of barytes, Mr. Hill in this report says:—

The production of crude barytes in the United States in 1913 was 45,298 short tons, valued at $156,275. Compared with the production of the preceding year, which was 37,478 short tons, valued at $153,313, this was an increase of 7,820 tons in quantity and of $2,962 in value.

The average price per ton was $3.19 in 1911, $4.09 in 1912 and $3.45 in 1913. The price given is that paid to the miner for his crude ore, hand cobbed, sorted and ready for shipment to the mills. This price is not supposed to include the cost of haulage by wagon, boat or railway, and it is believed that the cost of haulage is not included in the values reported. The price of the crude material f. o. b. mines reported by most of the principal producers in 1913 was lower than in 1912. The average price for the State of Missouri was $3.78 a ton, which was substantially the average price in Washington county, Mo., the principal producing county in the State.

At the close of 1913 9,181 short tons of crude domestic barytes remained unsold at the mines, according to reports from the producing districts, as compared with 7,606 tons in 1912. From Missouri sixty producers reported an output of crude barytes, but the production of most of them was small. There were four producers in Tennessee, two producers each in North Carolina and Virginia and one producer each in Georgia and South Carolina.

The total quantity of refined barytes reported as sold by mills in 1913 was 37,033 short tons, valued at $525,360. As compared with the production in 1912, which was 38,225 short tons, valued at $495,855, this was a decrease of 1,192 tons in quantity, but an increase of $29,405 in value. The average price per ton reported as received for refined barytes was $12.72 in 1911, $12.97 in 1912 and $14.18 in 1913.

At the close of 1913 there were 3,380 tons of refined barytes still in the hands of the various refiners. Six firms reported production of refined barytes, their plants being located in Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

The quoted figures on the importations of barytes for consumption for the past year show manufactured barytes 5,463 short tons, valued at $38,155, and of unmanufactured 25,840 short tons, valued at $61,469. In a preliminary paragraph to the discussion of the subject of barytes in the different States, Mr. Hill says regarding the occurrence of barytes in different parts of the country:—

Barytes occurs in veins as a gangue of metallic ores and also in veins in sandstone and limestone, or as a replacement of limestone. Differential weathering of the limestone and the barytes has produced deposits of the mineral embedded in residual clay. The mineral has a wide range in geologic age and in geographic distribution, but in the United States the principal sources of supply are the Missouri and the Appalachian districts. In 1913 the Missouri district furnished between 68 and 69 per cent. of the total production of the United States. Almost the entire output of the Missouri came from Cole, Franklin, Jefferson, Miller, Morgan, St. Francois and Washington counties, the county last named producing more than 78 per cent. of the entire output reported for the State. Among the Appalachian States, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Virginia, named in the order of production, reported an output of crude barytes in 1913. The Kentucky fields remained idle during 1913.

As many inquiries are received by the Survey relative to the occurrence of barytes, it is thought best to include in this report brief notes on the more important barytes deposits of the United States, and references to a few undeveloped occurrences.

The Survey has not made a detailed study of the various barytes-producing districts, although a number of them have been visited incidentally to other work.

Regarding the subject of strontium, the notes included by Mr. Hill are as follows:—

During 1913 no strontium was reported as mined in the United States, though strontium-bearing deposits are not unknown in this country. There is, however, a narrowly limited market for strontium compounds, as is shown by the import figures.

No strontium carbonate, oxide, or protoxide was imported in either 1911 or 1912, but in 1913 the total value of imports of these salts was $2,284. Probably some strontium nitrate was imported for use in "red fire," but it is not possible to obtain figures of the imports of any salts of strontia except those named above.

Exploiting Chinese Oil Fields.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 24, 1914.

An interesting account of investigations into oil possibilities in Northern China has been received at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Consul General Sammons, stationed at Shanghai.

It appears according to this account that during the early part of June last, nineteen expert oil well drillers of the Standard Oil Company left Shanghai for the Shensi Province, in Northern China, to make a practical investigation of oil possibilities. This party carried about 300 tons of American oil drilling machinery, and it is expected that only a short time will be required by these American experts to demonstrate the oil prospects in that part of the world. It is stated also that at present some oil wells in the Shensi Province have been drilled to a depth of 350 feet by Chinese workmen.

This American investigation into oil prospects in Northern China follows an investigation made into those fields by American geologists, according to the report which Mr. Sammons sent.

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FERTILIZER MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, July 25, 1914.

Aside from a raising of the freight rates on all fertilizer material from Savannah to Albany, Ga., and two conferences of nitrate of soda producers in Valparaiso, Chile, at which no definite agreement was reached for curtailing the output or centralizing the marketing of this commodity, as had been expected and confidently counted upon by the leading interests in this article, few developments of consequence have come to light in the fertilizer market within the week. Most of the heads of the principal fertilizer concerns have returned to their home cities during the interval from the annual meeting of the National Fertilizer Association, which was held in Hot Springs, Ark., last week and, as usual, at this season of the year, both manufacturers and jobbers appear to have ceased all efforts to work up business and now remain rather apathetic. Nitrate of soda continues to be offered in this country at relatively low figures, but still manifests an easy undertone here, in sympathy with conditions on the West Coast, though still firmly held abroad. Tankage is being much more strongly held by the packers in Chicago, and fish scrap is also held at comparatively high levels, as only a fair menhaden catch has been obtained in the North this week, insufficient to unsettle the market and only moderate returns have been shown in other fishing sections. Sulphate of ammonia remains quiet but steady so far as prices are concerned, but acid phosphate shows signs of easing off occasionlly as a result of a liberal supply. Among the week's developments of interest to the shippers of fertilizers have been the announcements that the proposed advance in the freight rates on fertilizer material from Charleston, S. C. to Acme, Nevassa and Wilmington, N. C., which was proposed by the agent for the railroads, has been suspended from July 20 until November 17, and that an increase in freight rates on carload shipments of fertilizer from Savannah to Albany, Ga., has been granted by the Georgia State Railroad Commission. The increase in rates between Savannah and Albany, Ga., is from $2.16 to $2.25 a ton, effective August 1. This increase is in the nature of an adjustment, such as is warranted, it is contended, by the fact that the rate to other points in the same vicinity has been $2.25 for several years. There has been no serious opposition to this raising of rates on the part of fertilizer interests in Savannah. The higher rate was granted on the petition of the Central Railroad of Georgia and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The higher rate is granted by the commission with the distinct understanding that the Savannah rate shall be no higher than the rate from Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla. The requested increase in freight rates from Charleston, S. C. to Acme, Nevassa and Wilmington, N. C., is from $1.60 to $2 per 200 pounds. For reports of the Baltimore, Chicago and Atlanta fertilizer markets refer to index on Page 23. Detailed reports on the separate articles of the local market follow:—

NITROGENOUS MATERIALS.

CYANAMID.—A moderate seasonable demand for this material is still noted, but no new features have entered into the situation. Sellers continue to quote $2.17½ per unit of ammonia for material analyzing 20@22 per cent. ammonia, for July shipment, and a premium of 2½c. per unit for August-September shipment, f. o. b. works.

DRIED BLOOD AND TANKAGE.—Packers in Chicago have refused to consider bids for ground tankage for immediate delivery at $2.65 and 10, after raising their quotation to $2.70 and 10 at their plants. Holders are still asking premiums for future positions. Spot sales of dried blood are reported as having been made in Chicago on a basis of $2.85, and sales of high grade tankage were effected at $2.65 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago early in the week, prior to the uplift to $2.70 and 10.

FISH SCRAP. — Only moderately satisfactory returns are now still being made on the catch in Northern waters, while reports from the South continue to show fairly good hauls. No noteworthy change has occurred in the situation and, as relatively high prices still prevail, business is still confined to comparatively small proportions.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. — A firmer undertone is reported for this commodity, although the demand on the spot is still rather limited. Much stronger markets are noted abroad, where the outlook is growing more favorable to prducers daily, in consequence of a slackening of competition between the European manufacturers. Prices remain unchanged here at $2.55 for spot goods, and for shipment through September. For November-March shipments, $2.65 per 100 pounds is still asked. Latest advices from London state that there has been some improvement in prices there, amounting to 2s. 6d. to 5s., while offers from makers are now small. Continuing, the report from that center states:—

> The market in London all along has been unduly low, and at present the comparative nitrogen value is still more than 20s. per ton below nitrate of soda at Hamburg. This depression would not have been possible but for the arrangements of the trading combine, who, after having filled foreign buyers, largely at high prices, treated the home market with indifference. The flux of last week was possibly started by two large orders for summer autumn from France and Spain, but the 1,500 tons French order is said to have gone to Belgium.
>
> Prompt values to-day are between £10 15s. and £11 f. o. b. Buyers generally are not very active, in view of the rise.
>
> June statistics are satisfactory, but they show no new production, and the old arrears remain.
>
> Forward contracts, October-March and till June next, are quoted at £11 2s. 6d. f. o. b. several ports.
>
> The meeting for the world's nitrogen combine at the end of June seems to have left the matter unchanged. The scheme is too vast and the interests too divergent to bring it soon into shape. The Chilean nitrate producers are on the horns of the dilemma as to concentrating sales or reducing output. They admit that there is overproduction, but reduction is a bitter pill, the works being fitted up for the full run and profits dependent on a large turnover. The Chilean Government, too, always works in the direction of opening new fields for exploitation, and the predominant opinion is in favor of the natural course. In his half-yearly nitrate circular, Thomson Aikman, Jr., calculates that the nitrate production for July, 1913, to June, 1914, will have to shrink 200,000 to 250,000 tons if a normal condition is to be obtained.
>
> Shipments from Great Britain have amounted to 22,363 tons in June and those for January 1 to June 30 to 164,444 tons.

NITRATE OF SODA.—As the leading Chilean producers of this fertilizing material have failed at this week's conferences in Valparaiso to reach a satisfactory agreement for restricting the output, as they did last summer and for six months thereafter, or for forming a central sales organization for this commodity, supplies continue fairly large and prices are still relatively low in this country. No material reduction from existing levels is looked for, however, as it is considered unlikely that production will be greatly augmented in consequence of the failure of the producers to agree upon a curtailment, like that called for in last July's convention, the effect of which was nullified in part by the opening and operation of several additional "difficinas" or manufacturing plants, which were not bound by any compact among themselves or the leading manufacturers to hold down the output. In the foreign markets a fairly firm undertone is still reported, but neither manufacturers nor distributing interests in this country appear to be doing much business at present. Consumption of nitrate has shown an increase, however, within the first ten months of the current nitrate year, beginning July 1, 1913, having amounted to 55,522,168 Chilean quintals for that period, as compared with 50,545,964 Chilean quintals for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. In this increase in consumption of nitrate, the United States is reported to be more than holding its own. Chilean manufacturers seem generally satisfied with conditions in the country of production. New machinery, processes and methods employed in the Chilean mines and plants have made it possible within the last year to work profitably much lower grade deposits than formerly, according to United States consular advices from Valparaiso, and even the tailings, in many instances, are being worked at a fair profit. New plants are being opened all the time and the returns for the fiscal year June 30 are expected to make an even better showing than those for the previous year, when production increased about 5,000,000 Chilean quintals, each quintal equal to about 101.41 pounds. Production in the southern portion of the Chilean nitrate fields, of which Antofagasta and Mejillones are the centers, is developing more rapidly than that in any other part of that region, and the exports from these ports for the first four months of this year are reported to have exceeded those for the corresponding period of last year by 25 per cent. As no agreement on the subject of production curtailment or centralization of marketing was arrived at during the first of the week's conference among the leading Chilean manufacturers, held in Valparaiso last Monday, another meeting of these interests was called for Friday, but equally unsatisfactory results attended this second or adjourned conference and no convention for restricting the output or for establishing a central sales organization was therefore made. At the conference held a year ago, an agreement to curtail the output by 10 per cent. for six months, beginning August 1, was made by the leading producers, but this agreement, which terminated on January 31, of this year, failed to cut down production to any appreciable extent, as new works more than compensated for the restriction of the principal producers' outturn by yielding comparatively large quantities of the article.

PHOSPHATES.

ACID PHOSPHATE. — Although stocks of this article have been augmented further of late, the undertone of the market continues fairly steady, as supplies are still far from plentiful and, although the demand from consumers is only moderate, prices are being held at previously-quoted levels. Opinions on the future course of the market vary so widely as to be irreconcilable. Prices remain at 50c. per unit.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.—Only a light buying movement is reported for this article and prices remain unchanged, as follows:—Florida land pebble, $2.25@2.50 f. o b. Port Tampa; South Carolina kiln dried, $3.50@3.75 f. o. b. Ashley River; Florida high-grade rock, 77 per cent., $5@6.25 f. o. b. Florida ports; Tennessee rock, 70@80 per cent., $5@5.50 f. o. b. Mount Pleasant; 75 per cent. guaranteed, $4.25@5, and 68@72 per cent., $4.25@4.50.

POTASH SALTS.

Except for the reported continued uneasiness on the part of the potash syndicate over the recent discoveries of supposedly valuable potash deposits in Catalonia, there has been little of interest in foreign advices on conditions in the German potash market. The syndicate is still reported to be desirous of acquiring all lands suspected of containing this commodity which, by yielding even fair returns, might tend to disrupt its natural monopoly. In the case of the discoveries in Catalonia, however, it is contended that the Spanish Government has decided not to grant to any foreign interests a control of the new mines, which would enable them to operate a monopoly in that country, but the German potash syndicate need not worry greatly over this reported attitude of the Spanish Government, as it might easily control the output of potash in Spain, if the present owners of the land are willing, in such a way as to leave that country indifferent to the operations and marketing of the article in other parts of the world. Confirmation of the valuable character of the recently discovered deposits in Catalonia is still lacking and, until something more definite is known about them, it is not expected that the syndicate will make any strenuous efforts to acquire them or control their possible output through the present owners. Only a light buying movement is reported in potash salts and no new features worthy of mention have developed within the interval.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Chicago, July 23, 1914.

Refusal of packers to consider bids for ground tankage for immediate delivery was the latest development in the market at Chicago this week. Early in the period under review there were sales of tankage made at $2.65 and 10. The avblity with which buyers took up offerings at that figure caused a rise to $2.70 and 10 Chicago, and when brokers sought to place orders at the latter price they found packers unanimously refusing to consider bids. The fact of the matter is that

(Continued on page 62.)

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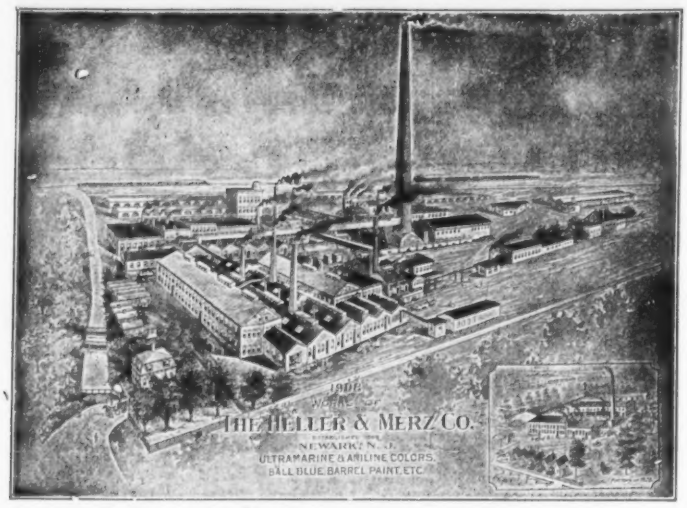

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ACETIC ACID	SULPHATE SODA	WOOL CARBONIZERS
TIN CRYSTALS	BISULPHATE SODA	NITRATE IRON
MURIATES OF TIN	BISULPHITE SODA	NITRATE COPPER
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DYE MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, July 25, 1914.

Leading dealers report a quiet call for dyestuffs. Shipments against old contracts are said to be fair, but buyers are not showing much interest in additional lots, aside from actual wants. Local holdings of the principal items are not heavy, and as a rule the general market is well maintained. The bichromates are firm and soda is finding a good seasonable outlet through contract channels. Gambier is moving quietly and sellers are maintaining old quotations regardless of an easier feeling abroad. Sumac is steady, with some sellers asking a slight advance in prices for spot offerings. Sumac extract is held at 3¾@6¼c. a pound, according to grade and quantity desired. Turkey red oil is easier, with sellers quoting 5½c. as a minimum trading figure. An arrival of myrabolans from Calcutta has placed the local market in freer supply, although sellers are no less firm in their views. The tin products are steady at the recent revisions, with sellers experiencing the usual seasonable demand. Cutch is finding buyers at 5@6c. a pound, according to quantity, quality and package. Prussiates are reported in rather easy tendency, especially potash, and it is intimated that concessions would be considered on a firm offer. Below is a detailed market report of the principal items in the dyestuff department:—

ALBUMENS.—Local trade conditions show no material change from those noted in our previous report. Demand is quiet and stocks, while not excessive, are sufficient to meet inquiries. Sellers quote dried egg albumen at 40@70c. per pound, according to quantity and grade. Blood albumen is held at 19@25c., on a quantity and quality basis.

ANILINE OIL AND SALTS.—Large consumers appear to be well covered by standing contracts and the movement at present is mostly against old specifications. Small lots are finding a jobbing outlet, but buyers are not eager to operate in a large way. Sellers' views are unchanged on the basis of 8¾@9c. per pound for aniline salts and 10½@11c. per pound for aniline oil.

BICHROMATES.—While 4¾c. can be worked on a large contract order for soda, sellers are naming 4⅞@5c. a pound for small quantities, as to size. Recent reports of an accumulation in certain quarters have not tended to weaken the situation and the tone of the market appears firm. Contracts for potash are held at 6¾c. per pound, while small quantities command 6⅞@7c. per pound, according to quantity.

CUTCH.—The call for contract shipments is reported well up to the seasonable average. New business is quiet, but sellers are not pressing offerings and the market is firm at 5@6c. per pound, according quality, quantity and package.

DEXTRINE.—The decline noted in our previous report has brought about a firm inquiry, but sellers say that buyers are reserving operations and business generally is on a hand-to-mouth basis. Spot offerings are held at $2.77 in bags, and $2.83 in barrels; special dark canary dextrine, $2.87 in bags, $2.98 in barrels; British gum, $3.02 in bags, and $3.12 in barrels; Amidex $3.02 in bags. These prices are per 100 pounds for carload lots f. o. b. New York. Smaller lots are higher accordingly.

GAMBIER.—There has been no material reflection of the easier tone noted in the foreign markets, and sellers views may be repeated at 4⅛@5¼c. on spot in store. Cube is held at 5⅝@6c., as to quantity and quality. Importations of gambier gum for May were 316,933 pounds, valued at $13,099, compared with 1,074,154 pounds, valued at $45,261. Importations for eleven months were 14,242,112 pounds, valued at $547,602, compared with 16,642,950 pounds, valued at $774,361, and 20,246,893 pounds, valued at $997,307, for similar periods in 1913 and 1912, respectively.

MYRABOLANS.—An arrival of 6,974 pockets from Calcutta was noted during the interval. There is an absence of new or important features to the local market, and foreign advices report a quiet situation abroad. Values are subject to a quantity and quality range, with prices at $27@34 per ton.

PRUSSIATES.—The local market for yellow prussiate of potash remains unsettled through the keen competition of sellers. Many of the large consumers are covered and new buying orders are scarce with sellers eager to secure new business. The general quotation is 12¼@12½c. a pound, but it is intimated that a firm offer at a concession would receive consideration. Red prussiate of potash is held at 21@24c. Yellow prussiate of soda is quoted 8¾@9c., as to quantity.

STARCH.—No further change in prices can be noted. Demand has shown more activity and sellers note a moderate expansion of business. The prices in effect are:—Pearl starch, $1.99 in bags, $2.10 in barrels; Buffalo pearl starch, $2.02 in bags, $2.13 in barrels; powdered starch, $2.04 in bags, $2.15 in barrels; Buffalo corn starch, $2.07 in bags, $2.18 in barrels; special warp sizing starch (140 pounds), $2.09 in bags; conf. T. B. starch, $2.59 in bags, $2.80 in barrels; crystal T. B. starch, $2.80 in barrels; finishing starch, $2.54 in bags. These quotations are per 100 pounds for car lots, freight prepaid in New York.

SUMAC.—Local trading continues on a very limited basis. Buyers are only interested in quantities representing actual wants and sellers' views are maintained at $61@62 per ton, according to quantity and seller.

TURMERIC.—Advices from India say that the primary market is quiet with sellers' views barely sustained. Small purchases are noted for immediate and nearby forward shipments, but sizable quantities are dull and more or less neglected. Market quotations are:—Aleppy, 3¾@3⅞c. per pound; Pubna, 4¼@5c. per pound; Madras, 3½@4c. per pound; Chinese, 3¼@3¾c. per pound.

ZINC DUST.—Local sellers quote 5¾@6c. a pound for this material. Demand is not urgent, although small parcels are said to be finding a fair outlet.

FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Continued from page 60.)

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

producers look for a higher market and do not care to make commitments until they have tried out the demand. Whether the stand taken by packers is going to prove advantageous to them or not cannot be told at this time, but their attitude indicates that the market for tankage is in an exceptionally strong position and that producers are determined to squeeze buyers for the highest price they can get for their materials. With stocks in store unusually light for this season of the year and production running smaller than in recent years packers have an advantage, and it looks as though they intended to press this advantage for all it is worth. Blood for immediate delivery is held on a steady basis by local producers, although moderate quantities were offered at a slight discount by outsiders early in the week.

No business is being done in futures. The practice of demanding a premium of 5c. per unit per month for deferred deliveries has been a potent factor in obstructing any advanced business that might have been developed, especially as the action of the market in former years has never shown where purchases on that basis proved advantageous to the buyer. Holders of blood and tankage are not anxious to dispose of present stocks or of future offerings, and while there is a lack of demand there is also an absence of selling pressure.

GROUND HIGH GRADE TANKAGE.—Sales of a few hundred tons of ground high-grade tankage were made early this week at $2.65 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago. Later the floating supply on the open market was absorbed and prices advanced to $2.70 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago. This later upturn did not serve to check the inquiry, and brokers were in receipt of several requests for supplies as the week drew to a close. Brokers' attempts to place orders were not successful, however, as packers had taken a more bullish view of the situation and refused to make any offerings, even at $2.75 and 10. The market closed that way, with brokers holding orders and packers refusing to make offers.

Tankage grading 8 and 25 finished the week at $2.60 and 10 Chicago, with only limited offerings available at the price. Ground 6½ and 30 tankage held stationary at $22 Kansas City for immediate or future delivery.

GROUND DRIED BLOOD.—A little irregularity was still apparent in the market for ground dried blood for immediate delivery, large local packers being pegged at $2.85 f. o. b. Chicago, while small outside producers were offering moderate quantities at slightly lower figures. The demand was of very limited volume and the market was little more than nominal at the price quoted, although there was no pressure to sell.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Baltimore, July 23, 1914.

The fertilizer trade during the past week has not undergone a marked departure from the conditions before recorded. Some of the crude stocks have shown decided firmness, while others failed to develop evidences indicative of recovery. In the main, however, the trade appears to be very hopeful concerning the outlook, and the requirements in the way of raw materials for the future, and relatively active interest is shown in the offerings. Of course, with the requirements of the next shipping season met, there is no reason for haste, and the buyers are deferring purchases because this can be done not merely without detriment, but perhaps with a positive advantage in the way of avoidance of having to carry large stocks a long time and of ability to use for other purposes the space which these supplies would occupy. The absence of a spirited movement ,however, is not to be regarded as an evidence of positive weakness, but indicates merely that this is one of the periods of the year when pronounced quiet prevails and when even energetic canvassing for orders will not bring them out. The producers of some of the crude stocks have moderately high ideas as to the values of these stocks, and they are not making important concessions. That an undercurrent of firmness should prevail, therefore, speaks well for the future of the trade. The large yields of grain and other farm produce in prospect are regarded as guaranteeing a heavy demand for fertilizer next season, and the trade is in an avowedly hopeful attitude. Some damage to growing crops has been caused, but it is not of sufficient moment to affect the general situation to a pronounced degree. It is not thought that the delay in the giving out of the rate decision had any decided retarding influence upon the business.

FISH SCRAP.—Reports from down the bay

do not show that there is any noteworthy quantity of fish scrap being turned out, or that the offerings are indicative of pressure. In fact, the additions made to the stocks of scrap in hand seem to be so limited that the producers are adhering firmly to figures on scrap. According to the latest advices the current quotations are around $3 and 10, f. o. b. factory. Orders, as far as can be learned, are not being placed in any number, and there is a pronounced touch of quiet in the trade.

TANKAGE.—The demand for tankage appears to be somewhat on the increase and the producers, especially the large ones in the West, are decidedly uppish in their ideas as to prices and probable future requirements. They show little or no disposition to make concessions, and are holding stocks so high as to keep the movement down to rather narrow proportions. The current quotations are around $3.15 and 10 for 11 and 15 high grade ground tankage, c. a. f. basis Baltimore, which is an advance over previous figures, and the belief is expressed in some quarters that the range will go even higher. For the present the buyers do not exhibit any haste in the placing of orders, and the market is without any features indicative of an exceptional stir.

BLOOD.—With tankage relatively high it was to be expected that the ideas of the producers of blood should also undergo an advance and in the past week prices have been marked up somewhat, though in the main the situation is practically unchanged. It appears to be the belief of the producers of blood that the demand will be active enough later on to absorb the stocks on hand with ease, and no effort is being made at this time to press stocks for sale. The prevailing figures are about $3.20, c. a. f. basis Baltimore, with the buyers holding back because they have no immediate needs to take care of.

ACID PHOSPHATE.—The situation with respect to acid phosphate is not materially changed, being still characterized by a touch of quiet, while neither the stocks available nor the prospective requirements suggest that there is any undue pressure upon the trade. Despite the fairly complete cleaning up that took place last spring this material fails to show the strength which it might be expected to develop, and the prevailing range of prices is still very moderate, the figures that have been quoted holding good. They are $7 for 16 per cent. stocks and $6.50 for 14 per cent. stocks.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The quotations on nitrate of soda are virtually unchanged at $2.07½ for spot and future, with the offerings apparently large enough to take care of all probable wants. The arrival of another cargo within the week has not tended to push up values, and the trade is in a rather indifferent state.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—A rather firmer tone is manifesting itself in the sulphate of ammonia trade. The quotations have been marked up somewhat of late, and it looks as though a further advance were among the probabilities. The latest figures are $2.57 for July to October shipment, with November-March at $2.62.

POTASH.—The situation with respect to potash has not undergone any changes. Steamers arriving here from European ports continue to bring extensive shipments of this material, which are forwarded on contracts placed by the manufacturers at the beginning of the year. These arrivals are of a volume to suggest that the manufacturers anticipate large requirements, and the belief that a free demand will develop is also responsible for a general holding on to stocks. The sales at second hand do not exceed a moderate volume, or the terms must be sufficiently attractive to encourage the sellers. All the indications point to more remunerative conditions in the trade in mixtures here than have prevailed for some time, and this view of the outlook tends to narrow the movement at second hand of such crude stocks as potash, the range of prices in which is firmly adhered to and which, apart from reflecting the complete control exercised by the producers over the output, also furnish evidence that the future is regarded with confidence. The receipts of crude stocks here are probably larger than they were last year. The quotations of the syndicate, which are on carload lots per ton of 2,000 pounds, with bagged goods in bags of 200 pounds each, f. o. b. all Atlantic ports, are as follows:—

	K_2O Per cent.	Price.
Muriate of potash, in bags.....	48	$40.00
Sulphate of potash, in bags....	47	48.55
Kainit, in bags.....	12	9.90
Kainit, in bulk.....	12	8.90

BONE.—The market for bone is in the main quiet, resembling in this respect the situation generally in the fertilizer trade. Inquiries are relatively few, but this does not induce the sellers to feel dubious as to the future. They realize that at this period of the year little activity is to be expected, and they are not forcing the market. The offerings, therefore, though sufficiently free to indicate adequate supplies, are not so insistent as to suggest that the sellers are determined to bet orders at any price. The quotations remain at $27.75 for 4½ and 50 ground raw bone, $20.50 for 3 and 50 ground steamed bone and $17.50 for 1 and 60 bone flour.

Bids for Navy Supplies Opened.

Bids were received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., on July 21, for material and supplies for the navy yards, as follows:—

Bidder 32. Crown Distilleries Co.
46. Contractors' Equipment Co.
58. H. F. Dugan.
67. Eccles & Smith Co.
71. Freedom Oil Works Co.
88. General Chemical Co.
89. E. L. Hueter.
94. J. W. Hunt & Co.
105. Johnson & Joseph Co.
107. Jefferson Distilling & Denaturing Co.
116. John Lucas & Co.
128. W. M. Myers.
131. Moller & Schumann Co.
147. National Paint & Oil Co.
153. Pitcher Lead Co.
160. Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Co.
163. J. Rothschild & Co.
179. Standard Oil Co.
180. Standard Varnish Works.
183. Specification Oil & Soap Co.
184. J. B. Sipe & Co.
185. F. T. Simmons.
187. Snow & Galgrani.
201. U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.
203. Universal Trading Co.
204. Union Carbide Sales Co.
215. A. Wilhelm Co.
224. Gates & Co.
229. H. B. Chalmers.
230. W. P. Fuller & Co.
234. Old Dominion Paper Co.

Class 21. Mare Island—6,000 pounds sulphuric acid; alternate, do for carboys furnished by contractor—Bidder 58, 1.25c.; 88, 1.24c.; 163, 1.9c.

Class 22. Mare Island—556 pounds muriatic acid—Bidder 58, $116.20; 67, units; 203, $137.10.

Class 23. Puget Sound—4,800 wine gallons alcohol—Bidder 32, 35.5c.; 107, 39.27c.; 163, 49.98c.

Class 24. Mare Island—400 pounds beeswax—Bidder 163, 43c.; 234, 46.8c.

Class 25. Puget Sound—2,400 pounds calcium carbide—Bidder 46, informal; 163, 4.98c.; 185, 3.8c.; 204, 4.85c.; 234, 4.69c.

Class 26. Mare Island—600 pounds iron or steel cement—Bidder 105, $150; 187, $153.50; 201, $70.50.

Class 27. Mare Island—1,000 gallons paint drier—Bidder 89, $492.50; 131, $535; 147, $500; 180, $662.50; 184, $575; 215, $712.50; 230, $457.50.

Class 28. Mare Island—1,000 pounds litharge—Bidder 58, 6.7c.; 128, 8.49c.; 153, 6.25c.; 224, 6.8c.; 230, 6.53c.

Class 29. Mare Island—4,100 pounds petrolatum—Bidder 71, $228; 179, $287; 203, $289.82; 230, $287.

Class 30. Mare Island—100 gallons paint and varnish remover—Bidder 94, $1.25; 116, $1.35; 180, $1.35; 185, $1.48; 203, $1.39; 215, $1.35; 224, $1.34; 229, $1.32875; 230, $1.35.

Class 31. Mare Island—25,000 pounds orange gum shellac, grade B; alternate, grade B, garnetlac—Bidder 160, 14.55c.

Class 32. Mare Island—3,000 pounds orange gum shellac, grade A—Bidder 160, 17.55c.

The following bids were received by the Navy Department on July 14. Full details as to quantities on white lead in oil, white zinc, etc., were available in time for publication in the previous issue of the Reporter:—

Bidder No. 12. Acme White Lead and Color Works.
73. H. B. Davis Co.
74. F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co.
78. Eagle White Lead Co.
86. Eastern White Lead Co.
89. W. P. Fuller & Co.
109. N. Z. Graves Co.
118. Harrison Bros. & Co.
140. Lead Products Co.
146. John Lucas & Co.
155. B. Moore & Co.
171. Miller & Graham.
185. National Lead Co.
213. Patton Paint Co.
223. Pomeroy & Fischer.
282. Wetherill & Bro.
286. Wadsworth, Howland & Co.
293. United Lead Co.

Class 31. Eastern Yards—White lead in oil—235,000 lbs. in 100-lb. drums, 24,000 lbs. in 25-lb. tins, 15,000 lbs. in 50-lb. kegs, 180,000 lbs. in 250-lb. kegs, 50,000 lbs. in 500-lb. kegs. Bidder 78, $31,750; 86, $29,485; 109, units, part; 118, $30,791.60; 282, $31,793.20; 286, $620, part; 293, $28,919.50.

Class 32. Western Yards—White lead in oil—45,000 lbs. in 50-lb. kegs, 65,000 lbs. in 100-lb. drums, 5,000 lbs. in 25-lb. tins. Bidder 86, $7,400; 89, $6,991; 185, $6,917.50.

Class 35. Eastern Yards—Dry red lead—96,000 lbs. in 50-lb. kegs, 23,000 lbs. in 25-lb. tins, 103,000 lbs. in 100-lb. kegs, 22,500 lbs. in 250-lb. kegs, 75,000 lbs. in 500-lb. kegs. Bidder 12, $17,773.90; 109, units, part; 140, $17,913.25; 223, $17,705; 286, $1,837.50, part; 293, $18,417.37.

Class 36. Western Yards—Dry red lead—10,000 lbs. in 25-lb. tins, 65,000 lbs. in 50-lb. kegs, 75,000 lbs. in 100-lb. kegs, 15,000 lbs. in 250-lb. kegs. Bidder 12, units; 89, $10,013; 140, $10,795; 185, $10,805.50.

Class 37. Brooklyn and Norfolk—Dry red lead—22,500 lbs. in 500-lb. kegs. Bidder 12, $1,203.75; 78, $1,260; 109, units; 140, $1,215; 208, $1,181.25; 223, $1,305; 293, $1,254.37.

Class 39. Eastern Yards—White zinc in oil, American process—6,500 lbs. in 25-lb. tins, 60,000 lbs. in 500-lb. kegs, 3,500 lbs. in 50-lb. kegs, 106,000 lbs. in 100-lb. kegs, 40,000 lbs. in 250-lb. kegs. Bidder 73, $13,929.75; 74, $14,508.75; 146, $13,712.20; 155, $14,016.25; 171, $14,459.70; 213, $14,708.20; 286, units, part.

Class 40. Western Yards—White zinc in oil, American process—15,000 lbs. in 25-lb. tins, 30,000 lbs. in 50-lb. kegs, 55,000 lbs. in 100-lb. drums. Bidder 73, $7,321; 89, $7,796.50; 146, $7,677.50.

Class 41. Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Norfolk—White zinc in oil, French process—1,000 lbs. in 100-lb. kegs, 1,000 lbs. in 25-lb. tins; 35,000 lbs. in 250-lb. kegs, 5,000 lbs. in 500-lb. packages. Bidder 73, $3,109.10; 74, $3,269.70; 146, $3,032.50; 155, $3,250; 213, $3,383.90.

Class 42. Brooklyn and Norfolk—Dry white zinc. American process—130,000 lbs. in 300-lb. bbls. Bidder 73, $7,137; 90, $8,450; 171, $7,323.50; 304, units.

New Corporations.

ALABAMA.

Magic City Oil Co., Birmingham; capital, $75,000; incorporated to build cottonseed oil mill. S. B. Brown, president; A. P. Coles, vice-president; E. Y. Conklin, secretary; R. G. Riley, general manager.

ILLINOIS.

Biff-Bruff Chemical Co., Hoopeston; manufacture chemicals; capital, $150,000. Incorporators:—E. Iliff, C. M. Bruff, D. K. Lindhout, Hoopeston.

KENTUCKY.

Nats Creek Oil and Gas Co., Richardson; capital, $10,000. Incorporated by A. Preston, R. D. Hinkle and R. D. Hinkle, Jr.

MISSOURI.

Page-Love Chemical Co., Kansas City; capital, $10,000. Incorporated by George S. Page, J. B. Love and S. C. Nelson.

NEW YORK.

Syracuse Woodfinishing Co., Inc., Syracuse; manufacture paints, drugs, general merchandise, boxes, factory supplies; capital, $50,000. Incorporators:—W. F. Wilson, C. M. McIntyre, F. Woodhull, Syracuse.

Cellunamel Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan; manufacture and deal in enamels, paints, celluloid, lacquers, etc.; capital, $100,000. Incorporators:—E. H. Hough, E. H. Breiterman, New York city; H. Breiterman, Brooklyn.

The Sulphiro Co., Inc., Manhattan; manufacture chemicals, colors, etc.; capital, $40,000. Incorporators:—K. E. Toomey, C. E. Kendrick, B. M. Kaye, New York city.

Cellunamel Manufacturing Co., 261 Broadway; paints, enamels, varnishes, lacquers, celluloid; capital, $100,000. Jack Green, E. H. Breiterman, E. H. Hough, 375 Park avenue.

"Centerba," drugs, liquors; capital, $10,000. William Hirsch, E. A. and A. E. Crocco, 42 Elm street.

Virus, Ltd.; drugs, chemicals; capital, $250,000. A. B. Casher, F. X. Bambara, William Harris, Jamaica.

D. & S. Appliance Corp'n; dental supplies; capital, $25,000. Jack Golding, Benj. Frieman, Louis J. Zanderer, 68 William street.

C. J. D. Packing Co., Buffalo; abattoir; capital, $15,000. W. F. Christian, J. and C. J. Dressel, Jr.

Greystone Silica Products Co.; capital, $200,000. S. N. and C. H. Ryack, H. M. Kahn, 226 Manhattan avenue.

A. J. Ferguson, Inc.; painting, paper hanging, decorating; $5,000. A. J., E. W. and E. D. Ferguson, 17 West Forty-first street.

Firm of Herman Herst; painting, decorating, supplies; capital, $5,000. Louis, Bertha and Emil Herst, 317 East Forty-ninth street.

OKLAHOMA.

New York-Oklahoma Oil Company, Bartlesville; capitalization, $1,200,000; organized to acquire Keeler-Morton properties near Bartlesville.

Lee-Webb Oil Company, Claremore; capital stock, $50,000. Incorporated by F. E. Webb, of Claremore; S. D. Felt, of Wagoner, and J. W. LaPorte, of Fairview.

Security Drilling Company, Chickasha; capital stock, $100,000. Incorporated by C. E. Plott, J. C. Ambrister, Adrian Melton and others.

Kinlock Oil and Gas Company, Madill; capital stock, $10,000. Incorporated by J. A. Cotner, R. L. Russell and H. L. Sturm.

Cole Oil and Gas Company, Nowata; capital stock, $12,000. Incorporated by Lloyd Cole, of Nowata, and John Cole, of Prairie Grove, Ark.

Tex-O Oil and Gas Company, Newkirk; capital stock, $50,000. Incorporated by R. J. Thomas and W. S. Giles, of Newkirk, and E. L. Kimbrough, of Greenville, Tex.

Obrecht Oil and Gas Company, Oklahoma City; capital stock, $15,000. Incorporated by J. C. Miller, of Union; F. Broadway and J. B. Pittman, of Fairfield, Ill.

TEXAS.

Marshall Cotton Oil Company, Marshall; capital stock, $50,000. Incorporated by P. H. Manire, W. L. Martin and E. Key.

Bell Oil Company, Sour Lake; capital stock, $15,000. Incorporated by W. D. Gordon, E. Cockrell and A. L. Lyon.

Schultz Oil Company, Paint Rock; capital stock, $16,000. Incorporated by W. O. Schultz, D. F. Savage and James Meers.

Hornsby Oil Company, Beaumont; capital stock, $15,000. Incorporated by A. B. Kelly, W. D. Gordon and R. L. Young.

Kennard Oil and Mfg. Company, Kennard; capital stock, $15,700. Incorporated by C. A. Westerman, W. H. Spinks and J. C. West.

VIRGINIA.

Chabokke Paint Company, Richmond; capital, $10,000; incorporated. Harvey D. Goldin, president; Allan T. Sheppard, secretary-treasurer.

Latest Appraisers' Decisions.

Coal Tar.

The protest of I. Levinstein & Company, Boston, was partially sustained by the Board of United States General Appraisers. The merchandise in question was classified as coal-tar colors at 30 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 29, act of 1913. It is claimed to be free of duty under paragraph 394 of said act, reading "Alizarin, natural and synthetic, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene and carbazol." The protest was submitted on the appraiser's report, which, referring to the case number:—"In regard to the first two numbers 12076-7, this office is now of the opinion that the merchandise is obtained from anthracene and therefore free of duty under paragraph 394." In 12079 is an aniline color mixed with alizarine and, in the opinion of the appraiser, is properly dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 29, as reported. In view of the report which amounts in effect to an amended return and without going into the merits of the issues presented the board held that the protest is sustained so far as it covers the merchandise in cases 12076-7 and overruled so far as it covers the merchandise in case No. 12079.

Calomel in One-Pound Packages.

Thomas Meadows & Co., New York, were overruled in their contention that calomel imported in one-pound packages is properly dutiable under paragraph 14, act of 1913. The merchandise is stated by the appraiser to consist of calomel put up in individual packages of less than 2½ pounds gross weight, and it was returned at 20 per cent. under paragraph 17, act of 1913. It was held by the board to come under the terms of paragraph 17, whether the article is dutiable elsewhere or not.

Mercurous Chloride, Etc.

The Eastern Drug Company, Boston, was partially sustained in regard to the classification for duty of mercurous chloride, corrosive sublimate and other mercurial preparations put up in packages. The merchandise was classified at 20 per cent. ad valorem as a chemical or medicinal compound under paragraph 17, act of 1913. Part of the merchandise was imported in packages of more than 2½ pounds, and therefore dutiable as claimed under paragraph 17. As to the portion in packages of 2½ pounds or less the protest is overruled under the express terms of paragraph 17.

Weight of Pyroxylin.

The Board of United States General Appraisers sustained the protest of Strobel & Wilken Company, New York, relating to the weight of merchandise invoiced as pyroxylin. The examiner did not weigh the merchandise, but took the invoice weight as correct. This weight being 39½ pounds for 10 gross. The importer claims that this is excessive and that it should be 26½ pounds for 10 gross. The testimony sustains this contention and the collector was instructed to reliquidate the entry on the basis indicated.

Foreign Trade Opportunities.

The Consular and Trade Reports announce the following foreign trade opportunities of interest to the readers of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. Correspondence regarding the same should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., stating the number and the item referred to:—

NO. 13,401. TOILET ARTICLES, PREPARATIONS AND EFFERVESCENT SALTS.

A report from an American consul states that an American in his district representing a drug company is desirous of communicating direct with American manufacturers of toilet articles, toilet preparations and effervescent salts, with a view to placing these commodities on the local market.

NO. 13,402. OIL, LEATHER, BRASS AND COPPER.

A business firm in the Near East with branches in several trade centers informs an American consular officer that it desires to get in touch with American exporters of the following articles:—Olco oil, cottonseed oil, calf and goat skin leather, and brass and copper in discs and sheets from 1-64 to ¼ of an inch in thickness. Prices should be quoted c. i. f. port of entry. References are furnished.

NO. 13,420. PETROLEUM AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

An American consular officer in France reports that a local firm is desirous of making connections with an American exporter of petroleum and kindred products with a view to obtaining the French agency.

Patents Granted.

Among latest issued patents are many which have a direct interest to readers of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. Our space will not permit the publication of details of each patent, but we have compiled a list giving the name and the number of the patent, and those of our readers who wish to obtain details of any of them can secure a copy of the patent by addressing the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., and sending 5 cents for each patent desired:—

Acid, sulfuric; No. 1,103,522.
Anthroquinine; No. 1,103,383.
Fertilizer; No. 1,103,115.
Nitrogen, method and means for fixing; No. 1,103,060.
Phosphates, rendering insoluble; No. 1,103,059.
Sulfite fiber, reclaiming; No. 1,103,216.
Sulfite-waste and shellac; No. 1,103,267.
Sulfur in elementary form from pyrite, recovering; No. 1,103,081.
Varnish; No. 1,103,266.

British Patents Applied for.

Among the new patents which have been registered at the office of the Comptroller-General of Patents, London, England, are many which may be of interest to readers of the Reporter. Details may be obtained on application to the Patent Office, London, W. C. Twelve cents (6 pence) should be inclosed for each patent and return postage should be furnished. In applying for information give the date of the week that the patent was applied for, the number of the patent and the subject. The following patents were applied for June 29 to July 4:—

Dyes; Nos. 15,752, 15,949, 15,950, 15,951.
Fats and fatty oils; No. 15,668.
Glass, manufacture of; Nos. 15,742, 15,743, 15,744.
Oils; Nos. 15,538, 15,880.
Oils for lighting, etc.; No. 15,696.
Oxides, non-metallic; No. 15,526.
Oxides, metallic; Nos. 15,680, 15,854.
Resins and compounds; No. 15,875.
Varnishes, etc.; Nos. 15,595, 15,875.

New Trade Marks.

Details of the following new trade-marks which have been granted during the past week may be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.:—

Fats and oils, edible; No. 98,376.
Oils, greases, etc.; No. 98,431.
Oils, lubricating; No. 98,381.
Polish for varnished surfaces; No. 98,387.

Trade Marks Applied for.

The following is a list of new trade-marks for which registration was applied for:—

Disinfectants; No. 78,369.
Kerosene; No. 78,275.
Oil, harness; No. 77,651.
Oils and varnishes, artists'; No. 78,353.
Paint, ready-mixed; No. 78,793.
Perfumery; No. 64,286.
Petroleum, etc.; No. 72,646.
Soap; Nos. 69,435, 77,894, 78,211, 70,054, 69,849.
Varnish; Nos. 78,540, 78,218.
Varnish, polish; No. 78,195.
Varnishes, enamels, etc.; No. 78,104.

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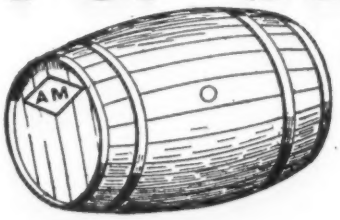

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